"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, warmer to-day and Sunday; moderate to brisk east winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI. . NO. 19,866. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

COLONEL DEPARTS; TRAIN HITS ROCK

Starts for Chicago on Lake Shore Limited, Which Narrowly Escapes Wreck.

BOYS BLOCK THE TRACK

Roll Heavy Boulder On to the Line Two Miles North of Tarrytown.

AIR BRAKES SAVE TRAIN

Ex-President Dodges Demonstration Here, but Plans for Receptions in Other Places.

Col. Roosevelt, after a long talk on the telephone with his managers in Chicago, decided at noon yesterday to start for that city on the Lake Shore Limited, which departed from the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Eluding a great crowd which gathered at the station to see him off, he was taken to his private car in a freight elevator. Within an hour after the train had started, the Colonel's friends in this city were startled to hear that in rounding a curve on the New York Central line near Tarrytown, the locomotive of the limited had hit a boulder some two feet in diameter, which had been rolled to the track by mischievous boys.

The train was brought to a sudden stop when a fragment of the rock punctured an air brake pipe and while the passengers, including Col. Roosevelt, were much startled, no one was hurt. It was said later, that only the setting of the air brakes, saved the train from derailment. The train was sent on after considerable delay to Poughkeepsie, where the damaged locomotive was taken off and another substituted.

Kissed Crowd at Station.

The Colonel announced his decision to go to Chicago at The Outlook office, to which he had motored from Oyster Bay. As soon as his supporters here heard the news, they arranged to make his departure noteworthy, but their plan to give him a demonstration was frustrated, as the party left at a side entrance to the Grand Central Station in a taxicab and was taken to his car at once through private passages.

The Roosevelt party consisted of Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt, their son Kermit, Secretary Frank Harper and his wife, ex-Gov. Regis H. Post of Porto Rico, Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Col. Roosevelt; George D. Roosevelt, a cousin, and W. B. Howland and Travers B. Carmen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., met the party at the Lexington Avenue entrance to the Grand Central Station, but did not go to Chicago. The crowd waited until the train started from the station and when it was learned that the Colonel had purposely evaded the demonstration planned in his honor much surprise was expressed. Col. Roosevelt all the time the crowd was waiting for him to pass through the gates was busy writing telegrams to his campaign managers throughout the country. His first act on arriving in his car was to call for his secretary and some writing paper.

Colonel Reading When Shock Came.

He was engaged on his correspondence up to the time the train started and then retired to his stateroom. Two miles north of Tarrytown, as the train was sweeping around a curve at a speed of some sixty miles an hour, the locomotive crashed into the boulder.

The cow catcher of the train was crushed by the impact and a fragment of the rock tore a hole in the pipe connecting the air brakes. As a result, the brakes on all the cars of the train, including that occupied by Col. Roosevelt and his party, were suddenly locked and several of the passengers were thrown violently forward in their seats.

Col. Roosevelt's car was fourth from the engine, and he was reading when the crash came. The book was all but jerked from his hands by the shock of the sudden stop.

"I could not imagine what had happened," the Colonel said later.

That Col. Roosevelt and the other passengers were in grave danger, and that the cutting of the airbrake pipe probably prevented the derailment of the train, was the opinion of the engineer, John McAuliff, and the conductor.

"I did not see the rock as we went around the curve," said McAuliff. "I can't imagine how it got on the tracks. All I know is that the train came to an abrupt stop. The boulder must have been at least two feet in diameter, if not larger, to have smashed the cow catcher as it did."

All clues as to how the stone got on the track was set at rest by a track walker who ran up after the train had come to a halt and said he had seen three boys roll a big boulder down the side of the cut to the rails near the Beekman Avenue bridge. Railroad detectives were sent to find the boys and arrested three youngsters, all under 10 years old. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters in North Tarrytown. One boy gave his name as Pollock, and the police did not take the names of his companions. They were ordered to appear before Judge Armstrong at 9 o'clock this morning.

Train Crawls to Poughkeepsie.

It took just thirty minutes to repair the train so that it could crawl into Poughkeepsie. There was no scheduled stop at that town, but it was decided to hold the train in the yards there. An inspector of the New York Central condemned the locomotive at Poughkeepsie. It took another twenty minutes to get a relief engine. Then the train proceeded at top speed in an attempt to make up lost time.

The collision with the boulder caused

Continued on Page 9.

STOTESBURY IS FOR TAFT.

Talk of Wall Street Favoring Roosevelt "All Wrong," He Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—During a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night E. T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, said that the statements to the effect that Wall Street and other moneyed interests of America were in favor of the nomination and election of Roosevelt as President were "all wrong."

"Just as soon as I get back home," said Mr. Stotesbury, "I will use all my influence to elect President Taft if he is nominated, which I hope he will be. I am for Taft, and any statements that Wall Street and other moneyed interests are in favor of the nomination and election of Roosevelt are all wrong, so far as I gather. It is unfortunate that President Taft got drawn into a personal controversy with Roosevelt, but that does not affect the situation.

"I was elected a delegate to the convention, but had to come to Europe, so in my absence a substitute will act for me. I can only say and hope and think that Mr. Taft will get the nomination. He deserves it."

Mr. Stotesbury left Philadelphia May 14, since when he has been staying in Paris. He came here to attend the Horse Show, of which he is one of the American Directors, after which he goes on a motoring tour through England and Scotland, and thence to the Continent.

He and Mrs. Stotesbury were to-day guests of Judge and Mrs. W. H. Moore on Mr. Moore's coach during the winning ride from London to Richmond in the Richmond Horse Show Marathon coaching event.

HOLD WOMAN FOR 5 DEATHS.

Police Suspect Mrs. Lindorf of Poisoning All Her Family.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Mrs. Louise Lindorf, a Spiritualist, was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of having poisoned her two husbands and her three grown children. Henry Kuby, a boarder in Mrs. Lindorf's home, is also being detained by the police, who believe that he may be able to throw some light on the many deaths that have occurred in the Lindorff household within the last three years.

The arrests were made after Coroner Hoffman and Dr. H. S. Lecount had made a post mortem examination of the body of Arthur Lindorf, who died this afternoon. The death was reported to the Coroner by a physician who had attended the boy and had become suspicious that death was due to poison. The vital organs of the youth will be subjected to a chemical analysis.

Coroner Hoffman said to-night: "From what I know now, young Lindorf's death is very suspicious."

The police issued a statement that there had been a number of other deaths in the Lindorf family, which were suspicious, and on account of which they will demand an explanation. The deaths being investigated are:

Julius Granke, first husband of Mrs. Lindorf, died suddenly Aug. 12, 1905, at Milwaukee, Wis., where the family lived at that time. Carried insurance of $2,000; died supposedly as result of a sunstroke.

William Lindorf, 22 years old, died Jan. 11, 1908, supposedly of typhoid fever; insured for $1,000.

Alma Granke Lindorf, died Aug. 4, 1911, supposedly from heart disease; insured for $2,500.

Arthur Lindorf, the boy who died today, was insured for $3,500.

EAGLE SEIZES LITTLE GIRL.

Fiercely Attacks Father of Child, Who Finally Kills It.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 14.—A huge eagle swooped down on the home of Randolph Creswald, Compo Street, Westport, on Thursday evening and seized Anna, the two-year-old daughter, in its talons, and attempted to fly away with her.

The screams of the child brought the father to the yard. The bird dropped the little one and Mr. Creswald seized her and ran into the house. As he closed the door, the eagle dashed against the panel. The eagle then flew into a nearby tree.

Mr. Creswald got his gun and fired at the bird but only stunned it. The eagle then flew toward Mr. Creswald, who fired the second barrel at ten feet, killing the eagle instantly.

The bird weighed twenty-seven pounds and was seven feet in wing measurement and over three feet from beak to tail. It it the largest eagle seen in this vicinity recently. The little girl's clothes were torn by the bird's talons, but she was not even scratched.

CASTS FIRST VOTE AT 76.

Commodore Swain of Japanese Navy Has Picked Out Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—Commodore Richard Swain of the Japanese naval reserve, who, despite a long service under a foreign flag, has been a good American citizen all of his 76 years, has come here to cast his first vote for President. He thinks he will vote for Roosevelt if he is nominated, but he also likes Taft.

Asked by the Commodore, who reached Boston on the White Star liner Cymric today, stood on the pier, he showed as intense interest in voting for the first time next November as would a youth of 21.

Commodore Swain is accompanied by his wife. They will stay one year at Nantucket and then return to Japan. He is the only American in the Japanese naval service. He commands one of the ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DIES TALKING TO CLASS.

Clarence F. Carroll Stricken at Warner High School Exercises.

WARNER, N. H., June 14.—While Clarence F. Carroll, formerly Superintendent of Schools at Rochester, N. Y., was delivering an address before the graduating class of the Warner High School to-day he was taken suddenly ill and died a few minutes later.

Mr. Carroll was for many years engaged in normal school work in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1875.

The Great White Steel Ships Massachusetts & Bunker Hill will appeal this year more than ever to travelers to Boston & Way Down East. Electric fans in inside rooms. See advt. —Adv.

TWELVE IN MOB SHOT, SOME WHILE RUNNING

Guards Check with Rifles Assault on Perth Amboy Smelter—Two Dead.

OTHERS MORTALLY WOUNDED

Seven Inoffensive Young Men Holding Passes to Cross the "Dead Line" Fired Upon and Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 14.—Two strikers are dead, two are dying in the hospital, another is there less seriously wounded, and seven young men of the city, who innocently attempted to cross the dead line, are shot in the legs—twelve in all dead or injured—as a result of the strike riots here to-day and to-night.

Following a calm which ensued after an attack upon the strikers by armed guards within the grounds of the American Smelting and Refining Company's works on State Street, in which one man was killed and two mortally wounded, the strikers were stirred to renewed activity to-night by the arrival of 300 additional Sheriff's deputies, armed with magazine rifles, from Newark and Jersey City. With these reinforcements a dead line was established 300 feet on each side of the plant, and orders were given to permit no person inside the lines. As soon as the deputies had taken their places the strikers began to assemble in large numbers until finally a mob of 2,000 had gathered on the east side of the factory.

The crowd jeered the deputies and finally some of the bolder spirits threw rocks. Finally a shower of stones began to drive the deputies back, and they resisted by opening fire on the crowd with the result that two of the rioters fell. Anthony Gerhardy was shot through the head and instantly killed, while Joseph Podok got a bullet in the calf of the right leg. The rioters immediately gave ground and began to run headlong to get out of rifle range. They were charged by the deputies and driven into the swamps a quarter of a mile away in the direction of the city.

As a result of the encounter many of the Deputies appeared to lose their heads and several scattering volleys were fired from time to time with the evident intention of discouraging any of the strikers who might muster up sufficient courage to attempt to return. Things remained quiet until shortly after 11 o'clock, when a group of young men, all members of respected families in the city, none of them in any way connected with the strikers, attempted to pass through the lines on the west side of the factory. They had passes and had gotten safely by the first line of Deputies and were approaching those who had taken part in the first break, when they were suddenly challenged.

They announced that they were not strikers and that they had passes from the Sheriff which entitled them to go through on their back from Moynton Beach to the city.

"Move along, then!" came the order from one of the deputies, and the group accelerated their pace.

"Faster," came the second challenge, and they broke into a run.

As they did so, a volley was fired without orders, and seven of the young men fell. The wounded victims are: John Bregsard, 20 years old, of Washington Street, shot in the right leg; Stanley Sculfis, 20 years old, also wounded in the right leg; William Dockwell, 19 years old, shot through the left hip; Herbert Gilles, 20 years old, shot in the left leg and right arm; Michael Dallman, 20 years old, of State Street, wounded in both legs; Leslie Tooker, 18 years old, of Washington Street, shot in the left leg, and Andrew Nelson, 18 years of age, wounded in the right leg and left arm. All seven of the wounded youths were hurried to the City Hospital. None of them is seriously injured.

As the result of the last shooting the entire city has been thrown into a state of indignation, and prominent citizens have already announced their intention of demanding that the Governor send the militia at once. There are open declarations to-night that Sheriff Bollschweiler has been using the strike for political purposes. The Deputies are all paid by the county, and are for the most part political hangers-on who have been recruited in the neighboring townships. Sheriff Bollschweiler, it is alleged, has refused to admit that the situation has gotten beyond him.

One man was killed and two were mortally wounded about noon as the result of a clash between 200 strikers and the armed guards posted within the grounds of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

At 10 o'clock a group of strikers approached the main body from the direction of the city, and it was observed that these newcomers carried axes, crowbars, and sledge hammers. A sudden cheer went up among those assembled, and the new arrivals pushed and jostled their way to the front of the mob, and, as if by magic, a dozen red flags waved over the heads of the crowd.

A blue-shirted, stalwart ironworker placed himself in front of the assemblage and held up his hand for attention.

"There are scabs in the works?" he cried. "They have been brought here to take your jobs away from you. What are you going to do about it?"

"Kill them. Drag them out," shouted a score of voices in English, while from the majority of the mob cries arose in several foreign tongues from those who evidently understood the purport of the speaker's words.

The mob moved slowly forward, pushing, jostling, and cursing in a dozen tongues. Several of the guards within the works showed themselves inside the fence and called upon the crowd to fall back. No heed was paid to the warning, and the guards dropped out of sight. Suddenly from a loophole in the fence came a puff of smoke and the report of a magazine rifle followed. No one fell, and immediately a shout of fury went up from the strikers and a hundred voices cried in chorus: "Blanks! They're using blanks! Don't mind the guards; get the scabs! Bring them out!"

Axes, crowbars, and sledgehammers were raised aloft, heavy logs were picked up from a pile of railroad ties near the ruins of the ruined trolley station, and with a yell like madmen the strikers charged for the fence pell-mell, with here and there the red banner of the Industrial Workers of the World tossing over their heads. The crack of a score of rifles halted them for a moment, and as the gray curling smoke lifted in thin spirals from loopholes in the fence the mob saw three of their number stretched on the ground almost in front of the great gate, and with cries of terror they broke and ran. As soon as the rout was over and the last of the retreating strikers had passed from sight about a bend in the road the gate swung open and half a dozen unarmed guards ran to the spot where the three victims of the battle were lying, and, picking them up, hurried back inside the grounds.

A hasty examination revealed that one of the men was dead and that the other two were seriously wounded. The dead man was Stephen Burschak, a striker, who, with his wife and three small children, lived in Wayne Street in this city. The two wounded men were Jacob Powell, also married, with four children, and George Larusso, single, both of whom lived in Elizabeth Street. Powell was shot through the left lung and Lagueso received a rifle bullet in the groin. Both victims were hurried to the City Hospital, where the physicians entertain slight hopes for the recovery of either.

Late this afternoon the State militia in Red Bank, consisting of the Second Troop of Cavalry, received orders to get in readiness to come here to assist the civil authorities in preserving order.

OWEN JOHNSON PRIZE AWARDS TO-MORROW

From the many essays on social organization of colleges that were submitted two have been selected as winners of the $150 and $100 prizes offered by the author of "Stover at Yale." Names of winners and their essays will be printed in the College Section of

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ASQUITH ATTACKED BY SUFFRAGETTES

First Woman Assails the British Premier to Rip Off His Epaulets.

NEXT ASSAULTS WITH FAN

Youth Adds to Turmoil at Reception from Which the Disturbers Are Dragged by Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—An amazing scene took place at the India office to-night when a militant suffragette attacked Premier Asquith during his official reception, held in honor of the King's birthday.

Mr. Asquith, accompanied by Mrs. Asquith and his daughter, was receiving the guests as they arrived. A well-dressed woman, about 30 years of age, when announced, instead of shaking the Premier's extended hand, said a few words and then suddenly placed both hands on Mr. Asquith's shoulder and began tugging violently at the epaulettes of the Premier's official coat.

Mr. Asquith showed considerable sang-froid and managed to shake off the woman, but she returned to the attack and tried with all her might to wrench off the epaulette from his right shoulder.

In the meantime an usher seized the woman by the waist, while Mrs. Asquith also helped to extricate her husband from his assailant's unwelcome attentions. Finally the woman was dragged away, resisting stubbornly.

All this while Mr. Asquith showed remarkable restraint and treated the woman with chivalrous forbearance, as if fearing to hurt her. He and Mrs. Asquith then continued to receive the guests.

A couple of minutes after the woman was ejected, a pale-faced youth, about 20 years old, on being introduced to the Premier, took hold of him rudely by the arms and shouted something inaudible.

Instantly Sir Henry Lunn rushed forward, took the youth by the scruff of the neck, and literally ran him out of the hall. When he reached the corridor, he consigned the youth into the care of John Ward, M. P. That giant unceremoniously flung the intruder out of the building.

Soon after the youth was thrown out another well-dressed young woman seized the Premier's arm, and in the ensuing struggle beat him on the head with her fan with considerable violence. It was necessary to use force to free Mr. Asquith from the woman's clutches.

The Premier was much perturbed over the third assault and expressed himself in very forcible terms.

Those attending the reception included Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Louise of Battenberg, Prince Albert, and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Grand Duke Michael, several Ambassadors, including Mr. Reid, and many titled persons.

OXFORD ROUTS SUFFRAGISTS.

"We Want Christabel," Cry Students and Speakers Flee in Cabs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—Hundreds of undergraduates mingled with the crowds that gathered at an open-air suffragette demonstration in Oxford this evening and subjected the speakers, Annie Kenney, Sylvia Pankhurst, and Rachel Barrett, to many interruptions.

The college men repeatedly shouted, "We want Christabel!" Evil-smelling gases were also liberated.

Toward the end of the meeting the "ragging" became more vigorous. In the rush for the speakers' trucks several women and children were rather badly hustled. Eventually a number of the undergraduates seized one of the trucks and dragged it toward where Miss Barrett was speaking. Another section dragged the truck on which the speakers were standing backward and forward along the thoroughfare.

The suffragist flags were broken, but amid the uproar the speakers escaped in cabs.

The uproar was not quieted until after a conflict with the police.

STOP FOR DANGER CALLS.

Wireless Conference Suggests Three Minutes of Silence in Every Fifteen.

LONDON, June 14.—At the session today of the international radio-telegraphic conference a resolution was adopted suggesting that wireless operators on ships at sea reserve three minutes out of each fifteen minutes they are on duty and cease sending and listen for danger calls.

TAFT MEN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY; SHERMAN NOT TO BE ON THE TICKET

SHERMAN WON'T RUN AGAIN.

Finds Vice Presidency Lacks Further Attractions for Him—Won't Go to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It was stated here to-day on excellent authority that Vice President Sherman has decided that a renomination for the Vice Presidency has no attractions for him. This was the most significant of to-day's developments at the capital.

Mr. Sherman, who was regarded as a candidate a month or six weeks ago, and whose friends were threatening all sorts of dire calamities to President Taft's candidacy unless Mr. Sherman was slated for Vice President, has wiped his name off the slate, where it was put at his insistence, and has beaten a retreat. Four years ago Mr. Sherman was at Chicago battling for a place on the ticket with Mr. Taft. This year he will not go near the convention city. He will bury himself in the depths of the Adirondacks, far away from the sons of political brickbats and out of touch with the world. Senator Bacon has been designated to act as President pro tem. of the Senate while he is away.

This report, which was disclosed to-day for the first time, was confirmed by Senator Bradley of Kentucky, his close friend, although the Kentucky Senator did not admit that the Vice President had ever been seeking a renomination.

"Mr. Sherman informs me that he does not want a renomination. His name will not go before the convention," said Senator Bradley.

Former Speaker Cannon, who had more to do with the nomination of Mr. Sherman for Vice President four years ago than any one else, and who a few weeks ago was insisting that Mr. Sherman must be renominated, has lost interest in the subject and will not attend the convention.

There is much speculation as to the reasons for Mr. Sherman's change of mind. The most plausible theory advanced was that the Taft people, who were never anxious that Mr. Sherman should be the President's running mate, had at last carried their point, which was that the Vice Presidency should be left open for a Progressive. The President himself is objected to on the ground of being too conservative, and under the circumstances the nomination of Mr. Sherman would be regarded as a dead weight to the ticket. With Mr. Sherman out of the running, it is said, the Taft managers will make haste to bid for the Progressive vote by putting a Progressive in his place.

LYDDITE BOMB SENT TO IMPORTER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Henry Sidenberg's Mail at Hastings-on-Hudson Brings Infernal Machine.

SHE OPENS IT CAREFULLY

Yonkers Bureau of Combustibles Finds Enough of the Explosive to Blow Up a House.

Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, the wife of Henry Sidenberg, a silk importer of 895 Broadway, now at her Summer home, Pinehurst, Hastings-on-Hudson, received through the mail yesterday a package from Germany containing enough lyddite to blow a house to atoms, according to Chief Landy of the Yonkers Bureau of Combustibles.

Mrs. Sidenberg said she hadn't the least idea who sent it. Last night the police heard a report that a certain relative of Mr. Sidenberg, living in Germany, who had recently applied to him for financial aid and had been refused, had threatened to kill his wife in revenge. This was denied by Mr. Sidenberg. His city home is at 14 West Fifty-first Street.

A Yonkers police official said that he understood that Post Office Inspectors had been notified that threatening letters had been received. There was also a report that Judge Rosalsky, who is said to be related to the Sidenbergs, was visiting the family and that the bomb was intended for him. There was nothing to substantiate this.

The package was received by Mrs. Sidenberg yesterday morning. It consisted of a pasteboard box about 6 inches long, 2 inches high, and 4 inches wide. Wrapped in excelsior was a steel tube 2 inches in diameter and 6 inches long, containing what was afterward found to be lyddite. This tube was connected with a platinum wire, which protruded from its sealed end, which connected with a zinc and lead "base." The contrivance was so constructed that it would be set in action if squeesed, or if the excelsior was hastily or carelessly removed. But Mrs. Sidenberg opened the box with great caution.

Though the box was addressed in English it appeared that the writer was more used to the German letters. The box had no wrapper, and bore German postage stamps and postage marks. The name in the postage mark was indecipherable. On the top of the package was written: "Of No Value, Duty Free."

Upon opening the box Mrs. Sidenberg immediately became suspicious, and sent it by a servant to the electrical supply store of Otto E. Wagner of Hastings. A superficial examination convinced him that it was some sort of an infernal machine, so he notified the Bureau of Combustibles at Yonkers. Chief Landy called for it, and after putting it in a pail of water containing acids which tend to cause a chemical reaction and render the explosive useless, he gingerly carried the box into a vacant lot.

Attaching a string several hundred feet long, and, after yanking it around considerably to induce an explosion, he decided that it was safe to open it.

The box contained enough lyddite to blast a 2,000-ton rock, the Chief declared.

KIMBERLEY CLUB RAIDED.

House Deserted, but Much Gambling Paraphernalia Is Seized, Police Say.

Several men, frequenters of the Kimberley Club, occupying a four-story brownstone house at 120 West Sixty-fifth Street, who had been warned that the police were about to make a raid last night, stood across the street and laughed at detectives, in charge of Inspector Hayes, as they demolished the vestibule doors with axes.

On the third floor the raiders say they found a quantity of gambling paraphernalia, including a roulette wheel and a faro outfit. It was confiscated. No arrests were made, the house being deserted when the police made their appearance. A crowd of more than 200 people gathered.

FOR HEAT PROSTRATION, headache, insomnia, nervousness and impaired digestion, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A healthful, refreshing tonic.—Adv.

LONGWORTH TO FIDDLE.

Roosevelt's Son-in-Law Will Play in a Violin Contest To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—Congressman Longworth, son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, will fiddle for a prize at the Hotel Sherman to-morrow afternoon. The contest is being staged by the American Guild of Violinists to test the relative qualities of old and new violins.

Mr. Longworth is the owner of a valuable violin made by Guarnerius, and has studied under some well-known masters. When a similar contest was held in Paris last year the new violins were victorious. The audience voted that they were richer in tone than those made by the old craftsmen.

It is the intention of the guild to put the American violinist on a similar footing with the European. Violinists from the principal cities of the United States are present at the guild's convention.

The aggregate value of the violins displayed is estimated to be $350,000.

WOULD FAVOR ROOSEVELT.

Seven Maryland Electors for Him, Says D. M. Newbold.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—David M. Newbold, named by the Republican State Convention as one of the Presidential Electors, said to-day that seven of the eight Maryland Electors would cast their ballots in the Electoral College for Col. Roosevelt rather than President Taft, in case both were candidates for President, regardless of which was the regular nominee of the Republican Party at the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Newbold is the legal adviser of the Roosevelt forces in this State.

CANCER FOUND IN PLANTS.

Government Botanist Discovers Disease Like That in Human Family.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Crown gall, a disease found in many plants, is analogous to cancer in the human family, according to Dr. Erwin Smith of the Bureau of Plant Pathology, Department of Agriculture, after a long study of the plant affection.

The similarity of manner in which crown galls spread, as compared with the insidious method in which cancer creeps along the various channels of the human body from diseased to healthy parts, is the striking part of the discovery.

It is believed here that the work of Dr. Smith will be of value in studying the cause of cancer, of which practically nothing is known.

$250,000 TO GATES NEPHEW.

Financier's Son Allows Henry Baker His Heritage, Disregarding Will.

Special to The New York Times.

AURORA, Ill., June 14.—On the eve of departing with Henry Baker, nephew and an heir of the late John W. Gates, for California, in the hope of his recovery from tuberculosis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gates, other heirs, agreed to give him the $250,000 left him by his uncle without any of the conditions imposed in the will. One condition was that the young man must complete his college course while unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Gates arrived here on Tuesday from St. Louis.

WEST POINT HOTEL BURNS.

Cadets and Officers Fight Fire and Help Remove Furniture.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14.—The old West Point Hotel, a four-story brick structure owned by the Government, was burned to-day. Most of the contents were saved. The entire military force at the academy turned out and fought the flames and helped remove the furniture.

After thirty years under one management the hotel was taken over by the new lessees two months ago and refitted throughout. The fire is thought to have originated from a defective flue.

Reduced Rates to Baltimore.
Account Democratic National Convention. Tickets to Baltimore from stations on Pennsylvania Railroad south and east of Williamsport, east of Huntingdon and Bellefonte, inclusive, sold June 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, good returning to reach original starting point on or before July 3. For full particulars consult nearest Ticket Agent.—Adv.

Vice-President to Give Way to a Progressive Running Mate.

SCOFF AT ROOSEVELT TRIP

First Ballot Will Beat Him, the President's Managers Declare.

LESS COMPROMISE TALK NOW

Taft Sends Word He Hasn't Considered Such a Move—Has Confidence in Convention.

DELEGATES STANDING FIRM

Long-Predicted Swing to the Colonel in the South Has Not Materialized.

EXCHANGE BRIBERY CHARGES

Negro Delegate Says Money Was Given to Him by Taft Men—He Is Accused in Turn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The shooting here is pretty much all for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, and it only needs the injection of his ferocious personality into the contest to work his followers into frenzy. He will be here to-morrow afternoon.

The hard, cold figures, however, still seem to justify the predictions of the Taft managers that he will be nominated for President on the first ballot. William Barnes of New York gives him a minimum of 565 votes on the first ballot. Manager McKinley says he will have at least 530. The National Committee added six votes net to the Taft forces to-day, making the net result of the contests to date 103 to 9 in President Taft's favor.

In the Roosevelt camp the figures of the Taft managers are either feared at or else met with disclaimers not supported with detailed lists of delegates for Roosevelt, such as the Taft managers produce. The Roosevelt men talk mysteriously about a great swing of delegates claimed for Taft over to Roosevelt, but those who sit down in cold blood to figure out this prophecied desertion of Taft cannot see it.

In the meantime the American people are being regaled with an exhibition of verbal mud slinging such as has never before been witnessed in a convention fight. Furious over the decisions of the National Committee favoring the Taft delegates and throwing out the Roosevelt contestants, the Roosevelt managers have become masters of denunciation, and the Taft managers are retorting in kind. Discreet men are holding their peace in the hotel corridors for fear of becoming involved in fist fights.

Both Sides Charge Bribery.

Bribery of delegates is being openly charged in both the Taft and the Roosevelt camps. It started with Mr. McKinley saying that the Taft forces had proof that the Roosevelt managers had been trying to bribe Southern delegates, but the proof was not produced.

To-day the Roosevelt manager, Senator Dixon, retaliated by making public a letter from Charles Banks, a negro delegate from Mississippi, returning to Manager McKinley of the Taft forces some money which he said had been paid him for his own expenses and those of other Taft delegates from his own State.

The Taft managers flout the statement of the Roosevelt men that Roosevelt will win over a great number of Southern delegates pledged to Taft by pointing out that there are only eleven who may desert Taft.

Furthermore, they boldly make the statement that if any delegates instructed for or pledged to Taft turn to Roosevelt they have assurances from thirty-five delegates from Northern Republican instructed for or pledged to Roosevelt that they will feel free then to swing to Taft. There are said to be twenty Illinois delegates alone in this position.

There is another point that the Taft managers are making much of. In many States, notably Arizona and Arkansas, delegations were elected in which there were Roosevelt men, although the Taft men were in the majority. The Roosevelt managers sent entire contesting delegations here.

The Roosevelt contestants were thrown out by the National Committee and the divided delegations seated. Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to brand the delegations seated, among which he had many supporters, as "thieves"; hence his supporters on these delegations say they can no longer support him and will be for Taft.

Root Also to Arrive To-day.

Senator Root, who is to be the Temporary Chairman and the Permanent Chairman of the convention if the Taft forces prevail, will be here to-morrow about the same time as his old friend and admirer, Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt men will try to prevent Senator Root's selection as Chairman if they dare do so, but are afraid that to

doing so they may lose delegates. It will be left to the Colonel.

To-day the Roosevelt leaders were flirting with the La Follette delegates, and suggesting that they would support Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin for Temporary Chairman, if—but the La Follette men were not responsive either to the suggestion or to the "if." They made it evident that they were not going to be drawn into any alliance which might later prove awkward to them.

Why Roosevelt Went.

Everybody is asking to-night why Roosevelt is coming on to personally lead his forces. His managers are saying that he is coming because his followers demand it. He himself has all along said that he would not come unless matters shaped themselves so that he was convinced that the will of the American people was to be defeated. As his interpretation of the will of the American people is that he must get the nomination from this convention his coming therefore is at least open to the construction that he has been advised from here that the will of the American people, as he interprets it, will be defeated unless he comes.

He has sent word here that he does not want his arrival to be made the occasion of a spectacular demonstration. That makes everybody laugh, and the plans are being made to give the apostle of strenuousness a greeting that will delight him. The fear is being expressed by some of the more conservative of his supporters that the demonstration will lead the Colonel into one of those periods of ego mania which will drive away rather than draw support.

No Compromise Talk Now.

There is little or no talk of a compromise candidate, either from Taft or Roosevelt forces, although there are many sad-faced old party leaders here who wish that there could be some such happy solution of the situation, which is tragic from a party standpoint. Both the Taft and the Roosevelt managers realize, however, that if either of them yielded an inch at this time there would be an irresistible break to the opposition.

Simultaneous action by both factions is impossible. Initiative by either would be suicidal. The contests for delegates will be continued and probably closed tomorrow by the National Committee, but the whole matter can be thrashed out again before the Committee on Credentials named by the convention, and this may drag the convention out to an unusual length.

Altogether the fight that is being waged here now appears to be one of figures, and the operation of the party machinery on the one side and the "rule or ruin" bluster or brag on the other, but it is pretty risky to predict what 1,078 delegates, under high pressure of all sorts, may do. At any rate it is a situation to make the heart of a Democrat rejoice.

Boisterous Scenes in Hotels.

While at the various headquarters the factional leaders were closeted in earnest consultation preparing for the impending Roosevelt arrival late to-night, the lobby of the headquarters hotel swarmed with arguing delegates, lesser politicians, and hangers-on.

Late to-night a squad of Roosevelt supporters filed into the lobby armed with megaphones and a new Teddy song. They lined up at one end of the room, and attempted to start their vocal fireworks. But a flood of jeers and hoots from Taft supporters extinguished them.

The attempt to sing degenerated into a cheering contest, and soon the rival squads were swinging through the lobbies arm in arm, elbowing, pushing, and shouldering their way through the crowd. Pandemonium broke loose, and for a time the entire lobby seethed with a cheering, hat-waving mob. Over in one corner a solitary special policeman placed on duty for the occasion leaned wearily against a pillar.

An impromptu mass meeting was held at Taft headquarters during the evening, and for nearly an hour former Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, famous for his birch-bark "pants," harangued a large crowd.

The Taft men here announced to-night that a big demonstration for the President was being planned for to-morrow night. Additional Taft headquarters will be opened in the gold room in the Congress Hotel as an offset to the new reception room established for the Roosevelt delegates this week. Harry M. Daugherty, delegate-at-large from Ohio, is Chairman of the Taft Reception Committee, and whenever Taft delegates will assist him. The demonstration will be the biggest of its kind in the interest of the President since the meeting of the National Committee here, and it is expected to compare with the reception that will be accorded Col. Roosevelt upon his earlier arrival in the evening. The Taft people will try to put the Roosevelt demonstration in the shade.

AWAIT THE COLONEL'S COMING.

Rough Rider Reception for Him in Chicago Sidetracked.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Acting upon Col. Roosevelt's own wishes, conveyed in a telegram to his campaign manager, Senator Dixon, the Colonel's advent in Chicago will not be as spectacular as the Roosevelt leaders here planned. The Colonel wired that he wanted the proceedings done in a dignified manner, so with much regret Senator Dixon and his corps of assistants abandond the elaborate scheme they had evolved of meeting the Colonel at the station with brass bands, Rough Riders, shouting delegates, a Reception Committee beflowered with gorgeous badges, and a frenzied mob of shouters, and escorting him to his hotel through police-lined streets.

Nevertheless, if the Colonel was sincere in his request for a quiet reception, he will be greatly disappointed, for his coming will be heralded as never was that of another candidate. Practically every Roosevelt shouter in the city got the quiet tip to be at the station and along the line of march and whoop it up for the Colonel. Senator Dixon will carry out the official wishes of his hero, and there will be no bands or marching, but the Senator had planned a triumphal entry for his conquering candidate so long, just on the supposition that it would give the cold chills to his rivals, the managers of the Taft candidacy, that he refused to forego the exquisite pleasure of creating all the consternation possible, and there will be tumult enough to satisfy even his roseate expectations.

Colonel Due This Afternoon.

The Colonel is due to arrive here at 4 P. M. to-morrow. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee and Edwin W. Sims Secretary. With Senator Dixon and half a dozen others, they will meet the Colonel with automobiles and escort him to the Congress Hotel. An elaborate suite of five rooms on the parlor floor, just across the hall from the Florentine banquet room, that has been converted into the delegates' reception room, has been engaged for him. His managers here deemed it better policy to have their hero quartered in the very centre of activity rather than at the Blackstone, further up the street, as was at first planned. The Colonel's suite is No. 1,102, and it is what is known as the Presidential suite. The Roosevelt boomers are congratulating themselves on what they term their prophetic foresight in getting this particular suite. This suite and the Florentine room were used four years ago by the Roosevelt-Taft forces when they put through their Taft programme.

Dixon Admits a Crisis.

Neither Senator Dixon nor William Flinn of Pittsburgh would admit that the Colonel's coming was due to the fact that they were losing ground and needed the Colonel on the spot as a last means of trying to carry through their programme. In the next breath, however, Senator Dixon admitted that a crisis had arrived.

"Col. Roosevelt said a couple of weeks ago that he would come to Chicago only in the event that his presence was urgently demanded, and that a crisis had been reached," Senator Dixon was told.

"Well, what more of a crisis would you want?" replied the Senator. "Judging from what the National Committee has been doing, don't you think the crisis has arrived? How could he wait much longer?"

The real big setting for the Colonel will take place on Monday night on the eve of the meeting of the convention. The Colonel will make a speech to the faithful at the Auditorium which is calculated to shatter the weakest backbone. The things the Colonel will say then about the actions of the National Committee in throwing out his delegates is expected to put his followers who will take part in the convention deliberations next day in a real fighting mood.

Await the Colonel's Coming.

The Colonel's coming is the trump card which his followers have been holding in reserve ever since the meeting of the committee. Although they have declared all along that their idol would have a majority in the convention, they hope that his arrival will sway enough delegates to make his nomination sure. The Colonel is expected to exert a powerful personal influence over the delegates who may be in an indecisive frame of mind. One report that he was coming because he was afraid of an intended change of front on the part of many of the New York delegation to Senator Cummins was denied at the Roosevelt headquarters.

Official invitation to the Colonel on behalf of the Roosevelt delegates to come to Chicago was sent him this afternoon after resolutions had been passed condemning the decisions of the National Committee on the contests, and insisting that the Colonel was needed here to take charge of the fight. The resolutions were introduced at a meeting of the Roosevelt delegates during the afternoon in the Florentine room by a Roosevelt delegate. The resolutions denounced the actions of the National Committee in seating Taft contestants as "unjust, unfair, and disloyal to the country. They also stated that such actions are "subversive of representative institutions and a political crime against the Republican Party." The delegates of whatever political persuasion were called upon "to join in a denunciation and protest against such high-handed robbery of the rights of the people," and the resolutions ended as follows:

Resolved, That in furtherance of this effort to overcome political trickery and thievery we extend a most urgent invitation to Col. Roosevelt to come to Chicago and assist us in our most just cause.

The resolutions were passed unanimously and the crowd that filled the large States Mr. Taft has obtained only between room cheered the Colonel's name again and again.

Dixon for Dignity.

"In changing our plans regarding the Colonel's reception when he gets here," explained Senator Dixon, "we simply decided without any suggestion from him that the more dignified course would be to make as little fuss over him as possible. I am sure the Colonel will approve of this method himself. There will be no bands or fireworks, but, of course, we cannot keep the delegates from carrying out any plans of their own. All they will do, however, will be to simply greet the Colonel as if they felt glad that he is here. The arrangements will be as simple as possible. We will bring the Colonel direct to the hotel, and then we will hold a secret conference. The whole plan of campaign will be gone over at this conference, and the programme for next week will be decided upon."

Mr. Dixon explained that one reason for the Colonel's coming was the unsatisfactory method of transacting business with him over the long-distance telephone. The Colonel, he said, wanted to be kept in touch with every little detail, and this took a great deal of time and caused trouble. It would be much more satisfactory all around, he said, to have him handy to confer with. The Colonel chose to leave on Friday, he said, as he was averse to traveling on Sunday, as would be the case if he left on Saturday, for he wanted to be on the field by Monday.

Songs Extol the Colonel.

Many thousands of new Roosevelt buttons and badges made their appearance about the hotels to-day. Judging from the number of wearers of these insignia, about every other person one meets about the Congress Hotel lobby is a Roosevelt man. Several songs extolling his virtues are also being circulated industriously. One goes this way:

Chorus—
Then hurrah again for "Teddy,"
He's not afraid to fight;
We'll elect him our next President,
And the trusts will fly their kite.

The most appreciative one of all has this modest yearning:

We need you, Mr. Roosevelt,
Though some may call you mad,
We need you, Mr. Roosevelt,
And we need you bad.

Flirting with La Follette.

The Roosevelt people to-day made overtures to Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin with regard to the Temporary Chairmanship of the convention. McGovern is the La Follette candidate for that job.

The Roosevelt offer is purely a strategical move. La Follette has thirty-six votes in the convention, and Cummins, whose followers would support McGovern, has 10. If Taft's naked strength is what it appears to be, this combination of the Roosevelt, La Follette, and Cummins men might still overwhelm him so far as the election of the Temporary Chairman is concerned.

The La Follette men have received the offer with chilly indifference. As they see it, such a proposal is intended solely for Roosevelt's benefit and could do them no good whatever. But as they are for McGovern they are perfectly willing to take votes for him from whatever source they may come. Their attitude may be summed up in such phraseology as this:

"If you Roosevelt men want to vote for McGovern go ahead and do it. We certainly shan't stop you. We don't care whether you do or not. If you do and McGovern is elected, we shall be very glad, but you need not expect anything from us."

This McGovern idea has been rumored for several days but it was not until to-day that it was actually crystallized into an offer from the Roosevelt men. Their first choice for Temporary Chairman was Gov. Hadley of Missouri, but Hadley, after having been settled upon for a week or two, suggested Senator Borah of Idaho as a better candidate.

Hadley said that he was too much identified with the radical wing, and that in order to defeat Root it would be advisable to take some one who would be likely to make more of an appeal to men who were progressive, but not wild-eyed.

Weakness of the Alliance.

On the face of it McGovern ought to win, because the Roosevelt strength, combined with that of La Follette and Cummins, should be enough to land him in the chair. The weakness of this plan is that most of the Illinois delegates, who are Roosevelt men, declare flatfootedly that they will vote for Root; that there are scattering Roosevelt delegates in other parts of the Middle West, particularly from Ohio, who say they will do the same thing, and that the few Roosevelt men from New York cannot be counted on to vote against their Senator.

This leaves it extremely doubtful whether, even with the La Follette and Cummins strength, the Roosevelt men could overcome the effect of their own desertions and put McGovern across. Of course, it is evident that with Borah or Hadley they would be even less able to accomplish their purpose, because the delegates referred to would vote for Root as against either of these men, and there would be no counterbalancing votes from La Follette and Cummins. It is believed here that the McGovern move would be a good tactical one, as compared with a straight out fight to elect Borah, but it is gravely doubted whether it would have much chance of success.

TAFT SURE, SAYS HIS MANAGER.

McKinley Gives Him 594—Roosevelt Men Make No Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—With the Republican National Committee preparing to wind up its contest hearings to-morrow the managers in both the Taft and Roosevelt camps to-day were taking their final inventory of what the strength of their respective candidates would be on the temporary roll of the Republican National Convention which is scheduled to meet here next Tuesday.

From the Roosevelt managers no figures could be obtained—only rosy predictions of victory and vague hints that in the college of delegates there would be a big vote—silent as yet—and mainly from the South, of which the Colonel would be the beneficiary.

In the Taft camp figures were readily forthcoming. Director McKinley authorized a statement in which he claimed 501 votes for President Taft on the first ballot—a clear majority of 54—to 423 for Col. Roosevelt. William Barnes, Jr., the New York leader who has been poring over convention figures recently and gone very deeply into the situation, made a more conservative forecast. He said that President Taft would poll on the first ballot at least 565 votes, and declared that these were bottom figures.

"The President will have 565 votes on the first ballot," said Mr. Barnes. "Roosevelt will have only 468. I am confident that these figures will represent accurately the first and final vote in the convention."

The figures of both Mr. McKinley and of Mr. Barnes take into consideration the result of the contests to be heard before the Republican National Committee and are based on the presumption that all will be decided in favor of President Taft, with the possible exception of a few in Texas.

Admit Contests Are Flimsy.

This is said to be a safe presumption by well-informed persons. The contests on to-morrow's calendar of the committee include thirty in Texas, fourteen in the State of Washington, twenty in Virginia, two in the District of Columbia, and two in South Carolina. With the possible exception of some in Washington, all these contests are pronounced flimsy, even by the friends of Col. Roosevelt on the committee.

The Republican National Committee today took up all the contests pending in Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In each instance the contests were decided in the President's favor. Extreme bitterness was again a feature of the committee hearings to-day. All the good feeling that was engendered by the compromise in the Missouri contests yesterday seemed to have been swept away overnight.

The day opened with a case of fisticuffs. This occurred over the Oklahoma contest. L. G. Disney, a Roosevelt enthusiast from Oklahoma, sat in the committee hearing on a proxy obtained from L. B. Mosely of Mississippi. When the decision favorable to the President had been announced and the contesting parties and witnesses left the committee room Disney followed. Once in the anteroom he said, with a sneer:

"That was a fine and impartial hearing; a fine chance we will have there."

Oklahomans in a Fight.

The words had scarcely left Disney's mouth when Grant Victor, a United States Marshal from Oklahoma, made a rush for him. Victor's right shot out and landed on Disney's mouth. Some blood showed, and it took the combined efforts of half a dozen plain clothes men to separate the combatants.

When not denouncing the doings of the National Committee, Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the Colonel's campaign manager, kept making predictions that there would be a landslide for the Colonel when the convention meets, and in this connection he made sweeping predictions of a wholesale desertion from President Taft among the Southern delegates. The Taft managers did not seem to be as worried when these predictions were taken to them as they had been in days past. They have gone over the situation thoroughly, and feel satisfied that they have stemmed even the tiny tide which for a couple of days seemed settling in the Colonel's direction from the South.

"There have been some Southern delegates won over to the Colonel, by what means I am not prepared to say," declared one of the men prominent in the Taft camp. "But this I can assert positively—for every Southern delegate who deserts President Taft we will have two new recruits for the President's renomination drafted from the heavily Republican States in the North and West."

Ready to Bolt Roosevelt.

In connection with this it was learned that in the Illinois delegation, composed largely of responsible business men, who, as a result of the preferential primary mandate, much to their disgust, have been bound to Col. Roosevelt, there are at least twenty members who are prepared to desert the Colonel's banner and cast in their lot with President Taft in case any great number of Southern delegates should be found breaking their pledges or violating their instructions.

From an authoritative source it was learned that the Taft managers at the present time have a list of thirty-five members of delegations from Republican States in the Middle North who are prepared to bolt their instructions if the emergency should arise. At the headquarters of Director McKinley of the Taft bureau it was stated to-night that the chances were all against any necessity of accepting these proffered reinforcements.

Delegates Cheer Taft Men.

It was after the arrival of some of the early delegations in the convention city that the Taft managers were in a position to put out the emphatic claim that President Taft would be nominated on the first ballot.

When the delegates "fresh from their people at home" began flocking into this city to-day there was a procession started in the direction of Taft headquarters. As the day wore on and the procession lengthened the faces of Director McKinley and Mr. Barnes began to wear broad smiles. Then came the statements announcing victory in terms more positive and emphatic than at any time since the convention preliminaries began.

McKinley's Claims.

Mr. McKinley's statement dealt largely with the coming of Col. Roosevelt. Here is his statement:

"Theodore Roosevelt, the last hope of his own failing candidacy for nomination for a third term as President, will, it is said, arrive in Chicago to-morrow evening. At a conference of the Roosevelt leaders, held Thursday afternoon, a final poll of the delegates to the coming National Convention was taken which showed that Roosevelt was 78 votes short of a renomination, despite all that his personal representatives had been able to do for him. Contrary to their desires, but in accord with their best judgment, in view of the facts confronting them, it was determined to admit defeat to Mr. Roosevelt, and to say to him that unless he could himself save the day, his defeat for renomination was an accomplished fact. This message was duly conveyed to Roosevelt and he is now on his way to Chicago."

After comparing Roosevelt to Napoleon and the Roosevelt campaign for the nomination to the "hundred days," the statement concluded:

"To date Theodore Roosevelt has persisted in remaining away from Chicago and assailing the Republican Party, its principles, its President, and the leaders of the party at long range. He has himself said that he did not intend to come to Chicago unless it was absolutely necessary for him to do so to prevent his own defeat. That defeat is at hand, and Roosevelt in violating all precedents in political history in this country, as a self-seeking candidate, proposes to take charge of his own campaign for a renomination for a third term as President. This is an undeniable admission of defeat which the coming of Mr. Roosevelt will only make more certain."

Barnes Joins the Attack.

Soon afterward the Taft manager put out the following statement by William Barnes, Jr., of New York:

"Mr. Roosevelt's departure for Chicago was inevitable. Undignified as it is, and impotent as it will prove to be, its chief interest lies in its disclosures of that mania for power, over which Mr. Roosevelt has no control. Every step in this contest is as certain as if it were foreordained. Mr. Roosevelt not only will come to Chicago, but he will go to the convention hall itself, and there attempt to control that convention, demand to be heard in his own behalf, and if he is not so permitted to do, he will, nevertheless, continue his demonstrations under the influence of the delusion that the people whose voices he fancies he hears are calling him to overturn all order. It is a sad and humiliating spectacle to the American people."

Col. Harry S. New, Chairman of the National Committee's Sub-Committee on Arrangements, when he heard of the Colonel's coming here, said:

"I told you so two weeks ago. His visit here will have no effect, except possibly to put a little more fire into our side. Does Mr. Roosevelt think he can intimidate or browbeat anybody by coming here at this time? I think not."

Colonel Merely an Intruder.

That Col. Roosevelt cannot possibly take any active part in the convention except as an intruder who can be silenced by the Chairman's gavel, and if he fails to subside can be taken in hand by the Sergeant at Arms and ejected, is very clear to everybody. The only way in which he can get into the convention hall at all is as a spectator. The Republican leaders in the Taft camp, however, were unanimous in declaring that the Colonel will be on hand at the Coliseum when the convention meets.

"He will get a platform seat from somebody," said one of the leaders. "He will rise up in the convention and make his appeal. Then he will start a rough-house, but it will do no good."

Will Name Taft, Declares Barnes.

"We will control the temporary organization of the convention; we will elect the Temporary Chairman; we will have a majority on the Committee on Credentials and the Committee on Resolutions, and we will nominate Mr. Taft," said William Barnes, Jr., this evening.

"This is our programme, and we will put it through without hitch."

The announcement that Col. Roosevelt, after all, had decided to come to Chicago was received with as much satisfaction in the McKinley headquarters as it was in the Colonel's own camp. In fact, the Taft managers seemed to be unanimously pleased, which is not the case in the Colonel's camp. Senator Dixon himself, United States Senator Borah, William E. Borah, and Frank B. Kellogg, and scores of other Roosevelt leaders here have expressed themselves for days past as utterly opposed to the plan to "bring the Colonel on."

What will we do with him after he gets here?" was a question frequently asked by such Roosevelt men when the subject of the Colonel's prospective arrival here has been broached to them.

It was William Flinn, the Roosevelt boss of Pennsylvania, who sent the C Q D which has prompted the Colonel in forsaking the sylvan quiet of Sagamore Hill and enter upon this scene of active trouble and raging political storm.

Flinn for Rough Methods.

Flinn believes in strong language and rough-house methods, and the Roosevelt campaign in the eyes of Flinn and other men in the Roosevelt camp who are of a similar mind has been far too tame. It was only a couple of days ago that Flinn, in commenting on a statement of one of the more reserved and conservative Roosevelt leaders, expressed the fervent wish that "they would can parlor talk and go in for some rough-house work in the National Committee."

At the headquarters of Director McKinley of the Taft campaign and elsewhere the coming of the Colonel is looked upon as a confession of weakness on his part. It is difficult to see how it could be otherwise construed, in view of what the Colonel himself has said at Sagamore Hill, and what his friends have been saying about the Congress Hotel corridors for days past.

"Will you go to Chicago?" the Colonel has been asked a dozen times.

"I shall not go unless some emergency arises demanding my presence there," has been the Colonel's reply.

"Will the Colonel come?" Senator Dixon and other Roosevelt chieftains have been asked at this end from day to day for more than a week.

"I think not; there is no need of his coming now. We will nominate him on the first ballot and have votes to spare," has been the invariable reply from half a dozen different Roosevelt enthusiasts, showing that all regarded the Colonel's coming in one light—as an eleventh-hour emergency measure after all else had failed.

Roosevelt Men Puzzled.

The Roosevelt managers themselves do not exactly know what the Colonel's plans are. Some of the more conservative tremble for what may happen. The only fixed and definite number on his Chicago programme is his address to a mass meeting at the auditorium on Monday night. This had been scheduled for this afternoon, but the time was changed to suit the Colonel's convenience.

Senator Dixon was asked to-night what plans he had for the Colonel.

"Well," he said, "I do not know how to answer that question. There is this about the Colonel, when he comes within close range of his headquarters he generally dispenses with his managers."

"That is what some of the more conservative people in the Roosevelt ranks here fear, that he may break loose and do something that will precipitate a bolt that will leave them out in the cold if they follow him."

"The Colonel said he wouldn't come here unless it was necessary. What necessity brings him here at this time?" Senator Dixon was asked.

"Judging from the action of this bunch of burglars down here," Senator Dixon replied, "it looks as if there was a fairly good-sized crisis in the Republican Party."

"You don't have any question about his nomination, do you?"

"One wouldn't think there was any doubt from hanging around this part of the hotel," said the Senator, with a gesture taking in the immediate surroundings. The interview was given at the Roosevelt headquarters.

To-night there is a lot of talk again about a roughhouse in the convention. Boss Flinn only this afternoon used much strong language in addressing the joint entertainment and persuasion committee which has been organized in the Roosevelt camp, some say for the purpose of practicing suasion on the convention itself.

Ready for a Long Fight.

As far as the programme of the Roosevelt leaders has been divulged, it is sensational in the extreme. If things should turn out as unfavorable to the Colonel on the eve of the convention as the situation to-night indicates the supporters of the Colonel who have a voice in the convention are prepared to let it hang on temporary organization as long as possible while they go after the delegates. To promote this purpose it is intended to take every one of the contests thrown out by the National Committee before the Committee on Credentials and fight the battle all over again in an effort to gain time or to arrange a rump convention.

Senator Dixon was asked recently how long the convention would last.

"We might reach nominations by Friday," he replied. "We may be here for ten days. We will appeal all contests, and it may be an interminable affair."

Compromise Talk Silenced.

The talk of a compromise candidate which was so pronounced last night was silenced to-day when word came from President Taft that he was in this fight to stay. The compromise candidate talk is attributed to the Roosevelt people. Director McKinley, speaking for the President, had this to say on the subject:

"President Taft is in this contest to the finish. He as a candidate most definitely represents in this campaign those tenets and principles for which the Republican Party from its inception has persistently and consistently contended, chief among which is its defense of the Constitution and the laws of the land as they affect the independence of the judiciary and the rights of individual citizens.

"For this reason, if for no other, President Taft will not only remain in this contest to a finish, but he will be the nominee of the coming Republican National Convention for President. He will be renominated on the first ballot in that convention. The principles for which he stands will live in the Republican National platform which will be adopted by the convention."

FOR A SCIENTIFIC TARIFF.

Both Conventions to be Asked to Indorse Permanent Board Plan.

Pressure is to be brought on the National conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties to include in their platforms a plank indorsing the principle of the scientific revision of the tariff by a permanent commission. John Candler Cobb, President of the National Tariff Commission Association, will be in Chicago to appear before the Republican Resolutions Committee to urge the necessity of a permanent commission, the revision of the tariff by schedules, and the adjusting of the tariff, so as to aid in the expansion of foreign trade.

Henry R. Towne, President of the Manufacturers' Association, is Treasurer of the National Tariff Commission Association, and yesterday after a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which a resolution favoring these principles had been adopted, he said:

"The tariff has a direct bearing both on our industries and on our wageearners and consumers. It is essential to the best interests of the Nation that a scientific and intelligent basis should be adopted for all tariff legislation. I believe that the business interests of the country would be reassured in regard to the unfortunate conditions existing in Washington on tariff questions if the two parties would recognize in their platforms the methods advocated by the National Tariff Commission Association."

Root Starts for Chicago To-day.

UTICA, N. Y., June 14.—United States Senator Elihu Root to-day attended a meeting of the Trustees of Hamilton College and other exercises in connection with the commencement. He was slated to preside at the centennial celebration on Monday next, but will leave Hamilton late to-morrow for Chicago.

TAFT DECLARES NO COMPROMISE

"With Confidence I Abide in the Judgment of the Convention," He Says.

WIRES DENIAL TO HILLES

Friends Say President Would Decidedly Oppose Either Senator Cummins or Senator La Follette.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Taft sent the following telegram to-night to C. D. Hilles, his secretary, who is now in charge of his personal interests at Chicago:

"The report that I am in any way considering the possibility of a compromise candidate is wholly unfounded and you are authorized emphatically to deny the report. With confidence I abide in the judgment of the convention."

Earlier in the day the President said: "There will be no third candidate. All the information I get is that I will be nominated on the first ballot with votes to spare."

This was said in answer to a visitor who asked his position in regard to a compromise candidate.

Friends of the President said that if he were not nominated he would decidedly oppose either Senator Cummins or Senator La Follette as a compromise candidate. The President's opposition to these two Senators, his friends said, would be based largely on their attitude toward the courts and the recall of Judges and decisions.

Some of Mr. Taft's friends declared today that if he were confronted with the necessity of naming his preference for a compromise candidate, they believed he would turn to some man like Senator Root of New York, or former Vice President C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana. It became known to-day that Mr. Fairbanks is the President's choice for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

WATCHING COLORED DELEGATES

Roosevelt Men Still Predict a Break—Heney and Flinn Active.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Roosevelt leaders here pin their hope that the Colonel will be nominated on the proposition that enough delegates will switch to him from Taft in the time of need. About the various Roosevelt headquarters all the talk to-day was that "Boss Bill" Flinn of Pittsburgh and Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign leader, had received assurances from a number of Southern colored delegates that they had decided to desert Taft and throw in their fortunes with the Colonel mainly on the ground that Roosevelt had a better chance of being elected this fall than Taft.

That the Roosevelt people are banking largely on these colored delegates, was clearly evinced by the fact that an organized campaign was started to encourage the bolt. Colored Roosevelt delegates have been sent out to campaign among their colored Taft brethern, and several of the former reported to-day that they had made progress. The Roosevelt people have engaged the Pekin Theatre, at 2,700 State Street, and there to-morrow night a "rally" will be held. Colored speakers have been engaged, and they will hold forth every night until the convention begins. Both sides are watching the colored delegates closely, and to-day the guard upon them was increased by both sides. All colored delegates are being closely trailed by watchers, ostensibly to see that they are not "tampered" with by the enemy.

"We base our hopes on the fact that the Taft delegates, not only among the Southern States, but in Northern ones, are beginning to see a new light, and are coming to us," said Everett Colby of New Jersey to-day. "I have never felt so sure as I do to-day that we will win. Just to show the condition the other side is in I might relate that James Bathgate, a delegate from my State, told me that he had a talk with ex-Gov. Murphy last night, and that Mr. Murphy admitted that Taft would not have a majority of more than twenty in the convention. If they are admitting only that number now, what will they do in a day or two? The other side is clearly in a panic, and many of the Taft delegates are beginning to look with longing eyes at the Roosevelt band wagon."

Mr. Colby said he had been told that a colored delegate from Georgia named Johnson had told one of the Roosevelt leaders that the action of the National Committee in seating most of the Taft delegates had caused him to about make up his mind to join the Roosevelt crowd. There were others, he said, who were taking the same view of the situation.

Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, one of the original third-term boomers, said the National Committeemen who voted to seat the Taft contestants were beginning to hear protests from their home districts against their actions, and that instead of helping their own cause the committee was doing Roosevelt good.

"The delegates who are on their way here are nearer to the pulse of their constituents than the committeemen who are here, and they won't stand for the high-handed action of the committee," said Mr. Moore. "The whole drift is now setting strongly toward Roosevelt. He will have a majority of the delegates in the convention and be nominated on the first ballot."

All the other Roosevelt leaders took the same view of the situation. All expected that Taft delegates would begin to flock to the Roosevelt standard by Tuesday and that many who were ostensibly for Taft would desert him in the convention, many because of the manner in which the contests were decided, and others because they wanted to tie up to a candidate who had the best chance of winning in the election.

The regular afternoon meeting of the Roosevelt Boosters' Club took place today in the Florentine Room, and William Flinn, the Chairman; Gov. Johnson of California, Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, and Francis J. Heney of San Francisco harangued the Roosevelt crowd all afternoon. Heney has developed into the fiercest assailant of the National Committee, and the crowd always flocks in to hear him tell what he told the committee which is deciding the contests. Heney always refers to the committee as "That bunch of All-Babas."

Burglars, second story men, garroters, thieves, traitors, &c., are special terms of endearment applied to the Taft Committeemen. Generally, Murray Crane and Senator Penrose come in for the worst "roasting."

Flinn also knows how to get the crowd wrought up. Yesterday he advised the Roosevelt delegates to get out and hustle among the Taft men and try and show them the error of their ways.

"Don't stand around talking among yourselves," said Flinn. "Get out and talk to the people who are not for Roosevelt. Tell them that the people they represent back home will demand an accounting for the way they act and throw the scare into them. Tell them that the people are not going to stand for political burglary."

Heney got a big laugh to-day when he read a letter from a man in Washington who wanted him to try and have a plank put into the platform declaring for the establishment of a bureau for the study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes.

"I wrote back," said Heney, "and told him that it was a good plan and that the experts who would be appointed should come on here and study the methods of the National Committee."

POUR SHOT AT NAGEL.

Taft Missourians Blame Him for Seating of Roosevelt Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Missourians in town met to-day, and those of them in favor of President Taft expended most of the English language in expressing their opinion of Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Those Missourians in favor of Col. Roosevelt seconded the motion, but did so with a grin.

Mr. Nagel is the National Committeeman from Missouri, a member of Mr. Taft's Cabinet, and the man to whom was assigned months ago the task of capturing Missouri for Mr. Taft. On the momentous night when the President summoned his Cabinet together to pass on his Massachusetts speeches, wherein he was to fire his first broadside at the Colonel, Mr. Nagel attended for half an hour, and then asked to be excused, so that he could hurry out to Missouri and save the day there for the President. So he escaped his share of the responsibility for the famous speech in which the President revealed how he had proposed, through reciprocity, to "make Canada an 'adjunct' of the United States.

When Mr. Nagel reached Missouri his labors in behalf of Mr. Taft became mainly productive of disorganization and rout. Just as the State's Central Committee was about to decide the Kansas City contests in favor of the Taft men Mr. Nagel appeared before it, and in an impassioned speech declared that such a course would be a violation of justice, that the Roosevelt delegates had been fairly elected and should be seated. He was strictly within the facts, but it made the seasoned politicians of the Missouri State Committee rub their eyes. However, recognizing him as the Taft spokesman, they did as he told them, and seated the Roosevelt and Taft factions in the Missouri delegation. A gentleman's agreement was made, whereby the delegates at large were to be evenly divided, and there were to be no instructions. On this basis the contests rested. Mr. Nagel, as Mr. Taft's personal and political representative, was charged with the duty of presenting that claim and making it good.

COLONEL DEPARTS; TRAIN HITS ROCK

Continued from Page 1.

much excitement among the passengers, and Col. Roosevelt and those in his party were perhaps the least perturbed of all. At the request of some of the women, the Colonel asked Travers Carmen and ex-Gov. Regis H. Post of Porto Rico to interview the train crew. They reported that a serious accident had been averted and that there was no further cause for alarm.

The accident happened not far from the home of John D. Rockefeller. Some of the passengers on the train remembered a remark they said was made at the Harvard Club in New York at a dinner given by J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. It had been expected that the Colonel would speak at a dinner there, and where it was learned that he intended to go to Chicago instead, some one said:

"Well, we will put a rock on the track."

Colonel Motors From Oyster Bay.

The appearance of the Colonel when he stepped from his automobile at The Outlook office after his trip from Oyster Bay yesterday morning indicated that he had something in store for the reporters. He wore a new sombrero, with a five-inch brim. He had purchased it to replace the one which he wore when he made his speech in Columbus, in which he declared for the recall of Judges and judicial decisions. He seemed in a gay mood, and told the reporters that he thought his old hat had been kicked about the ring enough to warrant a new one.

The force at The Outlook office had been prepared to hear that the Colonel would start for Chicago by the statement he gave out at his home on Thursday night. When the Colonel bounded into his office the report went about that the die was cast. To the reporters, though, he said:

"I don't know what I can tell you. I hope to go back to Oyster Bay to-night, but things move quickly at such a time as this."

Then he closed the door of his office, and for the next hour and a half talked over the long-distance telephone with his campaign managers, Senator Dixon and ex-Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh. It was after this consultation, in which Flinn and Dixon were said to have pleaded with him to come out to Chicago, that the Colonel came to the lobby of The Outlook office again.

"I am going on the 5:30 o'clock train," he said to the reporters. "No, not on a special train; just on a train."

"Have you heard any startling news from Chicago?" he was asked.

"I'll dictate a statement," he replied. "Walt."

This is the statement which he brought from his private office later:

"You asked me whether my decision was the result of what I had heard from Chicago to-day. I have heard a good deal. All I have to say by way of explaining the reason for my going is this: Several delegates have been in to see me to-day, and I have received countless telegrams. The absolutely unanimous demand of the delegates who have already reached Chicago is that I go. They say that the action of the National Committee in the California, the Arizona, the Indiana, and the Kentucky cases is such as to make the issue absolutely clear as to whether the people have the right to make their own nomination or whether a small knot of professional politicians is to be permitted to steal the right from them.

"The Roosevelt delegates demand that I go to Chicago not as a candidate, but because, for the time being, I stand as representing the principles for which the rank and file of the Republican Party have overwhelmingly decided in the States where they have had the opportunity to express their wishes at the primaries.

"These States, where the rank and file have declared for me and the principles I represent, include those which cast about two-thirds of the Electoral vote for the Republican candidate for President at the last two elections; and in these primary one-seventh and one-eighth of the delegates.

"The delegates who thus represent the people themselves feel that the people have declared themselves beyond the possibility of misapprehension or misrepresentation, and they are not in the mood to see their victory stolen from them.

"The Colonel expects to be in Chicago before the final decisions are made on all the contests of his delegates, it was said yesterday. His managers expect, it was declared, that his arrival will have a telling effect on the decisions of the committee, particularly in the deliberations over the contests in the States of Texas and Washington. Although he avoided a demonstration over his departure here, plans have been made for whooping up his arrival at points en route to Chicago.

The Lake Shore Limited, running on its ordinary schedule is due at Albany at 9 o'clock at night. It reaches Cleveland at 7:15 A. M., Toledo at 9:55 A. M., Elkhart, Ind., at 1:10 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 4:00 P. M. The Roosevelt family will stop at the Congress Hotel. Three generations of the family, it is expected, will be represented. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., with his wife and child, intend to start for Chicago some time to-day. Miss Ethel Roosevelt is now at Oyster Bay, but will be in Chicago before the convention opens, and Mrs. Alice Longworth will join the party later.

AN HOUR LATE AT ALBANY.

Small Crowd Surrounds Roosevelt Car, but He Does Not Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Col. Roosevelt's train arrived in the station here an hour late, or at 10 o'clock to-night, as a result of hitting a rock near Tarrytown. A small crowd surrounded the candidate's car, but he did not leave his state room.

All along the line the Colonel received telegrams from his campaign managers, Senator Dixon, and ex-Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh, and as a result, he was in good humor.

"Chicago is awake and waiting for you," was the tenor of the dispatches. Col. Roosevelt stayed in his stateroom nearly all the afternoon and evening. Near Albany he said to the reporters.

"I don't know a thing more I can tell you. I am going to Chicago to fight the cause of the people the bosses are trying to overthrow."

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, June 15.—Col. Roosevelt arrived in Utica at 12:30 o'clock this morning, a little more than one hour late. Expecting a hard day to-day, the Colonel retired soon after starting from Albany, after letting it be known that he would

SOUTHERN DELEGATES STICKING TO TAFT

Bolt Predicted by Roosevelt Managers Gives No Promise of Materializing.

DRIVEN BACK BY COLONEL

Some Southerners Who Meant to Vote for Him Resent His Attacks—Arizona Men Also Indignant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—One of the striking developments of the week here has been the complete failure of the long-heralded "bolting Taft delegates from the South" to develop as support for Col. Roosevelt. Ever since it became apparent that the President would get practically solid delegations from nearly all the Southern States, Senator Dixon has insisted that many of these delegates, after taking their seats as supporters of Mr. Taft, would throw their votes to the Colonel. The assertion was made as loudly as the Senator's claims for his Southern contests. It now looks as if the bolting Taft delegates are about as mythical as the contests were flimsy.

In public statements Senator Dixon did not announce where the defections in the Taft ranks would come, and now the claims which he made in sweeping terms have simmered down to a bare eleven delegates. Two of these delegates are vouched for by National Committeeman Sanders of Tennessee as loyal to Mr. Taft, and another from Alabama has himself branded as a lie the statement that he would support Col. Roosevelt. That reduced the list to eight, and not all of them are certain, while the Taft managers are hoping that two Roosevelt delegates from North Carolina will come over to the President's side.

Mr. Dixon and Ormsby McHarg, who is immediately responsible for all contests in the South, and who is charged besides with the duty of winning over Southern Taft delegates already seated by the National Committee, continue to speak in general terms of a great slump of Taft delegates. But their associates are beginning to waver. A prominent Roosevelt supporter in Ohio to-day admitted that his experiences in the recent fight in the State have taught him to put little faith in the "pledges" of Taft men to come over, because he found that in the last they stayed with the men for whom they were instructed.

Resent Colonel's Statements.

One thing that stands out particularly to-day is that Col. Roosevelt himself is largely responsible for driving back into the Taft fold some of the delegates who were inclined to support him. This is strikingly true in regard to Arizona. The National Committee two days ago seated the full Taft delegation from that State, but it can be stated on the highest authority that at least three of those delegates intended on the floor to cast their votes on the first ballot for Col. Roosevelt in spite of their straight-out instructions for Taft.

To-day all that is changed. The Colonel yesterday gave vent to his wrath at the seating of the Taft delegation and branded it as a "steal." To-day the delegates are furious with the Colonel for calling them thieves, and they declare flatly that they are now going to abide by their instructions and support the President. (!)

"There isn't anything else we can do," said one of the Roosevelt sympathizers in the delegation to-day. "The Roosevelt contest in the Arizona convention was a joke, even to the Roosevelt men, but on the Taft delegation there were some friends of the Colonel. At the State convention twenty-four Roosevelt men out of a total of seventy-six held a rump meeting in their end of the hall, adopted cold-storage resolutions and left while the rest of us passed instructions for Taft. And now to have the Colonel calling us all thieves on the strength of a farce like that is too much. We will vote solidly for Taft till he is nominated."

Somewhat the same course of events has developed in Arkansas. As far back as December, Gen. Powell Clayton, though always a supporter of President Taft, was saying it looked as if the people might insist on having the Colonel head the party. He remained loyal to the President, however, and attracted Col. Roosevelt's ire. In a formal statement, Mr. Roosevelt denounced the General as peculiarly the type of politician from which the country must be freed. The General looked through his files and found a letter in which the Colonel, when President, had praised the General's public services in the highest terms, and urged him to continue as Ambassador to Mexico. To-day Gen. Clayton is bitterly against Mr. Roosevelt.

"Arkansas will stand like a stonewall for Taft," said the General to-day. "And I don't think there is much in this talk of Southern bolts to Mr. Roosevelt."

This is what Ormsby McHarg had to say about it:

"That is naturally a subject that I cannot discuss at all. It is a question purely personal to the delegates, though they are coming out all over the country with statements for Col. Roosevelt. We have nothing to do with that. It is a matter that takes care of itself."

The Doubtful Ones.

Director McKinley of the Taft forces says that Roosevelt claims to Taft delegates, when added up, amount to 2 men from Virginia, 2 from South Carolina, 2 from Georgia, 2 from Alabama, and 2 from Tennessee. It is in Georgia that Mr. McKinley has charged attempted bribery. The two claimed by Roosevelt in Tennessee from the Ninth District are vouched for by Senator Sanders as loyal Taft men, while the third man in Alabama has spoken for himself.

Two men in Alabama instructed for President Taft have openly declared for Mr. Roosevelt on the ground that he was not a candidate when they received their instructions, and that they therefore are not bound by them. The two men in South Carolina followed the same course, but in neither State has any other delegate shown signs of joining them. The two delegates in Virginia are not positively claimed by either side.

The situation in South Carolina, which presented the first instance of Taft delegates declaring for Mr. Roosevelt, was unusual. The fight came up over the delegates at large, the final selection being United States Marshal Adams, J. W. Tolbert, who holds no office, and two negro delegates from Sumter and Florence. When the convention met a hot local fight was going on for local patronage. Instructions for Mr. Taft were proposed, and Andrews and Levy, the negro delegates who were always Roosevelt men, demurred, but for fear that the opposing faction, headed by National Committeeman Capers, would be recognized as regular in Washington, they accepted the instructions until the convention adjourned. After that when the Roosevelt movement took definite form they declared themselves free to do as they pleased and joined the Roosevelt forces.

In Virginia the fight is between white Republicanism which supports Mr. Taft and negro Republicanism which is hoping to obtain ultimate recognition as the true party in the State by coming to the support of Col. Roosevelt. At the beginning of his term Mr. Taft set out to build up a white Republican Party in the South and he came nearer succeeding in Virginia than in any other State. The whites took charge of the party management and relegated negroes to the ranks. That course has caused great bitterness and when the white faction gave the solid State delegation to Mr. Taft the negroes, at the suggestion of Ormsby McHarg, set up contests in ten districts.

The twenty Virginia contests will be settled for Mr. Taft to-morrow. The twenty Taft delegates have been polled individually, and eighteen of them have declared unequivocally for the President. So far the other two have not answered, and they are the basis of the Roosevelt claim in the State for a bolting delegation.

The Missouri Situation.

The Missouri delegation, which was divided by the National Committee yesterday so as to give Mr. Roosevelt twenty men to the President's sixteen, shows how quickly these claims for bolting delegates grew. Six of the Taft men came from St. Louis and to-day Gov. Hadley was claiming that four of them would come over to Roosevelt on the first ballot. He explained his prediction elaborately on the ground that Mr. Taft's success in St. Louis was due entirely to Ormsby McHarg's mismanagement in putting the local fight in the hands of a man named Howe, who was very unpopular. That drove local leaders into the Taft camp, he said, but now that they were so far from home the fight against Howe had become unimportant and they were ready to return to Col. Roosevelt, who was their first love.

This is far from what Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis says on the subject. He is a Taft man beyond question and sits on the National Committee with a proxy from Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel. According to Mr. Bartholdt there is only one Taft man on the delegation who is the least bit uncertain. This man, though Mr. Bartholdt did not name him, is undoubtedly City Clerk Graves, who is a personal friend of Howe, and who never has been strongly allied with the Taft crowd in Missouri.

The Roosevelt managers here are making heavy bids for Southern votes, and that in itself does not look as if they felt any confidence in their own predictions. A long article announcing Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy of the reclammation of swamp lands in the South has been published in a local paper under signature of John Callan O'Laughlin, formerly Mr. Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of State. That statement was telegraphed to a Washington newspaper office of which Mr. O'Laughlin is head, with orders that it be distributed there to all Southern correspondents. It is hoped in this way to induce at the last minute Southern Taft delegates to make good the assertions already published by the Roosevelt managers.

14 MORE IN TAFT COLUMN.

Six of Them Won from Roosevelt—Eight in Factional Fights.

CHICAGO, June 14.—President Taft received to-day six delegates at the hands of the Republican National Committee in contests with the forces of Col. Roosevelt. To that number the committee added eight by the settlement of local fights between Taft rival delegations. Opposed to the day's gain of fourteen by President Taft was another empty sheet for Col. Roosevelt.

When the committee adjourned at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon the Texas, Virginia, and Washington contests remained as the struggles in which the Roosevelt leaders are to centre their strength to-morrow.

Up to to-night the committee's labors have resulted as follows:

	Delegates credited to Taft.	Delegates credited to Roosevelt.
Alaska	2	0
Oklahoma	6	0
South Carolina	2	0
Tennessee	5	0
Total to-day	14	0
Previously settled	159	13
Grand total	173	13

Total number of delegates contested, 264.
Total number of delegates in contests pending, 68.

To-day's results:

For Taft in contest with Roosevelt—Oklahoma, First District, 2; Tennessee, Second District, 2; Ninth District, 2.

In contests between rival Taft delegations—South Carolina, First District, 2; Tennessee, First District, 2; Tenth District, 2; Alaska, 2.

A contest from Alaska that had not figured in the committee's lists was disposed of without argument just before adjournment. Credentials from a contesting delegation elected as Valdez day 3 had been received by Secretary Hayward, but the committee declined to consider them.

The remaining contests include those of Texas, 30; Virginia, 20; Washington, 14; the District of Columbia, 2, and the Third District of North Carolina, 2. In the Fourth North Carolina District both delegations are understood to be for Roosevelt.

A. A. Davidson, appearing for the Roosevelt contestants in the Third Oklahoma District, said that the question as to which set of delegates should be seated hinged on the legality of two conventions held at Tulsa on the same day. With a majority of delegates declared for Roosevelt he said, the convention was held according to the call. Sixteen of the nineteen counties were represented by 861 delegates, declared Mr. Davidson.

"The Taft faction hasn't even a technicality to stand upon," he said. "Realizing a majority of the voters were for Roosevelt, the Taft men decided to hold a convention of their own. They went to a place not designated in the call. We sent a photographer to take a picture of their convention, but he was kicked out. In their convention only 120 persons, including spectators, were present."

Joseph A. Gill, heading the Taft delegation, declared that just before the committee met at Tulsa on March 14 the committee deposed its Chairman W. S. Cochran, who favored Roosevelt, "because of his arbitrary and irregular rulings and because he had changed his residence and was no longer a member of the committee." Six other Roosevelt men also were excluded because their proxies were not acceptable, he said.

"The bolters proceeded to hold a convention in the Opera House, contrary to the official call," declared Mr. Gill. "This meeting had no temporary roll of delegates prepared by the Congressional Committee, and had no credentials from the several counties."

Francis J. Heney, holding a proxy, asked Mr. Gill whether it was the custom to designate the place at which the convention was to be held. Mr. Gill replied that in this instance the Taft adherents had not so designated a place. The Roosevelt attorneys contended that a place for holding the convention had been fixed.

Question of Veracity.

"This seems to be a question of veracity," said Senator Borah. "Have you any documents on either side to prove your statements?"

Ormsby McHarg, the Roosevelt contest attorney, started to declare what he thought was the "best evidence of veracity," when A. M. Stevenson of Denver, holding the proxy of Committeeman Barker of Alabama, objected to "a speech by the counsel after his time has expired."

The committee enjoyed a lively minute's interchange. Senator Borah said McHarg was "answering the question."

Mr. Heney broke in to refer to "gag rule in Colorado," directing his remark to Mr. Stevenson.

"I object to such a statement," said Thomas L. Devine of Colorado, who held the committee proxy for that State. "The gentleman is insulting Colorado when he makes such charges."

Mr. McHarg asserted his right to present evidence of the veracity of his witnesses. Chairman Rosewater declared he should have done so during his time for argument, but Mr. McHarg proceeded to make a statement to the committee.

Taft Delegates Seated.

The two Taft delegates, Joseph A. Gill of Vinita and J. W. Gilliland of Holdenville, were then seated by viva voce vote, the Roosevelt men voting "No," after a motion to seat the Roosevelt delegates had been defeated.

Senator Borah asked for a roll call on the Roosevelt motion, but it was refused.

Objection to the presence of Grant Victor, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, as a member of the National Committee, was made just before the Oklahoma vote, by Francis J. Heney.

"I present a protest from the Oklahoma people," he said, "against Mr. Victor voting on this contest on the ground that he organized the bolting convention, and that he is a United States Marshal and a partisan on this case."

The committee took no action on the protest.

Rival Taft Delegations.

The First South Carolina District, next called, presented another one-sided contest, both factions being credited to President Taft. The committee seated the contesting delegates, Thomas L. Grant of Charleston, and Aaron P. Prioleau of Mauiville.

Two contesting Taft delegations again appeared when the First Tennessee District contest was called. Congressman Sam R. Sells and E. E. Donnelly appeared as the first Taft delegation, while G. McHenderson and E. C. Alexander contested their right to a place on the temporary roll. No Roosevelt delegates were concerned in this contest.

Ex-Congressman Z. D. Massey, who filled out the unexpired term of the late W. P. Brownlow, represented the contestants. He declared that the Sells forces had been outnumbered in the county and district conventions.

Samuel J. Elder of Boston, representing Congressman Sells and his associate, said they were selected by the only regularly authorized conventions. An attempt had been made to defeat Congressman Sells, he declared, by "an illegal reorganization of the Congressional Committee."

The Sells delegation was seated by the National Committee. Committeeman Monday of Tennessee moved that Congressman Sells and his associate be recognised. Mr. Murphy of New Jersey suggested the seating of one delegate from each of the factions, but the proposal received no support.

Mix-up in Tennessee.

The Second Tennessee District contest, taken up next, involved both a Taft-Roosevelt struggle and a factional Tennessee fight. The two Roosevelt delegates, John C. Honk and H. B. Lindsay, represent the Hale-Monday faction, while the Taft delegates, T. A. Wright and John J. Jennings, Jr., represented the faction led by Congressman R. W. Austin.

H. B. Lindsay declared that the Roosevelt delegates represented the "regular" faction that had been recognized four years ago by the Republican National Convention. He said Congressman Austin and his organization had been defeated at that time, and the Republicans in the State had been divided ever since.

L. D. Wright, appearing for the Taft adherents, asserted that the regularity of his faction was attested by the fact that it had elected its candidates within the last four years. He said the Roosevelt contestants had been selected at a "mob convention, without a Chairman or any regular organization."

The two Taft delegates were seated without a roll call, Roosevelt men voting "No."

In the Ninth Tennessee District another Taft-Roosevelt contest was represented. The Taft delegates were John B. Tarrant and James W. Brown, the Roosevelt delegates W. F. Poston and G. T. Taylor. The former represented what is known as the Sanders faction in Tennessee, the latter the Taylor-Burdick faction.

The Taft delegates in the Ninth District also were seated by the committee without a roll call, the Roosevelt members shouting "No." A roll call was refused on a substitute motion to seat the Roosevelt delegates.

Heney Stirs Up a Row.

"This is a case of plain stealing!" shouted Mr. Heney.

Members of the committee shouted "Sit down!" "Order!"

"Plain stealing!" "Plain stealing!" shouted Heney again.

"We can't be scared by the hooting of an owl!" shouted one member.

"Tell us about Abe Reuf," called another.

Heney continued to shout "Plain stealing!" and was answered with cat-calls and derisive laughter.

"Abe Reuf would be ashamed to do what you are doing here," Mr. Heney said, replying to a remark by Committeeman Chubb of Florida.

"Give us some more," called one member.

"I'll give you another when I have the chance," declared Mr. Heney.

The Tenth Tennessee District contest was between two rival Taft delegations. There are no Roosevelt contestants. The contested delegates were H. O. True and R. R. Church, Jr.; the contestants were C. H. Trimble and Thomas C. Phelan. The committee seated the True-Church faction.

Dick Asks for Delay.

A postponement of the Texas cases until to-morrow was then asked by Senator Dick, the Taft contest manager. Cecil Lyon, the Texas committeeman, objected.

Senator Dick said the Taft cases were not prepared for presentation. Col. Lyon declared the Roosevelt Texas cases were ready, and asked the committee not to grant the delay.

"Our contests were prepared in Texas, not in Chicago," said Lyon. "We have had too much outside interference in Texas already. If we had not had outside interference there would have been no contests here."

Ormsby McHarg, the Roosevelt contest manager, also protested against delay of the Texas cases, but he said that the Roosevelt forces were not ready to argue the Virginia or Washington cases.

After a virtual agreement upon the postponement of all cases until to-morrow, Frank O. Lowden of Illinois moved to proceed at once to the consideration of the Texas contests. The motion was defeated without request for a roll call. The contest attorneys agreed to consolidate the Virginia contests into one case, and the Washington contests into another. Under this plan it is expected all remaining contests can be disposed of to-morrow.

The committee adjourned at 2:50, to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Credentials from a mass convention in the Eighth Alabama District, received by Secretary Hayward yesterday, naming two contesting delegates from this district, were tabled by the committee without debate. Similar action was taken as to new contests just received from Alaska and the Philippines, which did not arrive within the time limit fixed by the committee last December.

TABLE OF DELEGATES.

Taft Now Has 523 to Roosevelt's 462—President Needs 17 More.

How the delegates to the Republican National Convention are aligned is given in the table below. The standing of the 47 in the uninstructed column is yet to be decided by the National Committee. In addition twenty delegates from Virginia and the two District of Columbia delegates are contested, but are regarded as certain for Taft.

	Taft.	Roosevelt.	Uninstructed.
Alabama	24	..	..
Alaska	2	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..
Arkansas	18	..	..
California	2	24	..
Colorado	12	..	..
Connecticut	14	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..
District of Columbia	2	..	..
Florida	12	..	..
Georgia	28	..	..
Hawaii	6	..	..
Idaho	2	6	..
Indiana	29	19	..
Illinois	2	58	..
Iowa	16	..	..
Kansas	2	18	..
Kentucky	24	2	..
Louisiana	20	..	..
Maine	..	12	..
Maryland	..	16	..
Massachusetts	18	18	..
Michigan	20	10	..
Minnesota	..	24	..
Mississippi	20	..	..
Missouri	16	20	..
Montana	6	..	..
Nebraska	..	16	..
Nevada	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..
New Jersey	..	28	..
New Mexico	7	1	..
New York	80	87	..
North Carolina	2	21	1
North Dakota	..	..	..
Ohio	14	34	..
Oklahoma	4	16	..
Oregon	..	10	..
Pennsylvania	7	68	..
Philippines	2	..	..
Porto Rico	2	..	..
Rhode Island	10	..	..
South Carolina	13	..	3
South Dakota	..	10	..
Tennessee	22	1	..
Texas	2	8	36
Utah	8	..	..
Vermont	6	2	..
Virginia	24	..	..
Washington	..	..	14
West Virginia	..	10	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..
Total	523	462	47

La Follette has 36 delegates—26 from Wisconsin and 10 from North Dakota, and Cummins has 10 from Iowa.
Number of delegates in the convention, 1,078.
Number necessary for the nomination, 540.

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NEGRO DELEGATE ACCUSES TAFT MEN

Issues Letter to McKinley Returning Money He Says Was Given to Him for Expenses.

COUNTER CHARGES MADE

Attention Also Called to Old Custom of Giving Railroad Fares to Poor Colored Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The bribery charges that have been bandied about between the Taft and Roosevelt camps in the past three or four days, none of them backed by evidence, have at last culminated in a tangible indictment. The Roosevelt people to-night produced a letter from Charles Banks, a colored delegate from Mississippi, to Director McKinley of the Taft campaign, in which Mr. Banks returns money that he says Mr. McKinley gave him to pay "the traveling expenses" of the Mississippi delegates.

This is the letter:

Hon. W. B. McKinley, director of the Taft campaign, city:

Dear Sir:

In keeping with my suggestion of yesterday I am returning to you herewith the money placed in my hands at your suggestion for defray traveling expenses of some of the delegates from Mississippi. It is apparent that some one connected with your campaign has been continually trying to discredit me before the country and with my people for some time.

When I was in Washington a few weeks ago looking after the new Federal Court bill from Mississippi and called at your headquarters your assistant, without any suggestion from me whatever, brought up the matter of expenses for delegates from my State. I told him then and there, in your presence, that so far as I was concerned, I would not accept any expense money for me whatever. You then proposed that I take enough for the rest of the delegates. I stated to you that they were all men who could get to Chicago, and you could look after the matter; here both of you, however, proposed that the matter be closed then, to which I agreed.

On my arrival at Chicago Wednesday I found that you, or some one connected with you, had informed the delegates that you had given me a lot of money for them as well as myself. I am only confirmed in what I suspected then, and I am returning you herewith the money, and you can do as you see fit.

The insinuation that I can be or have been bought are known to be untrue and unfounded by no one better than those connected with your campaign as well as those of four years ago. I have never asked any one for one cent, and never applied for an office. A man worth $75,000 or $100,000 in his own right, elected by his own people to a position as Secretary and Treasurer, paying a fair salary and handling nearly $200,000 per annum for this organization alone and with hundreds of people in his employ, either as tenants, wage hands, clerks, &c., and whose credit runs up in the thousands is not apt to allow you, or any set of men, to buy him with a few hundred dollars.

My dissatisfaction with the policy of the Taft administration is not of recent and spasmodic origin, but as early as the April following the inauguration, I headed a delegation from Mississippi and called on the President and while assuring him our our confidence and support, protested—though at the time mildly—against any action in our section which did not mean to accord us what we did feel was our right belonged, and by all the rules of the game.

On every occasion when I have felt we were being unfairly treated I have protested directly to those in authority, and I am yet to this good hour to be properly heard, with two exceptions. I think right here, however, I should state, that I have every confidence in the present secretary to the President, and believe him every inch a gentleman.

I have never pretended to like conditions as they exist in our State, and no one knows that better than those high in authority, for I have talked more to them than about them. I do not feel that conditions will change, and recent occurrences confirm my impression along many lines which I need not here mention.

In turning from the support of your candidate it may be urged that I have violated instructions. I shall say nothing of the conditions under which the convention issued instructions unless later developments require it, but no member of the delegation from Mississippi will say with justice to his conscience that I was elected on the strength of, or alliance with any particular candidate. They have trusted me more than once, they will trust me again, and I know whereof I speak when I say 90 per cent. of the party in that State desire effective protests against some conditions prevailing there as well as in some other sections of the country.

Yours truly,
CHARLES BANKS.

At 10:25 to-night Mr. McKinley issued the following statement:

"I hope every Republican will read the Banks letter with extreme care and then draw his own conclusions. Its disclosures are illuminating. Its issuance from the Roosevelt headquarters is significant."

In discussing the matter, members of the Taft staff called attention to the general custom of paying the expenses of poverty-stricken negro delegates, and intimated that this was one of the cases. An instance was referred to in which the Democrats of a Southern town were asked to contribute to these expenses because there were not enough Republicans in the town to raise them, and the Democrats contributed between $0 and $80 to send the Republican delegates North. This occurred only a few days ago.

The Taft managers say they have in their possession correspondence with Mr. Banks in which so lately as June 4, he told them of disability to swing other Southern delegations than that of Mississippi for them, and spoke in particular of South Carolina. They point to this proof that the Banks change of heart must have been as sudden as it was unexplainable.

Mr. Banks is a prominent man in his home State. His letter to McKinley marks the first definite proof or evidence given by anybody of the charges that money has been passing.

Mr. McKinley has charged the Roosevelt men with having tried to bribe two Taft delegates from the South and with having sent emissaries through other Southern States to swing them into line. Senator Dixon retaliated with charges about how attempts have been made by the Taft men to bribe members or a member of the National Committee. But all these charges have been vague and misty until the production of the Banks letter to-night.

Mr. McKinley has what is proof to him, whether it would be proof in court or not, that one of the leading Roosevelt managers offered money to two Southern delegates to induce them to change from Taft to Roosevelt, and he thinks he has proof that, in addition to that, Roosevelt men have been going among the Southern States lately, offering cash inducements to needy negroes to desert the Taft column. But Mr. McKinley has not been making that proof, if proof it can be called, public. Instead, he has been using his knowledge of the facts to club the weak-minded delegates back into line.

In one particular case he has been trying to hammer back into camp two men who have been tempted to desert, and if he can succeed in doing it it is safe say that their coquetting with temptation will never be made public.

Most of the talk about bribery has been without foundation, but there has been enough truth in it to make an ugly and serious scandal. In one well-known case a prominent Republican leader in a Southern State applied to Mr. McKinley for money to carry it by bribery, and the demand was refused.

There has been a great talk about sums being set aside for the "entertainment" of delegates, this "entertainment" being a more or less effectually disguised form of bribery. When run down these rumors resolve themselves into the fact that both camps are keeping up headquarters for negro delegates, but this has been done at many conventions. Four years ago, for instance, similar headquarters was kept up in the interest of Gov. Hughes, then a candidate for President, and in the same part of the town.

Both camps are paying the expenses of negro delegates from the South. This has been the custom at National Conventions for years. Negro Republicans are hard to find in the South. Most of them are poor. In a district where there may not be more than a score of Republicans, and where most of them are delegates or alternates, and cannot find the cash to take the long journey from the Mississippi Delta or from the Georgia hills to Chicago, a philanthropic candidate has always been willing to finance the trip. This may not be ethical, but it is traditionary, and it dates back to Reconstruction days.

Neither the Taft camp nor the Roosevelt camp has soared so high above tradition as to dodge that proposition now. The negroes are still getting their railroad fares, and they still find pleasant headquarters established for them up in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth Street, where they will not have any expenses to pay and where they can hobnob with men of their race.

SPONSOR FOR UNDERWOOD.

Heflin of Alabama May Make the Nominating Speech.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative Underwood of Alabama will determine upon the man who will present him as Democratic nominee for President after a conference with Senator Bankhead of Alabama, who is expected back to-morrow from New York where to-day he conferred with Democratic leaders.

Representative Heflin of Alabama is the most persistently mentioned personal choice of Mr. Underwood to act as his nominating sponsor, but the final determination has been held in abeyance, largely at the instance of Senator Bankhead, who is said to be weighing judgment on other claims for that honor.

REJECTS DELEGATE'S OFFER.

Gov. Marshall Wouldn't Pay His Expenses in Return for Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Gov. Marshall has rejected the offer of a delegate to the Baltimore Convention to vote for him if he will pay the delegate's expenses. Members of the Indiana delegation will now watch the man and see for whom he does vote.

The delegate wrote the Governor thus: "I have been elected a delegate to the National Convention, but it may be that I shall not attend. The expense is very great, and I do not see how just how I can get the money together. If you will send me enough to pay my expenses to Baltimore and back, I will be glad to talk business with you when we arrive there."

STATE CONVENTION LEGAL.

Court Refuses to Review Selection of Democratic Delegates.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich decided yesterday that the election of the ninety delegates selected at the Democratic State Convention which was held at Terrace Garden on April 11 was legal. He refused to review the action of the convention. The delegates chosen will represent New York State at the National Convention of the Democratic Party in Baltimore.

The case was brought before Justice Giegerich on the application of Lathrop Brown, a voter of Mineola, L. I. He asked the court to review the proceedings of the convention and set aside the selection of the delegates on the ground that they were not elected in accordance with the procedure as set forth in Section 114 of the Laws of 1912.

George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who presided at the convention, was the defendant in the action. He said that there was not a dissenting vote in the selection of the delegates.

JUDGES LOSE VACATIONS.

To Stay in Town to Give the Oath to 2,500 New Citizens.

Supreme Court Justices Giegerich, Brady, Lehman and Page will have their Summer vacations postponed this year in order to administer the oath of citizenship to 2,500 prospective citizens before the Fall elections. Instead of being away in July and August it will be necessary for them to remain in the city.

County Clerk Schneider said that owing to the unusually large number of applicants for citizenship in the last year, there had necessarily been some delay in the courts.

INDICT JUSTICE FOR ARSON.

C. A. Stanton Accused of Setting Fire to His House at Wurtsboro.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 13.—Justice of the Peace Chester A. Stanton of Wurtsboro, a hamlet in Sullivan County, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for arson in the third degree for setting fire to his home in Wurtsboro some months ago. He pleaded not guilty, and was released in $5,000 bail.

One night last Winter Stanton drove his wife from his home and set fire to his house after pouring kerosene on the furniture and about the house. After the fire he could not be found, but turned up later. It was thought his mind had become temporarily deranged.

DELEGATES START ON CHICAGO TRIP

Grand Central Station Resounds with Cheers as Special Train Departs for Convention.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Representatives of Both Candidates Bury the Hatchet for the Trip—Prendergast Departs, Though Ill.

The Grand Central Station resounded with cheers yesterday noon as the ten-car special train containing the delegates from this city to the Republican Convention started on its trip to Chicago. One of the old attendants at the station said the scene reminded him of the departure of a victorious football team for New Haven. Partisans of the two Republican candidates for President seemed to have buried their differences for the trip and gave no evidence in their manner toward one another that they belonged to opposing factions in one of the bitterest political struggles this country has ever seen.

The special, which started at 12:05 o'clock, was scheduled to stop at all the principal cities along the New York Central line to pick up delegates. There were thirty or forty of the ninety New York State delegates among the passengers when the train started from this city, with many alternates. Some fifty women were in the party.

Controller Prendergast of this city, who is expected to make the speech nominating Col. Roosevelt, was among the last to arrive on the train. As he entered his car the reporters asked him for a final statement. He said:

"I expect to see Theodore Roosevelt nominated on the first ballot. When all that the steam roller can do is to count a majority of thirty-four, as I read in the morning newspapers, it shows that evaporation is at work."

Controller Prendergast Still Ill.

Controller Prendergast is still suffering from illness. On reaching his compartment on the special train he removed his clothing and, donning a long sleeping robe, reclined upon a couch. When the train arrived at Albany and word was received by the delegates that the ex-President had started for Chicago and would arrive there a few hours after the delegation, Mr. Prendergast said:

"Col. Roosevelt's presence in Chicago will have a stimulating effect upon the delegates. He will arouse enthusiasm. I talked with Col. Roosevelt on Tuesday, and he was then uncertain about going to Chicago. He did not appear to be sure that his physical presence would be necessary. If he had really started, it proves that the situation has changed."

Mr. Prendergast said that he had not been able to prepare his speech because conditions were changing so rapidly. This statement was taken to mean that he would devote much of his speech to an attack upon the National Committee for its method of disposing of contests.

Frederick W. H. Williams of the New York State Direct Primaries Association said that he had had a talk with Justice Charles E. Hughes in Washington yesterday and that Justice Hughes had declared to him that he was absolutely out of politics. The Justice, he said, wanted his friends to know that he did not intend to be drawn into politics again.

On the trip to Syracuse there was much talk among the delegates as to the prospects of Col. Roosevelt's bolting the convention. The general opinion was that the only reason for the presence of the ex-President in Chicago was to decide that question. One of the Republican delegates said:

Don't Want a Republican Bryan.

"We don't want a Republican Bryan hanging to the skirts of the Republican Party for years to come. The party can stand a defeat better than to carry such a load. The thing to do is to smash Roosevelt now and be done with it. If the party must meet defeat as the result, it will be a small price to pay for a release from such a future as would confront it with Roosevelt dogging it for the next three or four campaigns."

This sentiment found a cordial response from many of the other delegates on board. Most of the Taft men on the train were sure that the decision of Col. Roosevelt to go to Chicago indicated that he considered his chances desperate. Others thought there might be a rearrangement of his forces and that those who had stood the brunt of the fighting in the last two weeks would be supplanted by men who had so far escaped attack.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had this impression of what would happen at Chicago:

"We are going to Chicago to nominate a candidate for President," he said, "and I expect to see President Taft renominated. Every delegate from New York County with the possible exception of one will vote for Taft, and this one may vote for Taft on the roll call."

Otto T. Bannard said:

"God bless you and pray for us. I have nothing more to say."

Others on the train were Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, George W. Wanmaker, William H. Ten Eyck, Frank K. Bowers, Jacob Brenner and F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn; ex-Senator George B. Agnew, ex-Alderman B. W. B. Brown, Samuel Krulewitz, Herbert Parsons, William H. Douglas, Joseph Levison, John Boyle, Jr., Secretary of the County Committee, James E. Welch, and Borough President George Cromwell of Richmond. George E. Shotwell, Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee, was in charge of the train.

Half an hour after the special train started a party of fifty Roosevelt supporters departed on the second section of the Empire State Express. Ex-Ambassador Oscar Straus, Chairman of the subcommittee of the New York Roosevelt Committee, was in charge of this delegation. Others in the party were Mrs. Straus, William Hellprin, Hugh Gordon Miller and the Misses Miller, Frederick Stadter, Herbert McClellan, James Simpson, S. W. Dodge, William H. Stephens and F. E. McMillan. Mr. Straus said before the train started:

"I expect that the representatives of the Republican Party in Chicago will interpret the will of the Republican electors as expressed in every State—with one possible exception—where the preferential primary is in vogue, in favor of Roosevelt, and that trust I cannot see how it is possible for the convention to nominate any other candidate than Col. Roosevelt. If the delegates do nominate any other candidate, they will invite and deserve defeat."

Alexander Wolff, a delegate from the Fourth District, had reserved places on the special train for himself and his wife, but he missed the train. He joined the party of Roosevelt supporters on the Empire State Express. When asked if he was not afraid of being won over to the Roosevelt faction, he said:

"I don't mind taking the risk."

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beauties at $6 each!

Everything for the bather but the water—and we will give him a line on that!

We have been checking up our experience on the subject of bathing suits. Six dollars appears to be as much and as little as the average man expects to pay for a bathing suit of quality. Instead of contenting ourselves, however, with an average six dollar bathing suit, we set about to get a bathing suit which should be a notable improvement on the average, and yet not cost more than six dollars. Hence this announcement.

These two-piece suits are made of all-wool, and cut to fit without the sea doing it! In the staple navy and black, with plain or colored stripes. Also, in the new Scotch heathers, of brownish and greenish hues. English tans and fancy mixtures, too. All have green, red or white borders. Colors which the Sun cannot fade and which water cannot shrink. Made in a snappy way. Best all-round values in the brine or out of it!

Other Bathing Suits from 3.00 to 29.00—but we will not retract one word we have said about those at 6.00.

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600 fine athletic union suits in which there is no parting of the ways!

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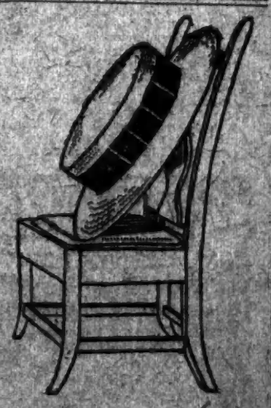

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DEMOCRATS AT SEA IN SEEKING WINNER

Even Baltimore Leaders Can't Forecast Who Will Get the Nomination.

MURPHY WAITS FOR CHICAGO

Then Delegates Are Expected to Follow Tammany's Lead—Bryan Watching Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Unless a great change comes over the sentiment of the Democratic National leaders, the Presidential nominee will be chosen outside the convention and no factional bitterness will be engendered. The names of all the candidates will be presented and one or two ballots will be taken, but the ultimate result, it seemed to-day, would be a foregone conclusion before the first ballot. So far not the slightest indication of the winner can be obtained, and the leaders themselves profess absolute inability to forecast the convention's choice.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, says that New York would stand on neutral ground until after the Republicans had selected their candidate, and the attitude of the delegation would be largely influenced by that nomination. "Stop, look, listen," will be the motto of the uninstructed delegations," said National Committeeman Edwin Wood, whose Michigan delegation comes to the convention with a free foot, "and on the ultimate decision of the 170 uninstructed delegates will largely rest the nomination."

In fact, it was intimated that the uninstructed delegations would have a large voice in the final decision, and all would follow New York's example after the announcement from Chicago. The uninstructed delegations are: Maine, 12; New York, 90; North Carolina, 18; Michigan, 20; Louisiana, 20; total, 170.

Mr. Mack said he had not heard of the report that the New York, Illinois, and Indiana delegations would join forces to make the nomination.

"Former National Chairman Thomas Taggart of Indiana, who reached here to-night, said he knew nothing of being reported alliance between the New York, Illinois, and Indiana delegates.

"If there is any alliance for the purposes of nominations, it must be for Gov. Marshall of Indiana first, last, and all the time," remarked Mr. Taggart.

Besides the contests from Alaska, Porto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Philippines, Secretary Woodson has been notified that Pennsylvania will provide a contest, and preliminary inquiries to that end have come from Ohio and Illinois.

On the final vote Chairman Mack thinks that almost any of the Presidential aspirants will be willing to accept the Vice Presidency. He announces to-night there would be 5,000 Democratic whoopers from New York, but he smilingly refused to say whom they would whoop for.

It was stated in the Democratic leaders' camp to-night that William Jennings Bryan would watch closely every move at Chicago and utilize any weakness of the enemy in whatever he may propose in emphasizing Democratic policies. It is certain that he will help to frame the platform, particularly the planks dealing with labor and capital and the high prices of food. The last-named will be made a big issue.

Speaking of the two-thirds to-day, Chairman Mack declared:

"It can be positively stated that the two-thirds rule will not be abolished in the coming convention. The proposed change would first have to come as a recommendation from the National Committee and there will be no such recommendation. I am also certain that no attempt will be made on the floor of the convention to effect the change.

"Will there be any move to abrogate the rule for the next convention," he was asked.

"That may be possible," he replied. "But any such move will have no effect on the rule as it affects the Baltimore Convention."

The Chairman, Roger Sullivan, E. Wood, and Col. Martin were busy to-day upon the formal opening of National headquarters.

Asked "how many temporary Chairmanship possibilities are there?" Mr. Mack said:

"Sullivan here has one—James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago. Then there's Ollie James, who is Urey Woodson's candidate from Kentucky; Congressman William Sulzer of New York, Congressman Frank E. Doremus of Michigan, who is sponsored by Committeeman Wood; Judge Alton B. Parker, Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, Congressman Robert Lee Henry of Texas, Theodore A. Bell of California, Senator Kern of Indiana, and Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama. I suppose there will be a lot more. But that is all I have so far heard mentioned."

Baltimore women suffragists are planning a big parade on the Thursday evening of convention week as a demonstration to the delegates and the leaders. Several thousand women are expected to be in the line of march. Some of the suffragists will be costumed in the heroic dress of women of history, while the parade will be led by mounted women.

Whether the suffragists will make an effort to obtain the incorporation of a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform was not known to-night. The Democratic National Committeemen and Chairman Mack were interested in all news available regarding the suffragists. This afternoon the National Committeemen were visited by a delegation of women, representing the Women's National Democratic League, who have volunteered their service in the coming campaign. Chairman Mack told the committee, which had come from Washington, that he would try to arrange seats for a sub-committee of their number at the convention.

An invitation has been received by Chairman Mack to hold the first meeting of the new National Committee to select a Chairman at Mackinac Island, Mich. An invitation will also be sent to the Democratic Presidential candidate to hold the notification meeting there.

WILSON COURTS TAMMANY?

Said to be Aiding O'Gorman, Murphy's Choice to Open Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Developments in New York within the past twenty-four hours have made necessary a new line of attack of the Wilson forces in the organization of the Baltimore Convention. Representative Robert L. Henry, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, has been relegated from first choice for Temporary Chairman to second choice, and Senator James O'Gorman of New York is now receiving the undivided support of the Wilson men in their attempt to defeat Senator-elect Ollie James for the Temporary Chairmanship.

The shift came as the result of a series of conferences yesterday in New York between Mr. Du Bois and Mr. Pettigrew, managers of the Clark forces; Lieut. Gov. Nichols of the Harmon campaign, State Chairman George M. Palmer of New York, and Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall.

On the best authority it is said that Mr. Murphy informed the two Clark managers that Ollie James as Temporary Chairman was not at all pleasing to him, and that he was irrevocably for the selection of Senator O'Gorman to deliver the keynote address, which is expected to guide the action of the delegates.

The Wilson National headquarters in New York as well as his managers here are said to be employing every effort to bring about the election of Senator O'Gorman and the consequent overthrow of the Clark forces in the initial skirmish of the convention fight.

The solid delegation of the uninstructed ninety delegations from New York will be added to the Wilson columns, it is believed by many, in the effort to give the coveted job to O'Gorman, and consequently in the initial struggle for the control of the convention and the sounding of its policy the New York delegation may be found fighting from behind the same breastworks as the Wilson legions.

It devolves on the Committee on Arrangements to select the Temporary Chairman. The members of this committee have been counted as well as the members of the National Committee, which presents a candidate to the convention, and the majority of both these are said to be favorable to the candidacy of Gov. Wilson. This would give his supporters a decisive advantage at the opening of hostilities, though, of course, the convention may accept or reject the choice of the Committee on Arrangements, which is a sub-committee of the National Committee.

At the last meeting before the National Convention John McGraw of West Virginia, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, and Willard Saulsbury of Delaware suggested Senator O'Gorman as an ideal man for Temporary Chairman. The three O'Gorman advocates are Wilson leaders.

The friends of Gov. Wilson are not taking sides against Representative Henry in their advocacy of Senator O'Gorman, but they say that inasmuch as the latter is the first Democratic Senator from his State in nearly twenty years he should receive this honor.

Until to-day the Wilson men have been lined up for Congressman Henry in the hope that such a policy would cause Col. Bryan to abandon his neutral attitude, and take sides with the Wilson forces against the Clark supporters in the election of a Temporary Chairman. Now they consider that to be on the same side of the fence with the big New York delegation would be a greater asset than the support of the Nebraskan and the hostility of New York, but they are still hoping that Col. Bryan will look with favor on the candidacy of Senator O'Gorman. They say that Mr. Bryan has always been an admirer of the New York Senator, and they believe that the shift from Ollie James will not weaken this attachment.

In seeking the indorsement of the ninety uninstructed delegates from New York in the initial struggle the Wilson managers, it is thought here, have played shrewd politics. New York's solid strength, plus the Wilson contingent, would defeat Ollie James by a substantial margin, according to the count made by Wilson supporters.

Friends of Representative Henry say that he is not at all ruffled over being laid on the shelf. Already a boom to make him the Permanent Chairman of the convention has been started among Wilson supporters in the Senate and House, as well as by prominent Wilson men. That Col. Bryan would be elated over Henry's selection as Permanent Chairman is no secret, and it is hoped by such an arrangement to conciliate the Nebraskan.

WAR ON TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Clark Supporters for Making a Majority Effective, Says Stone.

St. LOUIS June 14.—Senator William J. Stone declared to-day that friends of Speaker Champ Clark will support a resolution before the Democratic National Convention abolishing the two-thirds rule and providing that any candidate who receives a majority of the votes cast be declared the party's nominee.

Senator Stone said that an effort will be made to get other Democratic Presidential candidates to ask the abolition of the two-thirds rule by the convention. He said: "The consensus of Democratic opinion is, and has been for years, that the two-thirds rule, so-called, is absolutely without reason or justification on any basis that ought to underlie the procedure of Americans in dealing with great public questions. I do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths, and more, of the Democrats of the country do not believe in this rule.

"I have talked with hundreds of Democrats about this two-thirds rule and I cannot now recall ever hearing one express himself in regard to it who did not say it was indefensible and ought to be set aside. The almost universal feeling among Democrats is, as it should be, that the majority should rule."

KANSAS GREETS CLUBWOMEN

Mrs. Carpenter, Though Out for President, Hasn't Her Hat In Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—Nearly 100 New York clubwomen, en route to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at San Francisco, stopped here for a while this morning from their train de luxe. From the headgear which adorned Mrs. Philip Carpenter of New York, who is a candidate for President of the Federation, it was evident that she had not thrown her hat "in the ring." Instead, it was an attractive display held firm to her head by a wonderful veil of many colors. The veil made it quite impossible for any one to overlook Mrs. Carpenter.

"I am going to win," she said, seated in one of the thirty motor cars which conveyed the reception women from the Athenaeum and their New York guests over the boulevards. "I am for suffrage, but we will not make that an issue in the convention. Many of the Southern clubwomen are bitterly opposed to it."

Mrs. Carpenter does not believe that the increasing number of women lawyers will aid materially in bringing the law and the courts into line with progress.

The women later proceeded on their journey to San Francisco.

MRS. P. BELMONT LOST GEM.

Dance Guests Search in Vain for Valuable Pearl Pendant.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 14.—It became known here to-day that Mrs. Perry Belmont lost a valuable solitaire pearl pendant on Saturday night, either while on her way from her home to the dance given by August Belmont at the Turf and Field Club at Belmont Park, or while dancing at the club later on. Mrs. Belmont did not miss the pendant until the dance was well under way.

The dancers who had been apprised of the loss of the jewel immediately organized themselves into a board of investigation, and they searched every nook and corner of the clubhouse, but they failed to find any trace of the jewel.

Sheriff Demott of Nassau Caunty, was notified, and he and some of his detectives have since been making a quiet investigation, with no better results than the amateur detectives who first made the search. In the hope that some one may have found the pendant and would try to pawn it, the Belmonts notified Police Headquarters in Manhattan.

SUED BY WHISKY MAKERS.

Local Liquor Dealers Accused of Counterfeiting Canadian Labels.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont., have entered on a crusade in this city against liquor dealers who have been, as they believe, infringing and counterfeiting their label and trade-marks. They entered suit on Thursday in the Federal District Court against Charles D. Oettinger, of 645 Columbus Avenue, doing business as the Bodega Wine and Liquor Store. They also have sued Abraham B. Benoliel, doing business as the French Wine House, of Brooklyn, Samuel Lieberman of Brooklyn, and Herman Newman and Joseph Newman, doing business as H. Newman & Sons, of Brooklyn.

It is alleged in the suits that the defendants are selling "Canadian Type" and "Canadian Style" whiskies and that their labels are counterfeits of the genuine Canadian Club Whisky label. The complainants ask the court to find that the article thus sold is a cheap and base imitation of "Canadian Club", and that there is no such thing as a Canadian type or style of whisky as such, and that consequently the articles are misbranded and liable to forfeiture under the Pure Food Law.

SHOT DEAD BY JEALOUS MAN.

Coffee House Keeper Killed in Presence of Women Customers.

Policeman Ehrgott of the Bath Beach Station, hearing the reports of revolver shots, ran into the coffee house kept by Frank Garico at 3,614 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He found Garico dead on the floor with bullet wounds behind his left ear and in the abdomen and two frightened women customers still in the place.

From them detectives learned the identity of Garico's slayer. They say that the coffee house keeper fell in love with the sweetheart of the other man. She had come here from Italy to marry him and yesterday this man entered the restaurant and opened fire on Garico. The coffee house keeper returned it till he fell mortally wounded. The murderer escaped.

EIGHT BOYS BURIED IN SANDPIT CAVE-IN

Banished Companions at Top Start Avalanche on Lads in Glendale Lot.

DUG OUT BY LANTERN LIGHT

Police and Volunteer Rescuers Imperiled by Sand Slides—One Boy in Grave State.

While playing "house" at the bottom of a sandpit twenty-five feet deep in a vacant lot at Folsom and Central Avenues, Glendale, Queens, eight little boys were buried in a cave-in last evening. It gave the police reserves, two companies of volunteer firemen, and a volunteer band of citizens much frantic work until the last two unconscious boys were taken from the pit and hurried to the German Hospital, where one is now in a critical condition.

There is a great quantity of sand in the lot, and a contractor excavating it for building purposes made the pit, which has been a favorite play place for the children of the neighborhood. The eight youngsters were at the bottom of the pit when playmates chased from the house ran across a ledge of sand at the top and started an avalanche. Two boys, buried to the waist, managed to wiggle free, and they ran off and told Joseph Cassidy, a painter, of 15 Devoe Street, what had happened. He ran to the lot, and was engaged in digging two partly buried boys free when the reserves from the Glendale Station arrived, under Capt. John Barnes. The police were re-enforced by the volunteer firemen, who came with spades and lanterns.

Working by the light of lanterns held over the edge of the hole the firemen and policemen set to work to dig out the boys. The rescuers were lowered into the pit and sometimes when the sand began to pour down upon them, those above had to haul them out by the rope about their waists.

Cassidy helped the two boys out, and the volunteer workers got out a fifth boy, who had been buried to his neck. Working frantically they uncovered George Walters, 8 years old, of Myrtle and Fosdick Avenues. The boy was unconscious. He and been buried only a little way under the sand, and he was resuscitated without much trouble by Drs. R. A. Moore and Henry Jagger of the German Hospital, who had been summoned.

It was at least ten minutes before the rescue party uncovered the unconscious form of Milton Clark, 7 years old, of 23 Folsom Avenue. With his removal a leg of Joseph, his nine-year-old brother, was uncovered, and the firemen soon had him out, and he with his brother was raised by ropes to the street. It was an hour after the rescue before the boys recovered consciousness. The doctors said that Milton owed his life to the fact that his coat had become wrapped about his head. Both were hurried to the hospital, and Joseph's condition is grave.

The accident caused much excitement in the neighborhood, and a great crowd gathered. Among them were the mothers of the Clarke and Walters boys, and they had to be restrained from throwing themselves into the sandpit. The other boys ran home after their rescue, and the police did not obtain their names.

GANG FIREBUG CONVICTED.

Court May Impose 15-Year Sentence on Samuel Brant.

Samuel Brant, an incendiary, who was caught red-handed at a fire at 726 Cleveland Street, East New York, on Dec. 18 by Fire Marshal Brophy, was convicted of arson in the third degree yesterday by a jury before Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Brooklyn. Brophy and several of his assistants were disguised as "white wings," and were concealed near the building when it was set on fire. A line of hose hidden by them under a load of potatoes in a wagon was quickly attached to a hydrant and the fire was extinguished before it spread.

Brant is known to the Fire Marshal's office and the police as Sam the Burner. He is believed to be a member of a well-organized band of incendiaries in Manhattan who have operated in both boroughs, starting fires in tenements to recover insurance. Prices ranging from $40 to $110 were asked by the incendiaries, according to information obtained by the Fire Marshal in his investigation of the prisoner's case.

The testimony of Brophy at the trial of Brant implicated others. The Fire Marshal's office is anxious to locate a certain Manhattan lawyer and an insurance broker who are said to work with the organization of firebugs.

When a verdict of guilty was found the Judge thanked the jury, saying it had rendered a great service. He remanded the prisoner to jail for sentence on Monday, intimating that the maximum term, 15 years, would be given Brant.

BOY KILLED BY AUTO TRUCK.

Another Lad's Legs Broken When Motor Car Hits Him.

One boy was killed and another was seriously injured by automobiles in Newark last night. Edward C. Hallgring, 13 years old, was run down by an automobile truck owned by the Sherwin Williams Paint Company while playing ball near his home in Hamburg Place Road. The front wheels of the truck passed over the boy's body, killing him. Robert Sohl and Joseph Lynch, chauffeurs, were arrested.

Frank Krenick, 7 years old, of 696 Springfield Avenue was run over by an automobile owned by Fred U. Morton of Hoboken and both his legs were broken. Krenick was taken to his home. Frederick Greenwald, the chauffeur, was arrested.

TRIED SUICIDE FOUR TIMES.

The Last Time with Success—Mourned Dead Wife and Son.

When the wife and son of Henry Nixon died within the last year the man left his Staten Island home and took a room at 94 Third Avenue. When his son died he had tried to kill himself with gas, though he denied this afterward.

Later he tried to take gas again, but was prevented from doing so. Then he was arrested in the Maple Grove Cemetery in Queens, where his wife and son were buried. He had a revolver, and was threatening to shoot himself.

Yesterday morning he was found dead. He had fastened a tube to the gas jet in his room and held the other end in his mouth. Nixon left a note asking to be buried beside his wife. He left a deed for the cemetery lot and his life insurance papers pinned to this note.

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DR. HETRICK IN CRASH.

New Yorker Hurt in Auto Collision in Eatontown Boulevard.

Special to The New York Times.

EATONTOWN, N. J., June 14.—Dr. Samuel Leroy Hetrick and his wife of 2,485 Broadway, New York, were traveling along the Eatontown Boulevard shortly after midnight this morning in their automobile when in rounding a curve they ran head on into an automobile driven by Frederick Smith, a Deal chauffeur. There were two men with Smith. The cars were damaged badly and Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick were thrown out.

Mrs. Hetrick was unhurt, but Dr. Hetrick had a tendon in his left knee broken. He was carried to the hospital in Spring Lake, where he was operated on this afternoon. Smith was arrested.

CRAZED MAN HOLDS FORT.

New Yorker, Behind Stone Wall, Foils Policeman with an Iron Bar.

GEORGIAVILLE, R. I., June 14.—Stepping too close to an elevated train in New York City was ascribed by Isador Greenberg of that city, as the cause of the confused mental state which led to his being committed to an Insane Hospital in the district court here to-day.

Greenberg, who said he was a traveling salesman, told the authorities that he thought officers were following him. Last night he improvised a stone wall near a street in this town and took up a position behind it, armed with an iron bar. When a policeman approached to investigate the miniature fortification, Greenberg, it is said, badly beat him.

Papers showing Greenberg's discharge from the United States Army in 1911 were found on him. He also had a bankbook with deposits of $400 in the Nineteenth Ward Bank of New York.

CALLERS CAUSED HER DEATH.

Losing Her Job Because of Them, Telephone Girl Shot Herself.

Nineteen-year-old Florence Becker got a job four months ago as telephone operator in the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Willis Avenue and 133d Street, the Bronx. The young girl was an expert operator, but presently her employers noticed that she frequently was engaged in private conversations on the phone with admirers. Frequently, too, young men came to call on her in working hours.

When the girl quit work yesterday morning she was told that she would not be needed again. She received the news calmly while she was in the presence of the office staff, but when she reached her home, 1,065 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, where she lived with her uncle, Edwin Becker, his wife and daughter, Louise, she was greatly disheartened. She told her relatives what had happened, and seemed to regain some of her usual spirits when her aunt and cousin assured her that they were glad she was no longer to work at night.

"It is no time for a girl to be away from her home," declared the aunt, "and I am glad that for a time at least you will be here nights. I hope you don't find another position like your last."

"I guess perhaps it is better," agreed Florence, and then she and Louise set the table for supper. Presently Florence said she was going upstairs to dress, and left the room. An instant afterward her aunt heard a noise, which she thought was caused by a bottle falling in the bathroom. She sent Louise to see what had happened.

The girl found nothing wrong in the bathroom and went to her cousin's room, where she found Florence dead on her bed. A revolver, which her uncle usually kept in a bureau drawer for fear of burglars, lay beside her. She had shot herself in the right temple. A doctor was called. He said the girl had died instantly.

Mrs. Becker said last night that she could not imagine why her niece had killed herself unless it was in grief over losing her place.

$150,000,000 POWER PROJECT

New York Bankers Said to be Backing Pennsylvania Merger.

Special to The New York Times.

KITTANNING, Penn., June 14.—It became known to-day that a gigantic electric power project is under way backed by the Clarion Water Power Company, the Butler Water Power Company, and the Kittanning Water Power Company. Surveys have been made and charter rights obtained.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York bankers; W. S. Kuhn & Co. of Pittsburgh, and other big financial interests are said to be financing the undertaking, which will entail the expenditure of $150,000,000.

Several natural reservoirs in the tributaries of the Allegheny River are to be dammed to provide electric power for light, heat, manufacturing, and street railway uses throughout all Western Pennsylvania.

The Kittanning Water Power Company, the Clarion Water Power Company, and the Butler Water Power Company are made up of twenty-seven subsidiary companies, many of them in operation, and all in possession of Pennsylvania State charters.

SLAYER OF F. P. SHAW WAS A ST. LOUIS MAN

New York Lawyer in Honduras Accused of Talking Offensively to C. B. Van Sickler's Wife.

SHOT BY ENRAGED HUSBAND

Quarrel with Van Sickler Was Concerning the Possession of a Plantation House, John Riplinger Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—Relatives of C. B. Van Sickler, formerly of St. Louis, learned to-day for the first time the details of how he shot and killed Frederick Pierpont Shaw of New York at Black River, Honduras, after Shaw was accused of having addressed an improper remark to Mrs. Van Sickler.

The slayer is a son of Mrs. William H. Van Sickler, a wealthy St. Louis woman, of 5,010 Vonwersen Avenue, and a nephew of George H. Augustine, Vice President of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, one of the largest wholesale dry goods companies in the world. The mother was too ill to be seen by visitors, but members of the family denied the Honduras affair had anything to do with her condition.

The news came to St. Louis in a dispatch from New Orleans from John Riplinger, President of the American Fruit and Steamship Company, who arrived in New Orleans on Thursday night. Riplinger is the father of Mrs. Van Sickler and attended the Coroner's inquest at which the facts of the killing were developed.

This testimony showed, he said, that Shaw and Van Sickler quarreled over possession of the plantation house on the banana farm of the Central American Commercial Company. Shaw went to the house on the night of June 3 and became abusive, it was testified, but was pacified and induced to leave the place until the next day, when an amicable settlement was reached.

According to Riplinger, the next day Shaw again became abusive, and once leaped to his feet with an angry exlamation and reached for a belt at which he was carrying two revolvers. Mrs. Van Sickler screamed at this, and, her father says, Shaw, turning to her, addressed her in offensive language.

At this Van Sickler stepped into an adjoining room, procured a gun, and shot Shaw. The wounded man staggered out of the house and died forty-five minutes afterward.

Van Sickler was formerly employed at the Carleton dry goods house. He went to South America ten years ago to look after rubber investments of an uncle.

OHIO TO ENFRANCHISE WOMEN

New Constitution Will Make Them Voters, Judge Littleford Says.

Judge William Littleford, President of the Men's League for Women Suffrage in the State of Ohio, said yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria that Ohio would in all probability give women the right to vote when the new Constitution is voted upon in September.

"Conditions in Ohio at the present time," he said, "are similar to the conditions that existed in California just prior to that State's granting the franchise to women. Most Californians were surprised to see the move successful. Ohioans will be similarly surprised. There is no direct opposition now, merely indifference. We will have a fight, of course, but women will vote in Ohio after Jan. 1, 1913, just as surely as they are now voting in California."

Child labor conditions, woman's position in the industrial field, and illegal politics will swing the balance, the Judge believes. "You can buy a voter with a five-cent glass of beer, if he wishes to be bought," he went on. "Women voters are practically incorruptible. Their voting means the uplift of politics generally, and Ohio business men, particularly in Cincinnati and Cleveland, are beginning to see this. In Cincinnati we increased membership from 75 to 400 representative men in dry days. The Jewish people of Cincinnati strongly support the movement, and the Faculty of the Hebrew Union College there are all workers in our league."

TWO NEW FAST DESTROYERS.

Jouett and Jenkins, Both Speedy, Added to the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The fastest boat in the United States Navy is crowded close by the two new torpedo-boat destroyers delivered by the builders to-day. These are the Jenkins and Jouett, named after distinguished Admirals. The fastest boat is the Paulding, which made 32.81 knots an hour. The Jouett on her first trial trip made 32.26 knots.

The Jenkins was delivered to the Government at the Boston Yard. The department is much gratified with the record made in building the Jouett and Jenkins. The contract for these vessels was signed Nov. 30, 1910, with a contract period for completion of twenty-four months. The Jouett was delivered to the Government on May 24 last, six months ahead of the contract date of completion, and the Jenkins was delivered five and one-half months in advance of the contract date. The period of construction for these vessels is several months less than that of similar destroyers built in the United States, and compares favorably with similar vessels built abroad.

The Jouett and Jenkins are of the class of eight destroyers authorized by Congress in 1910. These vessels are of 742 tons displacement and a contract speed of 30 knots. On the recent trials the Jouett made 32.26 knots and the Jenkins 31.27 knots, which are 2.26 and 1.27 knots in excess of contract requirements.

The Bath Iron Works is entitled to credit for the construction of these vessels in record time and for their excellent performance on preliminary trial.

CENSUS FOUNDRY FIGURES.

More Than 600,000 Men and Women Work in Machine Shops.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There were 15,253 foundry and machine shop establishments in the United States, employing 615,485 persons, when the thirteenth census was taken, according to statistics given out to-day by the Census Bureau.

Of the total employed 9,851 were proprietors and firm members, 21,754 were salaried officers, Superintendents, and managers, 42,243 were men and 10,627 women clerks; the average number of wage earners was 531,011. The value of products was $1,220,475,142. The value added by manufacture, which is the difference between value of products and cost of materials, was $688,464,009.

Pennsylvania, with an average of 86,821 wage earners, $210,740,237 value of products and $109,735,517 value added by manufacture, was considerably in the lead.

The other leading States, with the exception of New York, held the same relative rank with respect to all three of the items mentioned. New York held second place, with $154,310,346 value of products and $92,749,146 value added by manufacture, but with regard to its average of 64,066 wage earners was third in order.

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Such service is gratuitous, and no more obligates an Owner to employ us than a shoe-drummer's solicitation obligates his listener to buy.

If, after hearing what we have to say, you should see fit to employ another Contractor, we shall not embarrass you with our disappointment.

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THE LITERARY SENSE—by E. Nesbit.
AT THE GATE OF THE FOLD—by J. S. Fletcher.
THE BELLE ISLERS—by R. B. Newman.
THE FREE LANCES—by Capt. Jack Brand.
'TWAS LOVE'S FAULT—by Charles Garvice.
THE PRESIDENT—by Alfred Henry Lewis.
AERIAL AGE—by Walter Wellman.
HEART'S DESIRE—by Emerson Hough.
THE HERITAGE OF UNREST—by Gwendolen Overton.
WHEN LOVE SPEAKS—by Will Payne.
THE WOMAN AND THE SWORD—by Rupert Lorraine.
THE FEDERAL JUDGE—by Charles K. Lush.
IN THE PERMANENT WAY—by Flora Annie Steel.
MISS DESMOND—by Marie Van Vorst.

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WHITE MAGIC—by David Graham Phillips.
POPPY—by Cynthia Stockley.
THE PRINCE OF INDIA—by Lew Wallace.
THE FASCINATING MRS. FALTON—by E. M. Hanson.
SEPTIMUS—by William J. Locke.
ONCE UPON A TIME—by Richard Harding Davis.
PATROON VON VOLKENBERG—by Henry Thew Stephenson.
COLONEL TODHUNTER OF MISSOURI—by Ripley D. Saunders.
ROSNAH—by Myra Kelly.
A GENTLE KNIGHT OF OLD BRANDENBURG—by Charles Major.
ADVENTURES IN CONTENTMENT—by David Grayson.
THE UNDESIRABLE GOVERNESS—by F. Marion Crawford.
FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE—by Morris R. Wells.
THE MOUNTAINS—by Stewart Edward White.
THE FOREST—by Stewart Edward White.
LADY BALTIMORE—by Owen Wister.
THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE—by Maria Thompson Daviess.
THE WHITE MICE—by Richard Harding Davis.
JOHN MARVEL, ASSISTANT—by Thomas Nelson Page.

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Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Be Sensible about that Blue Serge Suit

The page after page of *Cut Price* Sales of *Blue Serge Suits* in the daily papers are apparently *aimed* at the *unthinking* man.

To the man who *thinks—who uses his head*—they are *Thought Stimulators.*

They arouse a *query.*

This query:—"Since this is the *busiest season* in Summer Suits, *how* can any store *need* or *afford* to *cut prices?*"

Obviously they can't. They appeal to the man who *doesn't bother to think.*

So these advertisements really *do more* than *amuse* the man of *discernment*—they form a background which places in *sharp prominence our sincere announcement* of *value given* for value *received*—of fair and square prices.

Smith Gray & Co.
Standard Blue Serge Suits
15.50 and 18.50

The *finest possible* examples of this *ideal* summer fabric—the *one* fabric *always* in style, always *comfortable*, always *serviceable.*

No finer tailoring than ours—imparting to the wearer that *clothes distinction* of the *expensively custom-tailored* man.

Every weave and texture. Plain, self striped and fancy. Every shade and tone. Full or half skeleton lined.

The *natural choice* of the *gentleman of taste* who is proud to

Join the "Cool Club"

SPECIAL SALE OF SUMMER SHIRTS — We sold over a hundred dozen yesterday. This tells the story. Regular $2.00 value. 95c

Brooklyn Stores Open Until 9 P. M. New York, 6 P. M.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av., Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

A COROT AT $42,000 LEADS LONDON SALE

More Than $215,000 Realized at Disposal of the Stevens Collection.

$9,000 FOR A TINY DAUBIGNY

Good Prices Obtained for Tapestry and Furniture, One Secretaire Bringing $11,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—G. N. Stevens's collection of Barbizon and kindred pictures which were sold at Christie's to-day realized over $215,000 for ninety lots. The pictures were of good quality, though not of really great importance, except a superb Corot "Souvenir de l'Italie," a real lyric poem in paint which was obtained by Knoedler for $42,000. Other Corots were "Le Soir," which went for $16,500, to Wallis; "The River," $11,000, to Merchant; "In the Woods," $7,000, to Connell; "Le Bolteux," $6,000, to Bushnell; "The Angler," $4,500, to Arnold & Tripp; "The Avenue," $3,000, to Arnold & Tripp; "The Three Figures," $4,600; to Lefevre; "The Mill," $2,100, to Brotherton; "The Gate," $1,900, to Heinemann.

Two beautiful small pastels by Lhermitte were sold, "The Vintage," $2,000, and "Les Laveuses." Both were bought by Brotherton.

A tiny panel by Daubigny, "Les Laveuses," caused keen competition, and was won by Lewis at $9,000. Another Daubigny, "An Apple Orchard," was much larger but of less precious quality. It sold for $3,500 to Montaignac, who also obtained Diaz's "A Storm Breaking" for $3,400.

Another Diaz, "The Forest," went for $2,150 to Colnaghi & Obach.

Lhermitte's paintings were more in favor than his pastels. There was keen competition for "The Anglers," 25¾ inches by 22 inches, and it went to Wallis for $7,000. His "Small Wayfarers" was sold for $4,100 to the same buyer.

Millet's "Oedipus Taken Down from the Tree," which was first shown at the Salon in 1849, was painted at that early period when he was still attached to mythological subjects. It is rich in pigment, but much darkened, cracked, and deteriorated, which accounts for the comparatively low price, $11,500.

A small but admirable Barbizon, "The Plain," by Rousseau, went to Colnaghi & Obach for $2,950.

One of the most attractive pictures in the collection, a little Troyon, "The Flock," sold for $6,750 to Montaignac.

Among the English pictures the only notable piece was "A View of St. Martin's Gate at Norwich," by "Old" Crome, showing the indebtedness of the Norwich master to the Dutch landscape school. Agnew bought it for $8,500.

On the conclusion of the Stevens sale an anonymous collection of similar character containing twenty-eight pictures brought about $50,000. The principal piece was an important and solidly painted Van Marcke, "Milking Time," which sold for $8,500 to Wallis, who bought a majority of the others, notably a Corot, "Gathering Primroses," for $4,800. Corot's "A Fiesole" went for $5,500, and Heinemann of Munich obtained "A Woody Landscape," by Dupré, for $3,600.

Leading Paris, Munich, and Amsterdam dealers attended the sale.

$11,000 FOR A SECRETAIRE.

Good Prices Are Obtained for Furniture and Tapestries.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 15.—There was great disappointment at Christie's to-day when the principal item of an important tapestry and furniture sale was withdrawn at the eleventh hour, this being a splendid set of four large old Brussels tapestry panels.

The buyers had to content themselves with less important pieces, such as a Flemish seventeenth century panel, bearing a scene emblematic of September and October, which sold for $5,500, to Le Fortier; a French seventeenth century panel, depicting the combat of Hector and Ajax, which went for $7,500, to Elston of Brussels, and a panel, showing Ceres sending Triptorimus to instruct mankind in the practice of agriculture, with a Brussels mark, and the initials "E. D.," which sold to Heyniers for $5,250.

The feature of the day was a Louis XV. upright secretaire of oak, veneered with tulipwood and inlaid with kingwood with beautiful ormolu mounts. This was 57 inches high and 42 inches wide and went for $11,000, to Freeman, who also bought a Louis XV. marqueterie library table, 71 inches wide, inlaid with trophies and emblems and with fine ormolu mounts, for $5,000, and a Regency library table, magnificently mounted in the manner of a crescent, from Hartwick House, Bury St. Edmunds, for $4,000.

Cesar gave $2,300 for a powdered blue Kang-He vase 18 inches high and cover, decorated with river scenes in famille verte, and $1,250 for a pair of Kang-He famille verte peakers, 18¼ inches high.

A very beautiful Faenza dish, 9½ inches in diameter, having in the centre a Cupid and a bird, surrounded by a band of copra blanco decoration, went for $2,800 to Duriacher.

A Hochst group of a sleeping shepherdess, a youth, a boy, a lamb, and a dog beside a tree trunk went for $1,850, an exceptional price for a Hochst.

A Chippendale mahogany library table on boldly carved cabriole legs sold for $2,850 to Van Straalen, a pair of 20-inch cylindrical famille verte vases for $2,350 to Larkin, a set of three old Worcester vases, 8¼ and 16¾ inches high, with an apple green ground and Oriental birds and flowers in brilliant colors, for $3,400 to Mallett.

A record was established by M. Harris in giving $2,150 for a set of six Charles II. walnut wood chairs.

OLD-TIME CLOCKS AT AUCTION.

Some Notable Pieces in the George Dunn Collection at London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—The unique George Dunn collection of clocks will be sold Tuesday at Christie's. It contains 110 clocks, English, Continental, and even Chinese.

The most important of all is the renowned so-called twelve months' Tompian clock, which has really a duration of approximately three months. The fact is practically unknown and is not recorded in the catalogue that the clock disappeared in a Georgian reign from Hampton Court Palace. It bears the cipher, "William III." on the mounts. It turned up subsequently in the Duke of Cambridge collection, and may fetch $1,750, which is a very high price for a clock. Tompian was the most renowned maker of William and Anne's time, and died in 1713. The clock is nearly twelve feet high.

There is also an ebony bracket clock by Ahasuerus Fromaxtel, which is remarkable as one of the first, if not actually the first, pendulum clock ever made in England. The date is about 1661, and it is referred to by Evelyn's diary under the date of April, 1661.

There is also a very early lantern clock by Peter Closon of a date about 1638. Unfortunately the balance escapement has been converted into a pendulum, but it is still a very rare piece.

A fine early marqueterie clock by Daniel Quare, 1685, is also an exceptional piece.

There is also in the collection much jewelry, objects of art and vertu, and an interesting Queen Elizabeth letters patent, a large folio on vellum, dated 1558. This is a magnificent example, with a large initial letter "E," containing a full-length portrait of the Queen enthroned, with a richly illuminated border and a great seal at the foot.

HUTH SALE RESUMED.

Total Has Now Reached $545,000—Yesterday's Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—The sale of the second portion of the Huth Library was concluded to-day. A total of $15,000 was realised. The entire amount which the dispersal of the Huth collection has brought is nearly $545,000.

"A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage," imprinted by Richard Field in Blackfriars in 1589, for which Mr. Huth had paid $375, brought $3,500. "The Tragicall Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy," by Michael Drayton, printed in 1596, brought $475. "La Tryumphante et Solemnelle Entree," by Remy Dupuys, only three copies of which are known to exist, and which was printed in 1515, brought $2,500, although it cost Mr. Huth only $210 in 1867.

TURKS NOW CLAIM VICTORY.

Say They Killed a Host of Italians in Battle Near Khoms.

LONDON, June 14.—The Turkish troops and their Arab allies won a big victory on Wednesday at Khoms, according to a news agency correspondent in Tripoli, who says that large numbers of Italians were left dead on the field, while the Turkish casualties were only fifty killed and 150 wounded.

The battle lasted seven hours, when the Italians after being routed, left several cannon and quantities of rifles and ammunition, as well as stores in the hands of the victorious Turks.

A dispatch from Italian sources yesterday said that after a battle on Tuesday 421 bodies of Turks and Arabs were found in one part of the field alone, while the Italians lost only thirty-one killed and fifty wounded.

STRANSKY TO WED A NEW YORK GIRL

Conductor of the Philharmonic Will Marry Miss Doxrud in London Next Week.

MET SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL.

Mr. Stransky, Delighted with His Experience Here, Says There Is No Better Orchestra Anywhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—Josef Stransky, the popular conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, who arrived in London a few days ago for the ostensible purpose of conducting the London Symphony Orchestra concert at Queen's Hall last Thursday, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the most important engagement he had to keep here was on June 24, when he will be married to Miss Marie Johanna Doxrud of New York, daughter of the Captain of the Red Star liner Lapland.

"Hardly any one knows our secret," said the smiling musician to THE TIMES correspondent when he was taxed with it to-day. "As you know, this is my first season as the conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, and I met Miss Doxrud just six months ago, or two weeks after I arrived in New York. She is very fond of music, and used to attend all our concerts in Carnegie Hall, where I got to know her very well. We fell in love, and now we are going to be married."

Miss Doxrud is a Norwegian by birth, but has long lived in New York, where her parents make their home. She is already in London, staying with an aunt. The marriage will take place at the registry office here, after which Mr. and Mrs. Stransky will go to Zurich, where a church wedding will take place, the ceremony being performed by a minister who is an old friend of Mr. Stransky. The honeymoon will be spent in Marienbad, and the couple will sail for New York Oct. 15. Before that time Mr. Stransky conducts concerts in early October in Prague and Dresden.

His appearance at the Queen's Hall concert, at which Paul Kochanski, the Polish violinist, was a soloist, was a great success. The large audience showed enthusiastic approval of Mr. Stransky's qualities as a conductor on his first appearance in London.

Speaking of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Stransky said:

"It has given me great pleasure to have this wonderful orchestra, which is equal to any playing to-day in either America or Europe. I can say this with more truth and feeling, now that I have heard the European orchestras. I agree perfectly with my committee in New York, and hope that the next season will be much more interesting than the last, because I am now accustomed to the public and the orchestra.

"I am also taking over a number of very interesting new works. I do not intend to neglect the classics, but I think new works have some right to be heard.

"After six months in New York I can say that there is no difference between the most educated public in Europe and the American public. The audiences that attend the Philharmonic concerts are as musical that they can be very favorably compared with those attending the big concerts in Berlin and Vienna, which I very well know. New York is always so accustomed to hear the best artists that it will be impossible to offer anything not first class."

COURT FINES YOUNG ASQUITH

Son of the Premier, Now in Oxford, Lacked a Light on His Auto.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—Cyril Asquith, son of the Premier, and an undergraduate at Oxford, has been fined in the Oxford Police Court for driving a motor car without a rear light.

CALLED QUACK, GETS $10,000.

London Docter Wins Award Because a Cancer Expert Ridiculed Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15.—A libel suit of considerable interest to the edical profession has just ended before the Lord Chief Justice, the jury awarding to Robert Bell, a well-known Mayfair doctor, $10,000 damages against Dr. Bashford, General Superintendent and Director of the laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and The British Medical Journal, which published an article written by Dr. Bashford, entitled "Cancer Credulity and Quackery," also an editorial note, wherein, the plaintiff complained, he was accused of being a quack and an impostor, preying on the credulity of the public in connection with his treatment of cancer by methods other than by a surgical operation.

Several cancer experts gave evidence in behalf of Dr. Bashford, who contested Dr. Bell's claim that he was able to cure the disease by treatment of the blood.

Dr. Barlow, a Director of the Cancer Research laboratories, and a lecturer on pathology in the Middlesex Hospital, said he had made numerous experiments for the cure of cancer other than by the knife. He had used high-frequency currents, X rays, various medicinal appliances, radium water, and herbal remedies. None was of avail. The only remedial agent they knew in a case of defined cancer was the surgeon's knife. The witness agreed, however, that the world might have to look to therapeutic medicine for a cure.

Dr. Bullock, Superintendent of the Bacteriological Hospital, gave evidence that he had examined the blood of cancerous and non-cancerous persons, and no difference was distinguishable between the two. In his opinion cancer was essentially a local disease.

The case occupied four days.

(By Cable.)

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Times and The Daily News both commend the Bell-Bashford verdict on the ground that no man is in a position to prove that there is no truth in Dr. Bell's theory that cancer is a blood disease, induced by excessive indigestion of meat, but both papers agree that the damages are too large.

KAISER INVITES MR. MORGAN.

He Will Go to Kiel on the Corsair for Which Anchorage Is Assigned.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Kaiser has invited J. Pierpont Morgan to attend the Kiel regatta. Mr. Morgan will arrive aboard his yacht Corsair on June 22, two days after the arrival of the Kaiser. An anchorage for the New Yorker's yacht has been assigned through the American Embassy in Berlin. Allison Armour will also be at Kiel aboard his steam yacht Atowana.

Ambassador Leishman and his family, the Military Attaché, Capt. Samuel Grant Shartle, and his wife, and Willing Spencer, Secretary of the embassy, will comprise the American official party at Kiel. Mr. Leishman will journey to Kiel on board the Hamburg-American ocean-going yacht Victoria Luise, formerly the well-known passenger liner Deutschland.

There are no American racing yachts competing in this year's regatta.

2,000 REVOLT IN TSI-NAN.

Disgruntled Troops Loot and Burn, but Harm No Foreigners.

PEKING, June 14.—Two thousand bannermen mutined at Tsi-nan in Shantung last evening.

Looting, shooting, and burning continued throughout the night and late in the day, when order was restored.

The cause of the bannermen's mutiny was fear of disbandment and the nonpayment of their wages. The Governor took refuge in the Catholic Mission station. Several Japanese houses were looted, but so far as known no foreigners have been injured.

DIED FROM HANDLING COINS.

But an English Jury Refused to Make Company Pay the Widow.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—A curious case under the Workmen's Compensation act was decided to-day.

The claimant was the widow of a workman employed by a gas company, who died of metallic poisoning contracted while collecting bronze coins from automatic penny-in-the-slot meters. Many coins had verdigris, and the man had a habit of twisting his mustache with his fingers. This introduced poison into his system.

Judgment was given for the respondents.

WOULD PUNISH CAPT. LORD.

Lord Mersey Wishes the Californian's Commander Was Within His Jurisdiction.

LONDON, June 14.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the Titanic disaster was occupied to-day with the question of matters to be covered in the speeches of counsel. During the discussion Lord Mersey, the presiding judge, intimated his regret that the certificate of Capt. Lord of the Californian, who failed to attempt to go to the rescue of the passengers of the Titanic, was beyond his reach. He said:

"I do not suppose I have jurisdiction to direct how Capt. Lord's certificate should be dealt with. If I take a view adverse to the conduct of the Captain of the Californian, all I can do is to express my opinion."

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, assented, but asked Lord Mersey to express his views in regard to the evidence on the subject of the Californian.

Sir Rufus Isaacs also remarked that the conduct of Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon was immaterial to the present inquiry except as to the conduct of G. Symons, the Titanic lookout, who had charge of the lifeboat in which they were rescued, and the suggestion which appeared to lie beneath Fireman Charles Hendrickson's statement about bribery to prevent the lifeboat returning to the sinking ship.

Lord Mersey expressed the opinion that the question of J. Bruce Ismay's conduct was only material to the extent to which it might have influenced improperly Capt. Smith of the Titanic.

FAVOR TITANIC INQUIRIES.

House and Senate Authorize President to Appoint Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House to-day adopted the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to represent the United States at any international maritime conference to consider ocean safety regulations in the light of the Titanic disaster.

The measure now goes to the President for approval.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' FUND.

Yesterday's Contributions Bring the Total to $2,131.25.

Contributions received yesterday for the Jack Phillips Titanic Memorial Fund amounted to $120.25, of which $100 was subscribed by the Electrose Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn through THE TIMES. The total is now $2,131.25. These contributions were received yesterday:

Electrose Mfg. Co.	$100.00	H. C. Newton	.25
E. G. Warfield	1.00	G. S. Brooks	.25
C. F. Moore	1.00	J. C. Platt	.25
R. Jamison	1.00	G. Wiegand	.25
De B. Vuset	1.00	J. Wiegand, Jr.	.25
C. C. McCarthy	1.00	A. H. C.	.25
C. L. Cordes	1.00	W. E. Hudmon	.25
G. H. Cobb	1.00	Jr.	.25
R. J. Mensier	1.00	F. P. Thompson	.25
Cash	1.00	J. C. Helenkin	.25
C. A. Swope	1.00	Cash	.25
J. L. Carling	1.00	S. Blumenfeld	.25
E. F. Dieking	1.00	Mr. Frank	.25
J. H. Chalker	1.00	L. Lowenstein	.25
J. H. Wild	1.00	Cash	.25
H. P. Ritter	1.00	F. H. Yachtig	.25
L. H. Goldtree	.25		
G. W. Ruppel	.25	Total	$120.25
S. W. Whiteman	.25	Prev. Acknow'l	2,011.00
W. H. Smyth	.25		
O. O. Lauckner	.25	Grand total	$2,131.25

SAN DIEGO POLICE BUY RIFLES

Chief of Department Denies Arming for Labor Troubles.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 14.—Twenty Krag-Jorgensen rifles of the pattern discarded by the War Department several years ago, have been received by the Police Department.

The department, according to Chief of Police J. K. Wilson, took advantage of the price of $5.35 each made by the Government for the rifles. He denied that the purchase has anything to do with the recent Industrial Workers of the World trouble.

"THE AMAZONS" IN LONDON.

Frohman's Revival of the Pinero Play Arouses Much Enthusiasm.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—Not for a long time have such scenes of enthusiasm been seen in a London theatre as took place at the Duke of York's Theatre tonight, when Mr. Frohman revived Pinero's "The Amazons," which was first given in 1893.

Weedon Grossmith played the same part as in the original production and was a source of unadulterated delight. Ellis Jeffreys was the erratic widowed Marchioness who tried to bring up her three girls as boys, while the daughters were played by Phyllis Neilson Terry, Marie Lohr, and Pauline Chase. The two first named, each of whom is a remarkable young actress who has carried the chief burden of more than one London success on her own shoulders, were excellent in juxtaposition, while Miss Chase made an effective contrast as the baby sister who never lost her girlishness.

The altogether remarkable cast included, besides those mentioned, Godfrey Tearle and Dion Boucicault. The last named, after the brilliant audience had called in vain for the author, came forward and stated that Mr. Pinero was not in the house.

STRIKING DOCKERS RETURN.

Bristol Workers Give Up Fight and Other Ports Will Follow Suit.

LONDON, June 14.—Outside of London, the strike movement among the transport workers is gradually dissipating. At Bristol, the only port that has been completely tied up, the Strike Committee has ordered the men to resume work tomorrow. Similar orders are expected from the strike leaders at Manchester and Swansea, and it is probable that by Monday work at all the ports will be proceeding normally.

In London the strike continues, but owing to the distress of the families of those out of work, the men are anxious to resume, and the strike leaders are seeking to effect a compromise with the employers on the best terms obtainable.

It is expected, however, that peace eventually will come through the Government's offer to institute an inquiry into the points in dispute by the industrial council.

PARIS, June 14.—M. Rivelli, Secretary of the National Seamen's Federation, sent dispatches to-day to all French ports, asking the members of the union to be ready to begin a general strike in case the French liner Provence sails to-morrow with a naval crew.

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

The worry, expense and loss of time attaching to many investments reduce materially their earning capacity.

How different our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. They yield 4½% income clear, and, what is more important, the return of your principal is guaranteed absolutely.

You can invest without expense any amount, at any time.

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Capital & Surplus - $6,500,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CATCHES MONKEY'S DISEASE.

Russian Prima Donna Contracts Tuberculosis from Her Pet.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 14.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Mme. Gvosdeska, prima donna at the Imperial Theatre, is dangerously ill from consumption, having caught the contagion from a pet monkey.

The singer was devotedly attached to the animal, which lay in her lap on every possible occasion. She nursed and fondled it when it suffered bronchitis.

The doctor has now found that the monkey is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis, and has transmitted the disease to its mistress.

A SEQUEL TO 'THE BLUE BIRD'

Maeterlinck Is Busy at Nice Finishing a New Play.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

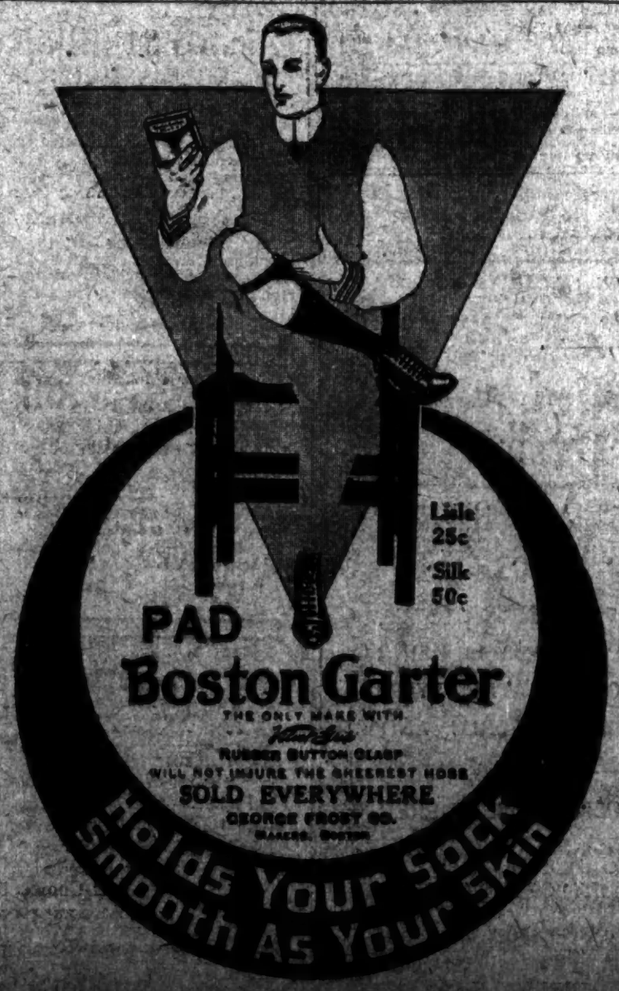
PARIS, June 14.—The children of "The Bluebird" have grown up.

Maeterlinck is now at his villa in Nice, hard at work putting the finishing touches on a new play, which will be ready by the end of the Summer.

The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the plot, but it has come out that it will deal with the life in the world of the two little protagonists of "The Bluebird."

Parley to Dedicate House of Retreats

Cardinal Farley will dedicate Mount Manresa, the House of Retreats, at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on Sunday afternoon. Short addresses will be delivered also by Dr. James J. Walsh of Fordham University and the Rev. T. J. Shealy, S. J., spiritual director of the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies.



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Founded 1826

Special Offering of

Men's Silk Half Hose

Plain Imported Spun Silk
in Black, Tans, Navy, Eminence and Grey,
and
Rib Pure Silk American Hose
In Black, Tan, Navy, Grey and Other Colors,

35c per pair; *3* pairs for *$1.00*

Special Sale of

Men's All Silk Shirts

Coat Model, French Cuffs,

$2.95—Value $4.00

Silk Four-in-Hands

55c—Value $1.00

Knitted Silk Four-in-Hands

$1.35—Value $2.00

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

GIMBELS

Men's Really Fine Panama Hats At $15, Usually $25

Every one of them is the sort that will pretty nearly crush into a handful, without hurting it, and allow you to admit gracefully to your friends — "YES, that *is* a good Panama."

They are of the famous Monto Cristo weave, than which there is none finer—and $25 is the *lowest* valuation on any in the lot. As they are unblocked, we will finish them in any style you prefer, at the special price of $15.

While the man who would like to buy a $6 Educator Panama, at about the same ratio of saving, can select from a fine lot at $3.75. A fine new lot ready in five fashionable shapes.

$3 Straws Join the $2 Group

The American Straw Hats at $2 are ready to meet all comers at their price. You have Sennits in fine and coarse weaves, with high or low crowns, wide or narrow brims and saw, box or cable edges. Also split straw, Mackinaws and Milans, in a variety of styles. ALL RAINPROOF.

To these we add some English Sennits and Italian Milan and Sennit Hats that are absolutely in the $3 class. Fourth Floor

Welbred TRADE GB MARK The Mark of Excellence In Shoes for Men

"Who makes your Welbred Shoes?" asks a friend. "—&—" we reply. "Well, no wonder men like them—they're the best Shoes going." Of course, we think so ourselves, else we should not have chosen them, after nearly two years of careful investigation, to stand at the head of the Gimbel stock of Men's Shoes.

They are Shoes that absolutely live up to their name—thoroughbreds in appearance. And equally strong in their ability to give comfort and stand service.

Now we have 30 styles of Welbred Shoes in stock—everything, from a White Buck Tennis Shoe that is a dandy to a High Lace Shoe of French kid, on a conservative last. The 31st style, a fine shoe for golfers, still eludes us, but it's coming.

Some of the styles that men like best are: The smart Somerset last with low broad heels and broad shanks; the Custom last with its perfect lines; the Combination last, which is broad across the ball of the foot and narrow at the heel, and the Straight last for comfortable walking.

All leathers, in tan, black and white; button, lace and Oxford styles; at $6, $6.50, $7 and $9 a pair. Second Floor

Men's Foulard Neckties at 50c

Bow Ties have come into their own this Summer with redoubled vigor. Foulard is essentially a Summer silk for men's scarfs; and we show an interesting collection of smart Bow Ties of this material. Of course, the Four-in-hands of the same foulards are here, too—at the same price—for those who prefer them. Unassuming polka dots, the favorite block-print designs, rich Persian effects, and other typical combinations in plenty.

THE MAN WHO WANTS A NECKTIE BARGAIN is invited to see the good lot of Knitted Silk Neckties, of $1.50 and $2 qualities, that we are selling for 75c each. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Day of the Saxon

By General Homer Lea, author of "The Valor of Ignorance."

Like his former book, in which General Lea endeavored to arouse Americans from their fancied security from invasion, this new volume makes a strong appeal for an immediate awakening. The author foresees danger as a result of the economic pressure from other great powers that are finding expansion impossible without a corresponding diminution of the present racial boundaries. Strongly prophetic of danger, the keen, logical reasoning of the book is well calculated to disturb the sluggish sleep of every patriotic American.

The Street Called Straight

By the author of "The Inner Shrine."

A story that will be on the tip of every tongue before the summer is half over. It makes a wide appeal. If you are young, it entices you to dreamland; if you are not young, it lures back out of the past many cherished memories of other days. More remarkable even than "The Inner Shrine," "The Street Called Straight" is beyond question the greatest production of this most talented author.

The Man in Lonely Land

By Kate Langley Bosher, author of "Mary Cary."

"Excels its predecessors in style."—*Boston Transcript.*

"A dainty romance daintily unfolded."—*New York World.*

"A quaint and winsome tale of modern society, redolent of humor, engaging in fancy."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"A pretty, lovable story . . . lingers long in the mind."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Marked by the same sweet simplicity and naturalness that characterize 'Mary Cary.'"—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Harper's Boating Book for Boys

Consulting Editor, Charles G. Davis.

The writers, all experts of the widest experience, make every step clear. They have divided the book into the following sections: First Aid to Boating; How to Make Play Boats; How to Make Real Boats; Sail Boats and Sailing; Motor-Boats and Motor-Boating; Canoes and Canoeing; and Rowing—this last section containing a complete history of the Harvard-Yale Race. The book is profusely illustrated with pictures and diagrams.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

ADVERTISEMENTS.

William Jennings Bryan
SPECIALLY RETAINED
Will Report the **Chicago Convention**
for the **WORLD** every day
and for No Other New York Newspaper

Three times the nominee of his own party, no man knows more intimately the workings of a National Presidential Convention.

His information will be first-hand—his views and interpretations authoritative and disinterested.

Readers of The New York World, beginning to-morrow (Sunday), will get a clearer understanding of the Chicago events each day.

An impartial report of the Taft-Roosevelt struggle by William Jennings Bryan in The New York World only.

Order the nearest newsdealer to save you a copy of The World to-morrow (Sunday) and every day next week, Morning and Evening Editions, or you will find the Worlds sold out.

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CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail. 40 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.

DISBARS ROBINSON ON BAGG'S VOUCHERS

Appellate Division Pays No Heed to Plea for Mercy to Street Railroad's Counsel.

HIS DEFENSE CRITICISED

Court Holds He Should Have Discontinued System Which Tended to Procure Perjured Testimony.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision disbarring Henry A. Robinson, former head of the legal department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Charges against Robinson were formally presented by the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, and were to the effect that he had approved vouchers for payments to special agents of the company for entertaining witnesses summoned to testify for plaintiffs in damage claims against the company and for presents to court attendants.

Frank Sullivan Smith was appointed referee to hear the charges. He found that the charges were true, but recommended Robinson to the mercy of the court, saying:

"This proceeding is not of the character usual in cases of charges against a member of the bar. The respondent is an educated gentleman, the son of an honored jurist, and it is practically certain that but for his office as general attorney of the railway company he would never have been charged with conduct unbecoming an attorney. The system long established by the legal department of the company was, so to speak, inherited by the respondent and not created by him. It was a vicious system. The respondent allowed himself to become an instrument of the system instead of crushing it. It is to be regretted that the entire blame cannot be laid upon the system."

The court declined to act upon the referee's plea for clemency, and in its opinion makes it clear that its decision in this case is intended as an example and a warning.

Robinson's Plea Criticised.

Robinson's plea was that all these matters were of a routine character in the hands of subordinates. He denied any personal part in attempts to bribe witnesses or fix juries. The Appellate Division in passing on Robinson's defense, said in its opinion:

"It will not do for an attorney who seeks to justify himself against charges of this kind to show that he has escaped criminal responsibility under the penal law, nor can he blindly shut his eyes to a system which tends to suborn witnesses, to procure perjured testimony, and to suppress the truth."

The opinion further stated:

"When the respondent took charge of the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company as the head of its legal department and thereafter conducted the legal affairs of that company, he was under no obligation to continue or develop a system the tendency of which would be to subvert the administration of the law and directly tend to the subornation of perjury. We cannot possibly justify conduct of this kind in an officer of the court, and it becomes our imperative duty to say that any attorney who takes part in such conduct should no longer continue as a member of the profession."

Part of Robinson's defense was that many of the claims made against the Metropolitan for damages for personal injuries were fraudulent, and that he was justified in doing his utmost to defeat these claims. Analyzing this defense, the Appellate Division said:

"The necessities of the corporation could not justify an approval of the bribery of witnesses who could give testimony which would be material to the trial of the action, or of the payment of money to public officials who had connection with either the investigation of the validity of claims or with the determination of the action brought against the company by claimants."

Justice Ingraham, in writing the opinion of the court, declares that it was suggested that "many of the claims against the company were not only fraudulent, but were attempted to be sustained by fraudulent practices on the part of those presenting them, and that the respondent was justified in fighting 'fire with fire.'"

The opinion makes this comment on the suggestion:

"We cannot accept any such excuse for the reprehensible conduct of which he is accused and has been found guilty. Whether the officers of the railroad company or its investigators or detectives we have, in this proceeding, no jurisdiction. What is charged here is that this respondent (Robinson,) who had assumed the responsibility of an attorney at law, has by his action approved and justified the payment of large sums of money for the purposes which tended to impede and obstruct the administration of justice, and which were made for that purpose.

"Every one who has to do with the litigation of actions to recover damages for personal injuries is constantly impressed with the perjury and fraud that are connected with these cases. So far, it seems to have been impossible to devise any effective methods by which witnesses committing the most evident perjury, or those engaged in inducing such witnesses to commit perjury can be made accountable. But what the court can do is to see to it that its officers who appear for the various parties shall have no hand in this bribery of witnesses or subornation of perjury, and to hold its officers to a strict accountability for their acts."

Charges Based on Bagg's Vouchers.

Robinson was general counsel for the Metropolitan for the fifteen years preceding 1908, when the company was thrown into the hands of receivers. The proceedings against him followed the finding of a trunk left by Stanley Bagg, a claim agent of the Metropolitan, with a woman with whom he had boarded. This trunk contained 117 vouchers of payments to Bagg which had been approved by Robinson. The woman turned the vouchers over to the District Attorney's office.

Included among the vouchers was one for a dinner at the Manhattan Club to Judges Hascall, Conlon, and Fitzsimmons of the City Court; others for payments for getting in touch with plaintiffs' witnesses and physicians, for paying policemen for genuine lists of witnesses of accidents after bogus lists had been supplied for the station house blotter, for buying cigars and hats for court attendants in Manhattan and Brooklyn each Christmas, and for shadowing and "roping" plaintiffs attorneys, and in some cases their "female stenographers." Still other vouchers were for payments to witnesses. Of these the Appellate Division said:

"There seems to be many cases where sums of money were paid far in excess of any proper compensation to witnesses for the time lost in attending court. Thus on Oct. 20, 1909, there was paid in the Nowak case $335 to different witnesses, the amount to each ranging from $65 to $10. In another case $100 was paid.

"Then there is a series of payments to court officers, clerks and attendants by these investigators and detectives. In some instances these vouchers name a specific case in relation to which clerks and other officials were paid money by the respondent. In other instances no case is mentioned but the expenses were called general. Thus one clerk was paid $75 for 'the preparation of cases for trial.' There were other charges of $150 and over which are specified as the amount of special expenses for clerks, assistant clerks, &c., for a six months' period. There were also payments to 'Calendar Clerk, City Court,' and to 'court attendants who remained in charge of jury,' as well as general payments to court officers.

Money Paid to Policemen.

"According to these vouchers a large number of officials connected with the courts seem to have received either money or refreshments from the investigators or detectives, and amounts are allowed for 'expenses with jurors,' and 'expense with Secretary of Judge,' and luncheon with witnesses and court officials. There are among these vouchers payments to police officers aggregating a total of more than $650 to thirty-four policemen. Their official position gives them a credibility that in the trial of these cases is often of the utmost importance. And yet there is in the evidence before us the cases of thirty-four policemen who were paid various sums of money, amounting to $100 in a particular case to each of two policemen who figured therein. It is noticed that in most of these cases in which these sums were paid the policemen were called as witnesses for the defendant. The respondent (Robinson) himself stated in answer to a question whether he meant the police officers would not tell the truth if they did not get the money:

"'Well, they tell it more cheerfully when they are good natured and friendly with the company than when they are antagonistic.'

"Then we have a series of payments made to physicians for the plaintiff in the litigation against the railroad company. The referee calls particular attention to the Nowak case, where the case was once tried and the house surgeon of the hospital to which the plaintiff was taken was sworn as a witness for the plaintiff. Within a month after that trial, the doctor who had thus been called as a witness for the plaintiff received $100 from the railroad company and $25 was paid to the orderly who attended the plaintiff in the hospital. The case was retried a few months later, when the house surgeon and orderly were called as witnesses for the railroad company and the latter received the verdict."

E. P. Hatch, former Justice of the Appellate Division, and Joseph P. Daly, former Supreme Court Justice, represented Robinson at the hearings before the referee.

Oppenheim Case Recalled.

Robinson's disbarment recalls the case of Benjamin Oppenheim, an attorney disbarred on a complaint made against him by Robinson. The finding of the trunk of vouchers which led to Robinson's disgrace yesterday was the means of rehabilitating Oppenheim's reputation and reversed a judgment of fourteen years' standing against him. Vouchers in the trunk showed that large payments had been made to witnesses in the proceedings to disbar Oppenheim and to set aside a verdict in favor of his client, Mrs. Harriet Nugent. After the vouchers had been discovered, Joseph Porohia, one of the witnesses whose testimony helped to disbar Oppenheim, and who had received more than $1,000, the vouchers showed, made affidavit as follows:

"Louis E. Julian, with the approval of Henry A. Robinson, attorney of record for the company, and who was present at the interview between Julian and myself, told me that if they could succeed in setting aside the verdict and disbarring Benjamin Oppenheim they would give me a life job with the railroad company at $90 a month and expenses, and that the railroad company was also willing to expend the sum of $50,000 if they could succeed in disbarring Oppenheim, and that this money would be divided between the various witnesses in order to succeed in the purpose."

MEET TO DISCUSS CHARITY.

Next Sessions of National Conference Will Be Held in Seattle.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—The National Conference of Charities and Correction to-day decided to hold its 1913 sessions in Seattle, Wash. The time will be set later.

It is expected that by holding the conference in Seattle next year seed will be sown that will prepare the Pacific Coast States to handle properly the flood of immigration that will pour into them with the opening of the Panama Canal.

Among the speakers addressing various sections of the conference to-day were H. C. Bowman, Chairman of the State Board of Control of Kansas; Edwin J. Cooley, probation officer of the Supreme and County Courts of Buffalo, and George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, Mass.

GRAVEDIGGERS WON'T STRIKE

Calvary Cemetery Employes Win an Increase in Wages.

When informed that their wages had been increased from $1.75 to $1.90 a day, 100 grave diggers in Calvary Cemetery, in Long Island City and Laurel Hill, cheerfully continued their labors yesterday morning, and the trouble which threatened when they made demands a few days ago was forgotten. The demands were submitted to the Cemetery Trustees Thursday, and yesterday morning Supt. Cunningham announced the increase in wages.

This increase places the workmen in Calvary on a par with the best-paid cemetery employes in and around New York. Some of the workmen have been employed in the cemetery for more than forty years.

Help for a Blind Father.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "I. R. J." for the blind father with five children.

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.
In New York's Shopping Center

Our Summer Delivery Service to the Seaside and other Resorts is Now in Operation.

A Timely Sale of
White and Black Japanese Silks

These are Summer's most appropriate silks for cool, light dresses and waists, particularly so when you consider that the white Habutai silks are washable and the black Japanese silks are perspiration proof. 2d Main Floor.

69c 36-in. Imported White Japanese Habutai Silk 49c
79c 36-in. Imported White Japanese Habutai Silk 59c
89c 36-in. Imported White Japanese Habutai Silk 69c
$1.00 27-in. Black Perspiration Proof Japanese Silk 68c

Simpson Crawford Co., In New York's Shopping Center

COMMISSION ADOPTS NEW LINES TO QUEENS

Elevated to Woodside and Astoria Ordered, and Also Fourth Avenue Extension.

STATEN ISLAND TUNNEL, TOO

B. R. T. Expected to Reach 86th St., Brooklyn, in Three Years—Manhattan Routes Await Decision.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday that the next rapid transit lines to be constructed would be the extension of the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn from its present terminus at Forty-third Street to Eighty-sixth Street and the building of the elevated lines from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza to Woodside and Astoria. This practically means that the B. R. T.'s Subway trains will be running to Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue in three years, and the Interborough and B. R. T. trains to Woodside and Astoria in two years.

Chairman Willcox introduced at the regular meeting the resolution calling for the preparation of the plans and forms of construction contracts for these two routes, and Commissioner Cram declared that he thought that action with regard to the Fourteenth Street tunnel under the East River to the Bedford Avenue section was more important, as that would open up a district very densely populated.

Commissioner Eustis, however, raised objection to the laying out of a regular plan for all the routes till the commission was officially informed how much money the city had at hand for subway purposes. The commission had already written to ask this information, but had as yet no reply.

The first of the new routes adopted yesterday called for the preparation and submission to the commission "as soon as possible" of the contract plans and forms of contract for the Fourth Avenue extension. The second gave similar instructions with regard to the Astoria and Woodside routes, "at as early a date as possible after the completion of plans for the Fourth Avenue route." A third instructed Chief Engineer Alfred Craven to make such borings and other preliminary work as necessary on the East Fourteenth Street tunnel and to report on the possible connection of Bedford Avenue.

In addition the commission approved of the Staten Island tunnel. It adopted a route for a two-track subway, starting from the Fourth Avenue subway at Sixty-fifth Street, and thence under Sixty-seventh Street, Owls Head Park, and the Narrows to a point near Arrietta Street, Staten Island. There it will divide in two, one branch running to connect with the North Shore branch of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, and the other with the South Shore branch of the same line.

It is expected that the plans and contracts for the extension of the Fourth Avenue subway will be ready for the consideration of the commission about the middle of July. For some time now the engineering and legal force has been at work upon them and they are about half complete. This should mean that all the work of advertising and letting could be completed by the end of August, so that they will be ready for the approval of the Board of Estimate at one of its first meetings in the fall, as there is little traffic in this district to interfere with the execution of the work. It should proceed rapidly, especially if some of the firms already engaged on the Fourth Avenue subway receive sections of the new work. With their organized forces of men and their material already in the borough, it is hoped that they will be able to finish the job by the end of 1914.

The Astoria and Woodside lines, which will connect with the Queensboro Bridge and will accommodate both the Interborough trains from the Steinway tunnel route and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains from the Broadway line, will be the first elevated structures to be approved by the commission since it came into office. This will afford a precedent of value to the commission in the debate, which is now going on in Queens and the Eastern District of Brooklyn on the question of the construction of subways or elevated lines.

These routes in Queens and in South Brooklyn will now take precedence over the lines in such congested sections as Seventh Avenue and Broadway, to say nothing of the projected elevated routes in the Bronx. The commission has been unwilling to undertake the expense of making plans for any of these routes, till it was certain that the decision of the Court of Appeals would be in favor of the Subway settlement. Consequently nothing has yet been done on the Seventh Avenue extension or the Interborough or on the Broadway route of the lines above Bleecker Street, where Section 3 ends. In the unlikely event of the whole present settlement being overturned and a revision to the old Triborough plan all the work at present in progress in Broadway could be turned to advantage.

Though the Public Service Commission adopted yesterday the Staten Island route, and it now only needs the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Mayor for legalization, it was stated yesterday at the commission that it is not likely to be actually begun for some time. The tunnel will cost, it is reckoned, $12,000,000, and to lighten the burden to the city Borough President Cromwell has proposed that the railroads with termini in New Jersey should contribute $6,000,000 in return for the privilege of running freight trains through it, and the Water Supply Department should pay $1,000,000 for the right to install the pipes for the Ashokan water. To arrange these matters will take prolonged negotiations, and an attempt at carrying them to a successful issue is likely to be made before the Staten Island project is taken up.

B. R. T. FINANCIAL PLAN READY.

With Lawyers, Col. Williams Calls to Lay It Before Service Board.

Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, accompanied by lawyers representing his corporation and its bankers, paid a visit yesterday morning to the Public Service Commission and laid before it informally the financial arrangements which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit proposes to make in order to provide the capital for the equipment of the Subways alloted to it and the improvements and extensions of its present lines. The visit was preliminary to the formal submission of the plan. Chairman Willcox stated afterward that as far as he had yet gone into the plan it seemed to be entirely satisfactory.

All the Commissioners were at the meeting except Commissioner Cram. The lawyers with Col. Williams were Paul D. Cravath, William F. Sheehan, George D. Yeomans, Joseph Cotton, Jr., and J. Rathbone. It was represented that a new company was to be formed which would control the present Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the new lines to be built. This, it was said, would execute a $100,000,000 forty-nine-year mortgage covering all the property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the new lines, and the money would be provided by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and the Central Trust Company.

The 5 per cent. bonds under the mortgage were not to be offered for sale. They would be issued, but used only as collateral for short-term loans, of which it is reckoned it would be necessary to provide for the construction work contemplated by the company and for the new equipment needed for the subways and extensions of the elevated about $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.

It was explained yesterday that the resort to short loans to finance the plan was on account of the saving thereby likely to be effected. As the company was bound to amortise its investment within forty-nine years, at the end of which period track and equipment will become the absolute property of the city, it must provide a sinking fund to take care of its new investment and pay it within the time set. It might be found convenient to liquidate some of this debt before the full time expires, and if bonds were issued and sold this could be done only by buying them up.

It is anticipated that to do this would require the payment of a premium, as the securities are almost certain to appreciate. It has consequently been held wiser to raise the cash by short-term loans. As it is not expected that it will be necessary to pay a higher rate of interest on the short-term loans than on the bonds, a considerable saving may be effected. No change is at present contemplated in any of the outstanding securities of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, which will remain as underlying securities to the issues of the new corporation.

ADVISED TO SPEND FREELY.

Surrogate Tells Lawyer Who Never Did to Do It Now.

Benjamin Weis, an attorney appearing in behalf of one of the heirs to the estate of Esther Turk, was told by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday that "if he had never spent more money than he made in one day to go out and do so." The plaintiff asks that Isadore Turk should not be appointed administrator of his grandfather's estate on the charge that he is improvident.

In the complaint Harry Klein, a cousin, testified that in one evening Isadore Turk had taken two taxicab rides and had spent the night in one of the expensive hotels, and had eaten a big dinner there. He said that he had just returned from Wyoming, where he had been working as a ranchman, and could not afford such expensive amusements.

"I do not see that all this shows anything," said the Surrogate.

"Yes, but it was more than he made," insisted the attorney.

"Have you ever done this sort of thing?"

"No, I never have," said Weis.

"Well, then, do it," advised the court, "because it will do you good. When a man has been out West as a cowboy he has a right to celebrate on returning to New York. That is only youthful foolhardiness."

W. C. DAMRON INDICTED.

Former President of Failed Home Bank Charged with Grand Larceny.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against William C. Damron, who was President of the Home Bank when it failed in the panic of 1907, charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. He is accused of having stolen $2,500 by check from the bank.

Damron was not in court yesterday when the indictment was handed to Judge Dike. John J. Curtin, his attorney, told the court his client was in Washington on a business trip and was expected back in town in the afternoon. Judge Dike deferred the reading of the indictment until then.

Late in the afternoon Damron walked into the County Court with his attorney. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment and was held in $10,000 bail for trial. Bail was promptly furnished and he was released. The indictment against him grew out of the investigation of the defunct Union Bank's relations with the Home Bank.

Mabel Norton Gets $5,000 Verdict.

Mrs. Mabel Norton, the actress, who sued William Wilson, proprietor of the Remington Hotel, for $25,000 damages for false arrest, received a verdict of $5,000 from a Supreme Court jury yesterday.

ON AND AFTER THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH,
THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAYS AT NOON;
OTHER BUSINESS DAYS AT 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

WHITE SHOES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR SUMMER WEAR

WHITE FOOTWEAR FOR GOLFING, TENNIS, YACHTING, WALKING AND DRIVING IS BEING SHOWN IN BUCKSKIN AND CANVAS. THE STYLES INCLUDE COLONIALS, PUMPS, OXFORDS AND BOOTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

WHITE SILK HOSIERY IN PLAIN OR EMBROIDERED STYLES.

WHITE GLOVES (LONG OR SHORT) OF KID OR SILK.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-Second Street.

Summer Apparel For Girls and Misses
Full $7.50 to $19 Values at $4.98

TODAY WILL SEE ONE of the best offerings in summer apparel for girls and young women that even this Store, with its many exceptional occasions of the sort, has been able to bring forward this year.

The Suits and Dresses concerned are the remainders of one of our best makers, a firm noted for the good taste shown in the selection of materials and patterns, the excellence of their embroideries and laces, the smartness of their cut, the artistic manner in which their trimmings are applied.

They include TWO-PIECE SUITS of good linen crashes, misses' and girls' REGULATION SUITS and charming SUMMER GOWNS of fine linens, lawns, voiles, linen, pique, ratine, pongee, etc., in a good range of the popular fashionable shades, trimmed with contrasting materials, with good laces, with fine embroidery. There are a number of extra-fine WHITE DRESSES of good linen among them.

They will easily average ten dollars in value, and at today's price of $4.98 no girl who can use an extra Dress can afford not to come and inspect them.

Misses' $5 Summer Frocks at $2.98

Charming in their very simplicity, cut on girlish lines, made in one-piece fashion of sheer materials, these little Frocks have an "air" that it is impossible to put into cold types.

A good manufacturer used for them his ends of materials left from making Frocks at much higher prices, and because we took the assorted lot, sometimes only three or four of a kind, made a specially low price.

They include embroidered English voiles, fine silk striped tissues, fancy imported ginghams and other fine materials. They are mostly made with square necks, three-quarter sleeves, with trimming, girdle, etc., of fine embroidery.

Second Floor, Elm Place. None Sent C. O. D.

Thousands of Pairs of Women's
$1.50 and $2 Silk Hose, $1.10

THIS LOT OF SILK HOSIERY for women represents one of the greatest individual purchases of Silk Hose made this season. It is only because we have almost unlimited facility for distribution and because we are in closest touch with the biggest Hosiery makers of the country that such an occasion became possible.

The Stockings are of pure ingrain thread silk in black with lisle lined "wyde tops" and lisle lined soles that add to durability and comfort. Also black pure thread silk Hose of a superior lustrous quality in the medium weight, with silk or lisle soles and with double welt tops. All are well made, perfectly shaped and splendidly reinforced. Regular $1.50 and $2 qualities for $1.10 a pair.

SILK STOCKINGS AT 59c. These are similar to silk Stockings which sell in other stores at one dollar a pair. Black, white and tan ingrain pure thread silk of a highly lustrous quality and medium weight. Made with mercerized lisle garter tops and soles; splendidly reinforced.

35c. AND 50c. LISLE AND SILK LISLE STOCKINGS AT 25c. The best Hosiery for women that we have ever sold for a quarter a pair. Fast black in gauze and medium weights, plain and face weaves. Also tan and white lisle and silk lisle in the same style.

Main Floor.

Imported Parasols : : Half Price
$12 to $22.50 Values at $6 to $11.25

THE Loeser Store has had concededly one of the fullest and most beautiful lines of imported Parasols in the city. To those that are left of this exceptional stock, we add the surplus of a large importer. The combination makes a remarkable gathering of the best ideas of the rulers of fashion abroad, and when the blue pencil cuts the regular prices directly in half the occasion is one in which every woman of fashionable tastes should share.

The handles are wonderfully beautiful, and the coverings also. They include changeables, pongees, white, black, lace trimmed, tucked, ribbon trimmed, etc.; many with sword knots and tassels for slinging from arm or shoulder, a variety of pretty shapes, etc. They include all the latest colors, including cyclamen red and the Dubarry golds, and some of them are trimmed with imitation fur, such as chinchilla and ermine.

Parasols that have been $12 to $22.50, today at $6 to $11.25.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Good Summer Millinery Reduced
Regularly $5 and $6 Hats at $1.98

MOSTLY SMALL SHAPES AND QUIETLY trimmed, suitable for women of all ages and taste, practical morning Hats and Hats for utility wear among them. Easy to get a couple of extra Hats to put in the vacation trunk and equally easy to have fresh Millinery for home wear at little cost.

Many are small shapes, but there is a good showing of larger Hats, sailor shapes, etc. Black and colors, trimmed with wings, fancies, novelties, etc. Regular $5 and $6 Hats for today at $1.98.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

75c. to $1 Silk Remnants, 39c. a Yd.

A THOUSAND OR MORE ONE TO TEN YARD LENGTHS of Silks that have been selling most actively, the rapid accumulation of the past few days.

They include printed Foulards, plain and fancy Taffetas, Satin Messalines, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks, Crepes, etc. They are suitable for waists, dresses, trimmings, millinery purposes, etc. Silks up to $1 a yard in value, all at 39c. a yard. None C. O. D.

$2 All Silk 36-Inch Black Reversible Silk, $1

A splendid strong Silk, the same on both sides, singularly supple and beautifully draping. Excellent for bathing suits or for any purpose where strength and durability are desired. It has a very attractive soft luster. A full yard wide and worth $2 a yard, for this occasion at $1 a yard.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

2 Clasp Silk Gloves at 39c.

THEY ARE OF GOOD SILK with the double tipped fingers, black and white. Two clasp, a wonderful value for 39c. pair.

69c. Silk Mesh Gloves at 39c.

Two-clasp silk mesh Gloves in black, white and pongee. Another extra Glove value for today's shoppers.

"Elsmere" Silk Gloves, the leaders of our Silk Glove fashions, represent the best Silk Glove manufactured. Black, white and colors. 50c., 75c. and $1 a pair.

Main Floor.

Shetland Finish Veils
69c., Regularly 98c. to $1.29

AN IMPORTER'S REMAINING STOCK of Veils similar to those which we have sold at the higher prices. They are all of the finest Shetland finish and in the most practical sizes.

In black, white, champagne, navy, wistaria and brown. A splendid summer Veil opportunity at 69c. each.

New Shetland Finish Veilings at 29c. to 98c.

For outing, motoring and general summer wear the Shetland finish Veilings are in popular favor, and no showing hereabout can compare with this Loeser showing. There are the pretty shadow styles, the octagon and the fine meshes in an almost unlimited range.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

COURT AND JUDGES OUSTED BY SENATE

Only Hope of Commerce Court Lies Now in President Taft's Veto.

WILL STAND BY THE JUDGES

Fight Expected in the House Over Question of Constitutional Right to Dismiss Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate passed the legislative appropriation bill to-day, with the House provision for the abolition of the Commerce Court, and the Hoke Smith amendment for the abolition of the five members of the court who would otherwise continue to serve as District Court Judges. The action of the Senate, which by a close vote had already refused to reconsider its adoption of the Hoke Smith idea, will precipitate an interesting situation as between President Taft and Congress immediately after the political parties have held their National conventions.

President Taft will veto the legislative bill, even if it ties up his own salary indefinitely, if it comes to him with the Hoke Smith amendment wiping out the five Commerce Court Judges. Assurances to this effect have been received by prominent Republican Senators who are confident he can sustain his veto if the Smith amendment is retained.

Sentiment in the House is in favor of the Smith amendment but there are prominent lawyers in the lower branch who believe the Smith amendment is an unconstitutional encroachment upon the rights of these Judges to hold office for life during good behavior, unless they voluntarily resign or are impeached. These lawyers will oppose the Smith amendment, not so much because they are not in sympathy with the movement for the abolition of the court, but because they have a higher regard for the Constitution as they interpret it in this connection.

The indications are that the House will disagree to the Senate amendments to the bill and ask for a conference, and that the real fight in the House will come when the conference report is submitted. It will then develop, after the conventions, whether the advocates of the Smith amendment in the Senate have votes enough to retain that amendment in the bill. If they have and the bill goes to the White House in that form, President Taft is certain to veto it.

On the other hand, should the Smith amendment be eliminated and the bill sent to President Taft with the House provision which provides, not for the abolition of the Commerce Court Judges, but for the wiping out of the court, President Taft may sign the bill, although strong pressure is being brought to bear from various parts of the country, mainly from attorneys practicing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commerce Court, urging him to veto the bill, whatever the form of the provision for doing away with that tribunal.

Should the Smith amendment remain in the bill, there would be enough votes in the Senate to sustain the President's veto. More than a third of the Senate would vote to sustain the President in his opposition to the Hoke Smith amendment, and this would prevent the overriding of the veto by a two-thirds vote.

But if the bill is sent to the President without the Smith amendment to wipe out the five Judges, but still retaining the original House proposal for abolishing the court, it seems as if there would be enough votes in both houses to override the veto, and this may be a factor in persuading the President to accept the bill.

The printed copies of the decision by Justice White in the Procter & Gamble case, in which the Commerce Court's decision was reversed last week by the United States Supreme Court, were made public to-day, and were in great demand among lawyers in Washington. Attorneys who gave these copies of the opinion close scrutiny and analysis to-day were disappointed in their hopes that the decision would leave the Commerce Court with jurisdiction to hear petitions by shippers who have been denied relief by negative orders of the commission. The opinion of the Supreme Court is sweeping on the subject, and it has been definitely determined that under the existing law the mandate of the commission, when against a shipper, is not subject to review.

Some of the prominent lawyers practicing before both the court and the commission point out that the commission cannot be presumed to be right in all cases when deciding against the shipper any more than it can when deciding against the carrier. They also assert that it is manifestly unfair that the carrier should have its day in court and that shippers be denied the right to proceed in the courts. Coincidentally, it was pointed out that in Volume XXII. of the commission's reports, just published, there are forty-one cases in which complaints of shippers are remediless.

The shippers, argue the representatives of some of them, are as much entitled to appeal to the courts as the carriers; that their property may be taken without just compensation by charging exorbitant rates as well as the property of the carriers by rates which are too low.

These shippers and their attorneys are relying on the attitude of President Taft in his insistence upon the retention of the Commerce Court. They insist that it is far preferable to have a special transportation court of trained men than to have a score or more of District Judges deciding a peculiar proposition all kinds of ways.

Not only are attorneys for many of the shippers seeking to have the Commerce Court retained, but they want the court to have jurisdiction in shippers' cases as well as in cases brought by carriers. The movement for this purpose, initiated only since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Procter & Gamble case, has already assumed large proportions, and there seems to be no doubt that President Taft will have plenty of shippers willing and ready to uphold his hands in vetoing the legislative bill on account of anti-Commerce Court provisions.

Another interesting development in the situation is the assertion made to-day that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not now opposed to the Commerce Court, since the Supreme Court has stated the law in the Procter & Gamble case in such a way as to greatly restrict the jurisdiction of the Commerce Court over orders of the commission. It is stated that members of the commission are not opposed to the Commerce Court, and are not so anxious to have the court abolished.

The Senate further amended the legislative appropriation bill to prohibit any one Federal Judge from restraining or enjoining an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and providing that any such injunction must be unanimously sanctioned by the Chief Justice of the United States and two other Justices.

HOUSE SEAL DIES OF OLD AGE

Has Seen Three Wars and Only Five Democratic Presidents in 82 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After eighty-two years of service, crimpling the parchment of official House documents, the great seal of the House of Representatives, made in the administration of Martin Van Buren, in 1830, is to be discarded for a new one which was officially authorized by resolution of the House to-day. The House seal is being laid away because it has now become so worn as to make impressions taken from it almost illegible. It is not Osierizing, but plain, everyday old age that killed this ancient seal which has been continuously in use since 1830, and challenges other seals, great and small, in any part of the world to show a greater record of activity.

The resolution authorizing the new seal as passed to-day reads:

That the Clerk of the House is instructed to provide a new seal for the House of Representatives which shall preserve the same design and inscription as the present seal, but shall now have forty-eight stars emblematic of the forty-eight States of the Union, instead of the twenty-four stars now upon the present seal, which represent the twenty-four States constituting the Union at the time of the adoption of the present seal.

The design on the old seal is a view of the old Capitol, without the dome and wings, as it appeared in 1830, surrounded by the twenty-four stars. The new design will have a star inserted between each of these twenty-four, making forty-eight in all. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia was Speaker of the House when this old seal was made. Since then there have been twenty-four Speakers and three wars—the Mexican, the civil, and the Spanish—through which this seal has been used. In all that time there have been but five Democratic Presidents—Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Cleveland.

This seal is used in stamping every subpoena, as well as every other official document of the House issued by authority of that body, and its impression is so faint that the outlines of the old Capitol and even the bordering stars cannot be discerned.

LIEUT. HAZLEHURST BURIED.

His Grave Beside That of Selfridge, Who Lost His Life in Aviation.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst, the army officer who was killed in the fall of a biplane on the Government aviation field here on Tuesday, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery early to-day with unusual military honors. Though the army regulations call for only a platoon of infantry for an officer of his rank, the entire garrison of Fort Myer, consisting of the first squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, the Second Battalion of the Third Field Artillery, the Cavalry band and every officer and enlisted man of the aviation corps were turned out. Orville Wright also attended.

Eight other aviator officers were honorary bearers, and the body bearers were enlisted men of the aviation school. Lieut. Hazelhurst's body was buried beside the grave of Lieut. Selfridge, the first United States Army officer to give his life for the development of aviation.

SHOT BY A GUN MAN WHO HAS A HIGH HAT

Real Estate Agent's Assailant Throws Away Silver-Handled Cane and Escapes.

DONE BEFORE POLICE EYES

Detectives Rush Out of Delancey Street Station, but Are Outdistanced —Wounded Man Will Live.

Capt. Foye and six of his detectives spent yesterday afternoon looking for an East Side gun man who apparently wears a high hat, needs an unusually large number of collars, and carries a silver handled swagger cane.

A gun man of this description shot Herman Wisher, a middle aged real estate agent, of 407 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, right across the street from the Delancey Street station, while Capt Foye and all his detectives were sitting peacefully inside the station digesting their luncheons.

The gun man's identity puzzled everybody on the East Side. Capt. Foye thinks that some personal enemy of Wisher did the shooting. Wisher himself, who was recovering from the effects of the gun man's marksmanship in the Gouverneur Hospital last night, insisted that he had never before seen the man who shot him, and that he had no enemies. People in the neighborhood whose attention was attracted when the shots were fired, say that it looked to them as if Wisher had accidentally stopped one of the bullets which flew in a gang fight in front of the saloon at the corner of Delancey and Clinton Streets beside the bootblack stand.

The shooting occurred at the side entrance of the saloon at 102 Clinton Street. Wisher, who is fifty years old, and has a wife and two children, had come over to Manhattan to deposit some money; and, with a bank book which subsequently saved his life bulging in his right breast pocket, entered the saloon for a drink before taking a car over the Williamsburg Bridge to go home again. As he stepped out of the side door of the saloon, beside the bootblack stand, he found himself face to face with three young men who were walking north along Clinton Street from the Delancey Street corner.

Whether these three young men were approaching three other young men who, bystanders say, were standing beside the bootblack stand with a view to starting a gang fight, Wisher doesn't know. All he saw was that one of the three men, who carried a cane and whose hands were full of bundles, suddenly shifted all the bundles into his left hand, whipped a 38-calibre revolver out of his hip pocket with his right hand, and fired three shots at a distance of less than half a dozen paces, apparently at Wisher.

Two of the bullets sang over the real estate man's shoulders and flattened themselves against the brick wall of the saloon over the bootblack stand, causing a hasty exodus of all the young east siders who are there every afternoon. The third bullet passed through Wisher's right side, was deflected by his bank book, and, passing behind his lungs instead of through them, came out under his left armpit. It didn't touch any vital organ, but it dropped Wisher flat on his back in the street.

The shooting took place so near the Delancey Street station that Capt. Foye and Detectives Cohen and Hayes, had hurried out of the station before the man who did the shooting was out of sight in the crowded street. He was a medium sized, black haired young man, in a brown suit. He dashed east along Delancey Street, dodging the people in the street. The three detectives could see him throwing away parcels as he ran. They dashed after him.

The man ran through the tenement at 92 Attorney Street. With Capt. Foye after him, he jumped through a rear window, ran through a back yard, and dashed through the saloon at 86 Attorney Street. By the time that the Captain and his detectives had reached the street, the gun man was out of sight.

One of the gun man's discarded parcels was a yellow pasteboard hatbox containing a brand new high hat. Another hatbox contained a straw hat. Two other boxes contained a dozen new collars apiece. A silver handled cane and the 38-calibre revolver with which the shooting was done, were also found. The storekeepers couldn't give any better identification of the purchaser than that he "was dark and wore a brown suit."

GANGSTER SENTENCED TO DIE.

Muehlfeldt Lectured by the Judge for Killing Saloonkeeper.

Frank W. Muehlfeldt, a car barn gangster, who was convicted of the murder of Patrick Burns in his saloon at 930 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, on Feb. 10, was sentenced to death by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday, while the jury in the case of Charles Torti, a gangster who is on trial for attempted murder, looked on.

In sentencing Muehlfeldt to die in the week beginning July 15, Judge Malone departed from the regular procedure and lectured the condemned man. He said:

Frank W. Muehlfeldt, you stand at the bar convicted of murder in the first degree, a jury of your own selection having pronounced you guilty of a crime the punishment of which is death. With robbery as your purpose, you wilfully and violently destroyed the life of a fellowman while he was in the peace of God, and under the protection of the law. If you still think that your case is a hard one and your punishment too severe, think of Patrick Burns, surrounded by his family, instantly deprived of his life by your guilty hand. God grant that your example may afford a solemn warning to all young gangsters and ruffians in this community. May it teach them to reverence the law that God and society designed to secure protection of mankind.

Let it impress upon them that no power in politics or business or friendship can will, or dare pass unavenged a crime so fearful as to be unnamable. The court demands vindication of the violated law. I only say this to you to remind you that you may even now at this dread hour realize the enormity of your crime, and before God Almighty seek pardon for your crime.

But what you have to do, do speedily, for the night already casts its shadow upon you. The avenger of blood has followed steadily after you, as it always does the gunman and gangster. The invisible finger of God pointed you out to the faithful and efficient officers, Cassasa and McKenna, and justice now claims you as its own. And may God in His infinite goodness have mercy on your soul.

Outside of the quiet courtroom stood an old woman bent double with grief, her nervous hands touching the paneled door which separated her from her only son, and her white face pressed against its hard surface. She had just kissed her son goodby, and a solemn stillness had settled upon the little group about her. Judge Malone's voice could not be heard there, but as the low drone which reached her ears stopped she gave a low cry, and, clasping her hands to her heart, fell to the floor. She was carried to an anteroom by two men.

After Muehlfeldt was led away Torti's counsel, Jacob Elperin, asked that a mistrial be granted, on the ground that Judge Malone's remarks tended to prejudice the rights of his client. Judge Malone overruled his request. "Big Jack" Zelig, who had been shot as he was leaving the courtroom, refused to identify Torti.

The trial was postponed until Monday morning.

DEFENDS LAND OFFICE PLANS

Fitzgerald Wins Fight for Appropriations in Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representatives from the public land States fought in vain in the House to-day against provisions of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill relating to the land service.

The section to abolish the offices of receivers of public moneys and substitute the appointment of chief clerks for land offices went through under a sharp fire. Charges that special agents of the land office abused their positions, failed to cut the appropriation of $500,000 to prosecute depredations.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee successfully defeated the bill against attacks led by Representatives Mondell, Hawley, Laferty, and Burke.

Hebrew Home Cornerstone Laying.

Exercises for the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 P. M. This society was organized five years ago, and now has a membership of 2,500. The exercises will be opened by the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Joseph Barondess will act as Chairman.

BANK MAY GET BACK $13,000.

Money of Looted Cambridge Institution Now Held by Keliher Bondsman.

BOSTON, June 14.—Of the $283,000 which was taken from the National City Bank of Cambridge by its bookkeeper, George W. Coleman, the bank may obtain $13,400 in cash from William J. ("Big Bill") Keliher, according to the finding of Samuel K. Hamilton, Master appointed by the Supreme Court.

Keliher told Mr. Hamilton that the $13,400 was all that he had left, although he admitted that Coleman gave him $150,000 of the bank's money. This sum, the Master finds, Keliher owes the bank. According to the Master's report, Keliher also said that he turned over half of the money Coleman gave him to the late Martin Walsh of New York.

Keliher put up $13,400 in cash, with diamonds and other jewelry, with a bonding company to obtain bail, and the cash and jewelry should now go to the receiver of the bank in the opinion of the Master.

Favors Post Office Subway.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds authorized to-day a favorable report on Senator O'Gorman's bill to permit the City of New York to construct and maintain a two-track subway under the City Post Office Building at Park Place.

PICTURE SHOW AT CHURCH.

Stereopticon Views to be Part of an Oriental Service.

Preceding an "Oriental service" at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, to-morrow night, at which twenty-five Japanese children will sing their native and English songs, Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor, will inaugurate a new plan by showing colored stereopticon slides in front of the church, depicting the life of Christ. There will be a song service by two choruses.

At the Oriental services a company of Japanese will play on their native instruments. More than a hundred Japanese and Chinese have been invited to attend the services and hear Dr. Reisner speak on the subject: "Are China and Japan Dangerous?" The church will be cooled by a special cold-air plant installed for the Summer services.

Brooklyn Man in Georgia Wreck.

MACON, Ga., June 14.—Nineteen persons were hurt, three seriously, when a Central of Georgia passenger train crashed into a string of freight cars on a curve at Everette, Ga., early to-day. A public investigation of the wreck will be begin at Fort Valley to-morrow. Among the injured is W. L. Wellins of Brooklyn.

ROCKEFELLER AT OHIO HOME.

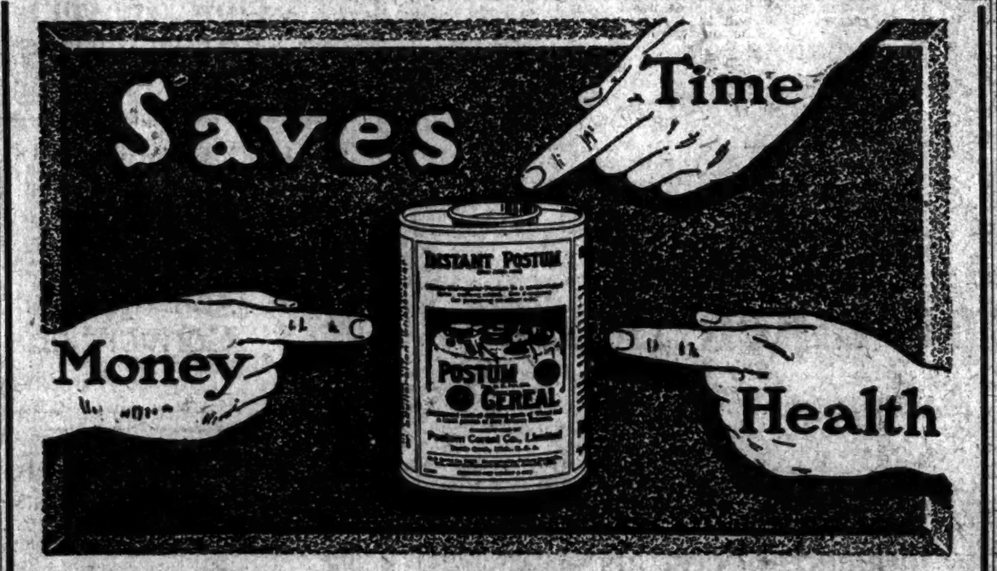
Arrives with Wife and Sister to Spend Summer at Forest Hill.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Accompanied by Mrs. Rockefeller and her sister, Miss Lucy Spelman, John D. Rockefeller arrived here early to-day from Pocantico Hills, N. Y., to spend the Summer at his Cleveland home, Forest Hill. Owing to the early hour only a few reporters were on hand to greet him.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared in good health, heavier in fact than in many years. He refused to discuss the Presidential campaign.

Needs Help to Educate Her Boy.

A deserted mother, who is struggling to support four children with $2.50 a week, which she earns by taking in washing, is trying to keep her ten-year-old son in school until he graduates. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities fears the boy must be withdrawn from school to help his mother unless she gets aid from other sources. A brother of the mother has consented to pay her rent, and the Bureau of Charities with $6 a week can provide food, clothes, and coal until the boy finishes school. For this $312 is needed. Contributions toward the support of the family may be marked "9116," and sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.



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Hidden Hand.
First Violin.
Swiss Family Robinson.
John Halifax.
Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Marble Faun.
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Millbank.
Her Heart's Desire.
Nicholas Nickleby.
Old Curiosity Shop.
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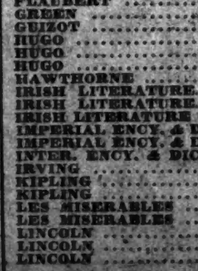

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AMERICAN MEDICAL STANDARDS LOWEST

Dr. Abraham Flexner Says So in His Report on Germany's Medical Colleges.

THEY LEAD, WE LAG BEHIND

Our Students Learn from Quiz Books, Theirs from the Dissecting Room and Careful Study of the Sick.

Declaring that scandalously low standards of medical education are peculiar to this country alone, and that if German standards should be applied here three-fourths of the institutions in which our physicians and surgeons are prepared for practice would be forced to close their doors, Dr. Abraham Flexner of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has returned to the attack on American medical colleges which was commenced two years ago.

The present attack is in the form of a survey of German medical colleges prepared as a companion volume to the report on American medical colleges, which created consternation among their faculties and graduates when it appeared early in 1910.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, when the first volume appeared, declared it was one of the most useful documents of the era and could hardly have any other effect than the revolutionizing of teaching methods in our medical institutions. The present volume, which will be ready for distribution within a few days, has been prepared in exactly the same spirit, except that it bestows praise on German schools as liberally as the first volume denounced the schools of this country.

In a special introduction President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation draws this parallel between American and German methods:

"Scandals in medical education exist in America alone. In no foreign country is a medical school to be found whose students do not learn anatomy in the dissecting room and disease by the study of sick people. It has remained for the United States and Canada to confer annually the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon, and to admit to practice, hundreds who have learned anatomy from quiz-compends, and whose acquaintance with disease is derived, not from the study of the sick, but from the study of textbooks. These scandalous conditions are less widespread today than they were a decade ago; yet they are still to be found in almost all sections of the country, even in the most cultivated. The State of Massachusetts tolerates in the City of Boston, the State of New York tolerates in the City of New York, the State of Illinois tolerates in the City of Chicago, the State of Missouri tolerates in St. Louis, the State of California tolerates in San Francisco so-called medical schools that pretend to train doctors despite the fact that they are without adequate clinical facilities.

"In no European country is it possible to find an educational farce of this description. There, every school has adequate clinical resources under complete control. If the lowest terms upon which a medical school can exist abroad were applied to America, three-fourths of our existing medical schools would be closed at once. And, let me add, the remaining fourth would be easily and entirely adequate to our need. Managers of feeble medical enterprises in our country pretend that they are making great sacrifices for the public good. This hypocritical pretense ought not to be permitted longer to damage the public interest. No medical school that lacks proper facilities has any other motive than the selfish advantage of those that carry it on; and no civilized country except America at this day allows such enterprises to impose upon the public."

Dr. Flexner finds medical education in Germany still leading the world, both because the medical sciences are highly developed in the laboratories and institutes of the German universities, and because the clinical teachers in the German university are university professors appointed on the basis of scientific eminence, and not, as often in America, local physicians who happen to be teachers of medicine besides. The German universities, moreover, absolutely control the hospitals in which their clinical teaching is given. These hospitals are not always the property of the universities, but may be municipal and private hospitals in which the university appoints the hospital staff, which thus becomes the clinical Faculty of the university. In Great Britain and France conditions are in some respects even more favorable to the student, for there students are more freely admitted to hospital wards as clerks and dressers, a practice that is being introduced in the United States wherever hospitals make favorable arrangements with university Faculties. A startling contrast between American and European conditions is pointed out in the amount of clinical material available for teaching. Nowhere in Europe is medical education carried on by any institution without abundant clinical material. Even in the small German university towns like Tübingen, with only 15,000 inhabitants, clinics of 600 or 800 beds are to be found.

An important part of the report deals with examinations. The American State Board examination is almost altogether written, in consequence of which medical schools lacking laboratories and clinical facilities can, by hard drilling, prepare their students to pass. The commercial establishments in Chicago, San Francisco, Memphis, and even institutions like the medical departments of Dartmouth College and the University of Vermont, with very scanty clinical facilities, can live in America because State Board and hospital examinations are so largely written. In Great Britain and in Germany the qualifying examinations are pre-eminently practical. In order to pass in anatomy, students must actually dissect; in order to pass in medicine and surgery, they must make a diagnosis on people actually sick, and indicate the lines of treatment to be pursued. It is clear that examinations of this character automatically suppress schools that do not possess good teaching facilities.

Medical sects, such as homeopaths, eclectics, osteopaths, &c., are practically unknown in Europe. The laws recognize only one type of qualified physician, and although a properly qualified physician may call himself a homeopathist, an eclectic, or anything else that he pleases, there is no inducement to do so, where the sectarian enjoys no special privileges. The report maintains that medical sects have developed in America because sectarian medicine can be practiced on lower terms than scientific medicine.

It is the intention of the Carnegie Foundation to distribute the report free to all medical schools and to any person who will write for a copy to the Foundation's office at 576 Fifth Avenue.

OCEAN TRAVEL DECREASES.

Seven Per Cent. Less Than in 1911—Effect of Campaign and Titanic's Loss

Partly due to the effect of campaign uncertainties upon business men, it is believed, figures for Atlantic steamship travel eastbound from Jan. 1 to June 7 show a decrease of 7 per cent. below last year's record for cabin traffic. The loss of the Titanic also affected the tourist traffic, it is believed, and especially the small parties of teachers and other persons who go abroad perhaps only once in their lives.

One party of this kind, who were booked from Detroit, canceled their accommodations three days after the sinking of the Titanic. The decrease of travel in 1908 was also 7 per cent below that of 1907 when there was no disaster to affect conditions.

In 1911 the figures for the period from Jan. 1 to June 7, were 44,176 first cabin passengers and 45,813 second. This was an exceptional year. This year for the same period there were 41,535 first and 41,198 second.

71st Regiment's Battalion to Battle.

The First Battalion of the Seventy-first Infantry will journey to Elmsford, N. Y., to-day and spend the night and the following day there. Major Beckman will be in command. On Sunday the battalion will be split into two parties, and sham battle fought. While working over the same ground as the Third Battalion, worked over last Sunday the problem will be entirely different.

RELIGIOUS RESORTS OPENING

Montenac a New One — Catholic School at Lake Champlain.

Montenac, the new resort for young men of the Protestant churches of New York and vicinity, opens one week from to-day, June 22. It is at Greenwood Lake. The speaker at the dedication of the grounds will be Frank Harvey Field of Brooklyn. Following the dedication will be a dinner, when the new Montenac Hall will be formally opened. Out of doors, on Sunday, June 23, will be a service, with William B. Oliver, President of the Methodist Epworth League, as speaker. On July 4 there is to be an old-fashioned Independence Day, with an oration by former Congressman Bennet.

During the week beginning June 12 forty ministers and laymen have accepted invitations to be guests. The Episcopal men will go the first two days, the Lutheran the next two, and Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist the last two. The new venture is in sympathy with recent agencies to increase lay efficiency in the churches. Pastors and rectors desire additional help in Sunday Schools, in mission committees and elsewhere.

On field weeks this Summer young men of particular religious bodies will go to Montenac. Lutheran young men will be there July 6 to 14. Episcopal July 13 to 21 and August 24 to 31; Presbyterian, Reformed and Congregational July 20 to 28 and August 10 to 18; Methodist August 3 to 11, and Baptist August 17 to 25.

The formal opening of the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain will take place on June 30. Thousands attend it every season from this city. The lecture courses start on July 1. With the beginning of the twenty-first year a new name is to be introduced. It is to be the Champlain Assembly, in honor of the explorer and founder of new things in a new world, Champlain. The name Catholic Summer School is also retained. The President is the Rev. David J. Hickey, who is at the head of the Kings County Catholic School Board.

Cliff Haven, the extensive tract of this Catholic School, makes much of the social and athletic sides. This year new buildings have to be dedicated, and new athletic events are to be run off.

Stony Brook, the new resort of Christian people on Long Island, fostered chiefly by Presbyterians, and having the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson at its head, will hold services Sunday, and on Tuesday evening a service, and on Friday evening an entertainment. The programme is in charge of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Foulkes of Rutgers Church, this city.

CUTS $20,000 FROM VERDICT.

Court Says Mrs. Hendrick Can Have $30,000 or Sue Laura Biggar Again.

The Appellate Division of the Second Department handed down a decision yesterday that Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendrick must accept a reduction to $30,000 of her verdict against Laura Biggar, the actress, for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Dr. Charles C. Hendrick, or prosecute her action anew. Mrs. Hendrick sued for $100,000, and got a verdict of $75,000, which Justice Crane in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn reduced to $50,000. The Appellate Division was unanimous in making the second reduction in the verdict.

Both the Doctor and Miss Biggar figured in a sensational trial for conspiracy growing out of the fight over the estate of Henry M. Bennett, who died in Pittsburgh, leaving property valued at $1,800,000. By will 60 per cent. of the estate was bequeathed to Miss Biggar. She claimed the whole estate on the ground that she was Bennett's wife, and exhibited a baby, of which she said Bennett was the father, and which was declared to have been born in Dr. Hendrick's sanitarium at Bayonne, N. J. She, Dr. Hendrick, and Samuel Stanton, a Justice of the Peace, who swore that he married Miss Biggar and Bennett, were tried for conspiracy. She was acquitted and they convicted by the jury. Later the other two got new trials and were acquitted.

Shortly after Dr. Hendrick met Miss Biggar he persuaded his wife to leave New Jersey. She discovered intimacy between him and Miss Biggar, and named the actress as co-respondent in a divorce suit which she won. Her action for the alienation of her husband's affections followed.

CITY PAYS HONOR TO STARS AND STRIPES

Flag Day Observed in Many Ways by Schools and Patriotic Societies.

4,300 GIRLS ON PARADE

Washington Irving Pupils Pledge Allegiance to the Colors in Unison—Elks Celebrate the Anniversary.

Flag Day was celebrated yesterday, the 135th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National emblem, by the schools, patriotic societies, and the public generally. From every public building and skyscraper, from the towers of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and other bridges across the East River, and from every conspicuous elevation floated the American flag from sunrise to sunset.

The American Flag Association, which has urged the public recognition of Flag Day as a National anniversary, held its annual meeting in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Col. Ralph E. Prime, President of the association, paid tributes to the memory of Admiral Schley and Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who had been members of the association. He appealed for the widest possible observance of Flag Day, and protested against the efforts of certain patriotic organizations to have Federal legislation affecting the use or misuse of the flag enacted to supersede State legislation.

He said that every State north of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Rio Grande, except Texas, had enacted statutes affecting the flag, and he asked that similar legislation be enacted in the remaining States.

Perhaps the most interesting ceremonies were held at the new Washington Irving High School, in Irving Place, in the afternoon. Mrs. William J. Gaynor, wife of the Mayor, pulled the ropes which hoisted a big new flag to the top of its pole amid cheers. Four thousand three hundred of the high school girls marched and counter-marched in a way that would have done credit to veterans. They massed themselves finally in the block in front of the building on a platform in front of which were the guests of the day.

The girls formed in Gramercy Park and marched down Irving Place past the school and back to it again. Thirty-six girls led the procession. They marched four abreast, those in the lead bearing shields upon which were the hearts of "Integrity," the lamp of "Intelligence," and the distaff of "Industry," the motto of the school. Following were four more girls with as many lamps, behind them girls with distaffs, and then came the big flag to be raised, spread out to its full size, and the girls holding it at the sides and ends.

Girls Wore Novel Uniforms.

The girl marshals, 100 of them, wore a new feature of the school uniform, visored caps of white, trimmed with bands of red and green, the school colors, red, white, and green. The word "Police" was on their brass buttons.

The girls were in white and blue, or all white, wearing caps of flags—dark blue one-starred caps—or they wore their colors massed, divisions of girls with white hair ribbons, others with blue, and still others with red. These last, the Grand Street girls, took the prize offered by James K. Haney, for the best division in color, carriage, control by officers, and happiness. The Thirteenth Street girls carried 240 flags showing the evolution of the Stars and Stripes. There were maypoles in red, white, and blue and Betsey Ross herself was there with an attendant maiden, her own flag and three officers of the Revolutionary Army all riding in the only vehicle in the procession.

The exercises began at the building with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Then they waved their flags and their 8,600 hands in welcome to their guests, with a special song to Mrs. Gaynor, calling her by name and asking her to remember "the Washington Irving girls who sang your name and wished you well." The salute to the flag as it was held by thirty-six girls, was impressive. The 4,300 voices, each girl with her hand raised to the salute, said in unison:

"I pledge my allegiance to the Flag of the Union for which it stands."

As Mrs. Gaynor walked to the end of the line and started the flag on its way up the long rope the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag." Then the thirteen-gun salute was given. This was a surprise. It was expected to have a gun on the roof, but that was not allowed, and the girls proposed a 4,000-fold vocal "Boom, boom, boom," thirteen times, unaided by the bass drum. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the exercises.

There were many members of the Board of Education present, including Patrick McGowan, who got a special cheer from the girls. Commissioners Churchill, Betts, Delaney, Higgins, Willey, Barrett, Green, and Martin were there, and Controller Prendergast was one of the guests.

Elks Observe Flag Day.

Flag Day was celebrated by the Elks, Lodge No. 1, at their home in Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon. The lodge room was decorated with American flags draped about the balconies and fluttering before the ventilators. The exercises included a number of musical selections by the Elks' Quartet. The introductory address was made by Exalted Ruler G. Murray Hulbert, and prayer was offered by Chaplain William C. Miller. E. L. Snader recited a history of the flag; William T. Phillips, Past Exalted Ruler, paid the Elks' tribute to the colors, and Representative James A. Hamill of Jersey City Lodge No. 211, delivered the annual address.

The colors were taken from the platform to the centre of the auditorium while the members arose and renewed their allegiance to the flag, repeating after the Exalted Ruler: "I pledge my allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

There was a dance last evening in the lodge room.

Exercises were held in the Morris High School, and in the evening an entertainment was given by the two Glee Clubs of the school together with the orchestra and a chorus of 150 boys and girls, under the direction of Principal John H. Danbeigh. A programme of recitations and songs, with an address by Principal F. M. Schelder, was given by the pupils of Public School 39 in East 126th Street.

In the rotunda of the Custom House yesterday afternoon more than 400 Custom House employes and their friends heard a short address by Nelson H. Henry, Surveyor of the Port, and sang patriotic songs.

"It is a deplorable fact that we have no National holiday; many we regard as holidays are recognized as such only for commercial purposes," said Mr. Henry. "In the future, when practicable, all holidays will be recognized by the Custom House officials and employes."

Walter M. Chandler, an attorney, at the conclusion of a short address, said: "I am satisfied when I think that not a man among those running for the Presidency would allow himself to be bribed for all the money in the world."

This remark was greeted with vociferous applause.

Fountain at Washington Bridge.

June 18, being the Centennial of the Declaration of the Second War with Great Britain, the Andrew Jackson Chapter of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, will memorialize the occasion by dedicating a drinking fountain at the entrance to Washington Bridge at 181st Street. The fountain will be placed under the auspices of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and will be presented to that society by Mrs. William H. Hotchkin, Regent of the chapter. This action will then be indorsed by the State and National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade. The affair is in charge of Mrs. George B. Wallis, who will be assisted by Mrs. Washington L. Mann and Mrs. George E. Gordon.

Thin, Gauzy, Cool

Holeproof Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

Snug-fitting, ankle-hugging, smart-looking hose, in new summer colors---just the thing for low shoes.

6 Pairs, Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

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The John M. Crapo Linen Store,
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due to the ill health of Mrs. John M. Crapo, is selling out at greatly reduced prices, its entire stock and business, consisting of the hand made, grass bleached, renowned Italian Crapo linens, both staple and fancy, and including a valuable contract with the factory for the sole importation of these Italian linens throughout the United States; also the Crapo United States registered trade mark of great commercial value, and the good will of the business.

An Opportunity for Wholesale, Retail and Hotel Buyers

The John M. Crapo Linen Store,
431 Fifth Avenue.

Owen Johnson Prize Announcements To-morrow

The publication of the names of the winners of the $150 and $100 prizes offered by the author of "Stover at Yale" for the best essays on the social organization of colleges, with their successful essays, will be a feature of the College Section of

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Second Richest Town in the United States Spends More on Gasoline Than Schools

Extraordinary neglect of education in a neighborhood where millions are rife described in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Russians, not Japanese, Performed Medical Marvels in Recent Far-Eastern War

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff of the U. S. Army Medical Corps adduces facts and figures in proof of this startling contention, and seeks to explode what he considers mistaken hero worship. Read his remarkable article in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

A Vacation Will Not Really Rest Most of Us

Prof. Frederick Schiller Lee, of Columbia, fatigue expert, says ordinary forms of outdoor exercise will not benefit an overworked brain. Read his views in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Stirring Scenes in Our War With England 100 Years Ago

Encounters on land and sea that taught our old-time opponent that the young Republic of the New World was not to be sneezed at. Read about it in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

How a Girl Worked Her Way Through College

She and a companion tried the experiment along very different lines and both succeeded. Read what she says in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Mr. Dooley Expresses Himself Regarding National Conventions

They're not what they used to be in the good old days, declares the Philosopher of Ar-rchey Road—only he says it in his own inimitable language, in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Exciting Incidents in Conventions of Other Days

William Gorham Rice, who was assistant private secretary to Grover Cleveland when the latter was Governor of New York, describes the dramatic features that enlivened the gatherings of Democratic delegates in 1876, 1884, and 1892, in

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Fine Photographs of the Visiting German Fleet

will make up a page in the Pictorial Section, together with many other interesting features.

In To-morrow's Book Review:

New stories about Whistler.
Votaire as a man, not a writer.
The fisherman in literature.
George W. Smalley's Memories of Celebrities.
An artist who scorned money.
Thomas Hardy on Prose and Poetry.
Modern Women—especially the American brand.

Be sure to order to-morrow's Sunday Times to-day. The Times is always sold out early.

Call at one of the *three*

Landay

salesrooms and buy this

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Victrola

It's an Ideal Wedding Gift.

You couldn't give a June bride a present she'd appreciate more—not at double the price. And if you give her a Victrola you can be sure she won't get five or six more.

Buy the Victrola at Landay's and you're sure to get an instrument that *will work perfectly.*

Deliveries can be made immediately or when the honeymooners return from their trip.

Or, send a Landay *"Order for a Victrola"* to the bride—she can make her own selection at her convenience.

Victrolas, $15 to $200.
Victor Records 60c. up.

Note our addresses carefully.

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Authorized Victor Factory Distributors
27 W. 34th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
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You know our boys' suits will stand for most anything—they're so well made.

Just now they have to stand for a revision of prices all along the line.

More than half of them had from $4.00 to $6.00 clipped off their former prices.

Boys' double breasted suits, Norfolks, Sailors and Russians.

Boys' long trouser suits at cheerful prices too.

Here all day, of course!
What else to do with so many boys coming in, and their dads.
Everything they wear.
Everything they play with.

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Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

American Visitors to Carlsbad (Austria). Attention is called to the firm of Uhl-Breunig, Baker to the "Imperial and Royal Court" Alte Wiese, Carlsbad (Austria), whose Carlsbad Water Rusks (trade mark "Sprudel") and Carlsbad Wafers (trade mark "Uhlob") are sent to numerous sufferers of indigestion in America and which are indispensable for the cure.

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107 Second Avenue.

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POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatoong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave West 23rd St. 8.30 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.

Mauch Chunk
NEXT SUNDAY **$1.50**
Leave West 23rd Street 8.30 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.30 a.m.

John Jameson
Three Star
Whiskey

PRENDERGAST ARMS TO DEFEND THE IRISH

Bitterly Resents a Letter of E. A. Philbin's Which Spoke of "Degenerate Gangs."

A MISTAKE, LAWYER REPLIES

His Stenographer Inclosed Offensive Report Which He Hadn't Read—Recalls an Old Dispute.

Controller Prendergast and Eugene A. Philbin, both of whom are proud to be Irish through and through, had a tilt yesterday and the subject of the controversy was the Irish. Controller Prendergast had the last say just before leaving for Chicago with Col. Roosevelt, and did not hear the last words of Mr. Philbin, which are now on their way to Chicago.

The dispute really dates back to the charges that charitable organizations of the Catholic Church were getting too much money from the city, which were made by certain city officials about two years ago. Mr. Prendergast was one of those who made the charges, and Mr. Philbin was chosen by Cardinal Farley, with other attorneys, to make an investigation. Mr. Philbin found that the methods of bookkeeping in many of the Catholic institutions provided with city funds were not businesslike, but he reported to Cardinal Farley that not one cent of the city's money had been misappropriated.

Then Cardinal Farley demanded a public apology from Mr. Prendergast and this has not been forthcoming.

Mr. Philbin is President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of this city, and in a letter to the Controller asking his support of a measure providing a playground in Manhattanville he inclosed a pamphlet report written by E. Stagg Whitin, Secretary of the National Commission on Prison Labor and Assistant Professor of Social Legislation at Columbia University. This report said something about the Irish which was more than the Controller could stand.

This was the reference to the Irish which was contained in a report inclosed in Mr. Philbin's first letter to Mr. Prendergast and which was embodied in the Controller's hot retort:

> The cost of failure to meet the present emergency will far exceed the actual cost of carrying out the project. For generations the Irish gang which frequents every corner of this district has had room to express itself, but the closing in of the city upon the district has forced the gangs from their normal athletic outlets to vicious and degenerate lives. In the last ten years there has been an increasing stream of young men and boys leaving the district for a sojourn in the reform schools and prisons after expensive trials and untold cost for police and other agencies. Never has the condition been as bad as at the present time, and the offenses committed are becoming more venal. Less obvious results are affecting the little children while young and the girls in the community.

This is what Mr. Prendergast said about it in his reply:

> It is needless for me to say that when I read this extract from your report I could not help entertaining the strongest feeling of indignation. I know of my own general knowledge, because I am of Irish descent upon both sides, and I think I know the Irish people in this country, that the statement contained in the report signed by E. Stagg Whitin, and which you indorse by referring to as facts in your letter, is an ignorant and outrageous slander, but in order that my own general opinion be supported by that of competent authority, I have taken occasion to interview those in the Manhattanville neighborhood who are in the very best possible position to judge of the correctness of the foregoing statement contained in your report, and they join with me in denouncing it as an outrage and a libel. . . .
>
> You owe to the Irish people in Manhattanville an instant apology for these atrocious statements, the responsibility for which you yourself cannot escape because you have referred to them as facts.
>
> I have had some previous experience with you and have formed a pretty correct idea as to what you consider facts, and it seems only retributive justice that the evidence against you should pile up in this way.

To which Mr. Philbin replied:

> I beg to inform you that I have neither ever seen the report or the letter. In the ordinary course of business of the Parks and Playgrounds Association our very efficient Secretary has been in the habit of writing letters in my name and using a stencil for the purpose of placing my apparent signature thereon. In the many years of this method of transacting the affairs of the association I have never, until the present instance, had occasion to disagree with any communication sent out under such circumstances. If the matter had been submitted to me I certainly would not have been willing to make myself a party to any aspersion upon the race to which I have the honor to belong and of whose high purposes I have always had the keenest appreciation.
>
> I regret that you should have taken occasion to send such a communication to me without first at least satisfying yourself that the conclusions upon which it was based were proper. I am glad to know that you have a correct idea as to what I consider facts, and it is gratifying to me to learn that a readers experience with you, to which you no doubt refer, has brought assurance to you of the correctness of the attitude I assumed on that occasion.

This letter of Mr. Philbin followed Controller Prendergast to Chicago yesterday, but will probably not reach him until late to-night.

HURT PARTING BULLDOGS.

Ambulance Surgeon Called to Treat Owners of Two Prize Winners.

Two bulldogs met yesterday at the Plaza entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. In breaking up the fight which followed three persons were badly bitten. Mrs. George Corneli and her fifteen-year-old daughter, Miss Winifred of 148 Fort Greene Place, went for a walk in the park, taking with them their bulldog, which has won prizes at several shows. At the Plaza entrance they met Robert Bowe of 6,005 Sixteenth Avenue. He is an old friend of the Cornell family, and had his dog with him, which is also a noted animal. Mrs. Cornell had her dog on a leash and kept him close to her, while Mr. Bowe, knowing that the two dogs had fought before, held his by the collar.

While their owners were talking, the Cornell dog escaped from its mistress and sprang at Bowe, who was holding his dog. The two dogs clinched, and in the first clash one of them bit Mr. Bowe on the left cheek. Mrs. Cornell and her daughter ran to his aid and pulled him from the struggling dogs. In doing so thev were badly bitten and scratched on the hands and arms. Two policemen on duty at the entrance of the park finally separated the dogs. An ambulance was called from the Seney Hospital, and Dr. Ackerman attended the owners of the dogs. They went to their homes in cabs, and a veterinary surgeon was sent for to take charge of the dogs.

COMMUTERS VS. OLD-TIMERS.

They Have Rival Tickets in the Field for Lawrence Village Offices.

For the first time in fifteen years the village of Lawrence, L. I., will have a real election contest next Tuesday. Heretofore there has been only one ticket in the field, but next week it is expected that the wealthy residents of the town who commute daily to Manhattan will find themselves lined up against the old-time residents.

The split occurred over the failure of the People's Party to nominate Frank R. Merrall for Village Trustee. Mr. Merrall is one of the present Trustees, and when his name was left off the ticket a Citizens' Party came into being and placed him on its ticket together with the present Trustees, Thomas E. Feirsen and Origen S. Seymour.

The People's Party then arranged a ticket with a new list of Trustees, and the two tickets will take the field on Tuesday. Only H. Hobart Porter, the present President of the village, is sure of election. He is on both tickets as a candidate for re-election.

FLOOD FUND NOW $52,698.

Most of the Money Already on Its Way to the Sufferers.

Mayor Gaynor's Southern Flood Relief Committee, which is maintaining offices at 51 Chambers Street, was in receipt yesterday of additional contributions for the Mississippi flood victims to the amount of $1,232.50. This brings the total to $52,698.98, including the $8,000 check from the Merchants' Association. This association reported yesterday that an additional $635 had been collected, bringing their total collections near the $16,000 mark. Most of the money already has been forwarded to distribution committees in the flood-swept States.

These were contributions received yesterday by the Mayor's committee:

George D. Pratt	$250.00
Chubb & Son	150.00
E. W. Sheldon	100.00
E. Townsend	100.00
Mrs. J. Parsons	50.00
M. J. Breitenbach	50.00
J. S. Higbie	50.00
Stand. V. Works	50.00
Charles Glatz	50.00
J. W. Phyfe & Co.	50.00
Through The Evening Post	50.00
Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited	25.00
Stein, Doblin & Co.	25.00
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.	22.00
F. M. McMurray	25.00
F. D. Underwood	25.00
R. G. Leypoldt, Philadelphia	20.00
H. F. Prentzfeld	10.00
Giles Whiting	10.00
Dr. C. F. Fisher	10.00
Mrs. A. A. K.	10.00
Dr. G. Longmann	10.00
Maurice Weill	10.00
The Presbyterian Advance, Nashville	8.50

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from "Mrs. J. B. Q." and $1 from "J. J. T." for the flood sufferers.

Contributions may be sent to the Mayor's office, City Hall; to the Mayor's Committee, 51 Chambers Street, or to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the National Red Cross Society, 52 William Street.

The following additional subscriptions to the fund of the Merchants' Association were announced:

Passavant & Co.	$100.00
Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff	50.00
Mrs. A. E. Ackerman, Irvington-on-Hudson, (on behalf of Helping Circle of Kings Daughters through the Sunshine Society)	25.00
G. E. Kline	25.00
Biddle Purchasing Co.	100.00
H. A. Metz & Co.	100.00
Powell Brothers Sole Co.	20.00
Mayer & Lowenstein	50.00
Samstag & Hilder Brothers	25.00
W. A. Openhym	10.00
McGraw Publishing Co.	100.00
O. E. Whitney	25.00
Mrs. L. D. Bulkley	10.00
Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.	20.00
The Mine and Smelter Supply Co.	100.00
J. M. Delaney & Co.	10.00
S. Steinfeld & Co.	15.00
Total	$635.00

WOES OF BEET SUGAR MEN.

A Mormon Witness Tells of Some in the Government's Suit.

Thomas R. Cutler, Vice President and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, gave testimony yesterday at the hearing of the Government suit against the Sugar Trust before Special Examiner Wilson E. Brice at the Federal Building. He has been closely associated with the history of Mormonism in Utah. A shrewd, keen-eyed man of about 60, when he was a lad he traveled in 1860 to Utah in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen. Later he became Mormon Bishop of Lehi. Mr. Cutler's counsel, Major Richard W. Young, is a grandson of Brigham Young.

Mr. Cutler's evidence consisted mainly in describing the technicalities of sugar-growing in Utah, and he touched on some of the woes of the manufacturers. His company unexpectedly found that a device used by its farmers to dump their beets infringed the patent of Timothy Carroll of California, and rather than fight the case it has at present to pay Carroll $5,000 annual royalty.

Again, largely to aid the farmers the company established beet slicing stations near the fields. The farmers are saved a long haul and get the pulp for fodder. The sugary juice is carried to the factories in pipes. But the pipes leak and the fermented sugar poisons cattle in the field.

"We have to pay compensation," said Mr. Cutler sadly, "and somehow it's always the most expensive horse or cow that gets killed."

As Mr. Cutler was explaining how the company last year lost $150,000 by paying for the dirt, tap roots, and other things that the farmers include in their loads, 4 o'clock came. Examiner Brice wanted to know if he could finish his answer in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

"It'll take at least an hour," replied the witness.

"Well, we'll adjourn to Monday and give you a chance for a long breath," said Mr. Brice.

Before Mr. Cutler was called Mr. Knapp put in evidence a mass of documentary evidence showing that with beets at $5 a ton it costs the company 2¼ cents a pound for sugar in the beet. The defendants claim that the only thing that makes the prevailing low prices possible is the scale on which the business is carried on.

TO-MORROW'S BOOK REVIEW.

Contents of the Review of Books Published with The New York Times June 16th.

Some Whistler Memories.
Good Stories from Mr. Smalley's Volume, Which We Review on Another Page.

Leonard Merrick.
He Writes Some Stories About Women.

The Hermit of Ferney.
Voltaire as a Victim of His Own Garrulity When Studied as a Man Rather Than as a Writer.

A Journalist's Story.
George W. Smalley's Reminiscences About Whistler, Irving, Roosevelt, Morgan, and Other Celebrities.

The Fisher Folk.
A Study of the Fisherman's Career in Literature from the Days of Theocritus to Lamartine.

Banking Reform.
A Valuable Volume on the Subject That Avoids Quack Remedies.

A New Publisher.
With New Ideas—Orthodox and Heretical—and Many Hopes.

Modern Woman.
Especially the American Woman—With Advice for Her Development.

Thomas Hardy.
His Plea for Pure English and His Theory About Poetry.

Guido Cavalcanti.
A Contemporary of Dante Whom Moderns Have Strangely Neglected.

BOOKS REVIEWED

ANGLO-AMERICAN MEMORIES. Second Series. By George W. Smalley, M. A. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BANKING REFORM. Edited by J. Laurence Laughlin. National Citizens' League.

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AMERICAN ATHLETES SAIL FOR STOCKHOLM

5,000 Persons Give Olympic Team a Rousing Send-Off at Finland's Pier.

150 COMPETITORS ON SHIP

Col. Robert M. Thompson, James E. Sullivan, and Matt P. Halpin, as Officials, Go Along with Party.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER FINLAND, at Sea, (By Wireless Telegraph, via Sagaponack, L. I.,) June 14.—The American athletes who sailed from New York to-day on board the steamer Finland bound for the Olympic games, to be held in Stockholm, are a happy lot on the ocean to-night, and full of confidence that they will bring back to the United States a majority of the honors awarded in the events in which they compete.

Aside from several lively bouts with the foils between Lieut. H. M. Rayner, U. S. A., and Midshipman M. W. Larimer of the fencing team, none of the men engaged in practice. Instead the track and field athletes played games or indulged in fast walking around the ship. To-morrow, however, they will be put through the paces of heavy work-outs, and this programme will be continued daily throughout the voyage in order that they may not get out of condition through lack of exercise.

Harry Naughton, the sixteen-year-old stowaway from Toledo, who was found in one of the ship's boats, had a close call from being deprived of the chance of witnessing the games at Stockholm. After he was found the Captain of the Finland had him placed aboard a pilotboat to be sent back to New York, but Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, generously agreed to pay the lad's fare, and he was hauled back aboard the Finland and elected mascot of the team.

To the most perfect start ever made by any athletic team in the world the army of American Olympic invaders which sailed yesterday on the Finland in quest of world's championship honors in the fifth revival of the Olympic games in Stockholm next month, began an expedition which augured for a continuance of the successes achieved by formed United States teams, and on all sides it was conceded that Col. Robert M. Thompson was the man behind the gun.

Everything in connection with the sailing went off smoothly, and 5,000 followers of the team gathered at the North River pier and contributed to a demonstration unrivaled in the history of American athletics. Every one who was able to wave an American flag did so frantically, and each was seemingly working overtime in an endeavor to pay vocal tribute to the men who have been gathered from the furthermost quarters of the Union as the most fitting types of the speed and brawn of Young America.

The Finland, gayly bedecked in National colors, with portions of the ship resembling huge flower beds, was from masthead to keel the result of American enterprise. Specially chartered by the American Olympic Committee for the transportation of the team, the members will be domiciled on her throughout the six weeks intervening between now and the time she reaches Antwerp on the return trip.

One hundred and fifty men made up the competitive delegation, this number being augmented by about 200 of the relatives of the team and friends who will strive for the success of the team.

The warning note sounded by Col. Thompson, the President of the American Committee, on Thursday night to the effect that every man was expected to be on hand by 9 o. A. M. was obeyed almost implicitly, and not a man who was scheduled to sail failed to do so, although Lieut. John C. Montgomery, U. S. A., one of the horse riding team, had a narrow escape, having to be taken aboard from a tug which was called into service when he had missed the gangplank by a minute.

The Finland got away on the moment of 9 o'clock, and for an hour and a half prior to that time the ship and dock were a scene of seemingly endless bustle and confusion. It was just five minutes before the time of sailing that Mel Sheppard, the 800-meter and 1,500-meter Olympic champion, put in an appearance, and just when Manager Halpin had begun to wear a worried look because all of his other charges had been accounted for.

The moving spirits of the expedition, Col. Thompson, James E. Sullivan, the United States Commissioner, and Manager Halpin were among the first on the ship, aiding in the arrangements for many of the boys from the Middle West, most of whom had never seen an Atlantic or any other type of liner.

As one of the demonstrations leading up to the grand finale when the ship steamed out, a delegation of athletic club men from the New York, Irish-American, Pastime, Long Island, Mohawk, Mott Haven, and other organizations having men on the team appeared on the dock, 200 strong, led by Charles J. Dieges and John J. O'Brien of the New York A. C.

As the standard bearer Uncle Sam, cleverly made up by Pop O'Dell, was followed by the "rooters," each of whom carried the National colors around the stick of which was entwined a ribbon with the slogan "bring home the bacon." In the party were Col. William E. Van Wyck, President of the New York A. C. in 1869; Patrick J. Conway, Major Daniel J. Murphy, James Lynch, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner; Robert C. Kammerer, John P. Boyle, George Schwegler, Charles Schaefer, Hugh J. Quinn, Fred Lawrence, William H. Robertson, Peter Prunty, and many champions of times long gone by.

Never before has a team of such scoring power left these shores for competition abroad, and Col. Thompson, Commissioner Sullivan, and Mike Murphy, the trainer, admitted that they could forecast nothing but a victory for the aggregation.

"In only a few departments are we lacking, said Mr. Sullivan, "and I look for an American triumph which will overshadow the achievements of any band of athletes which has ever left the States. We have won the series four times handrunning and we hope to make this the fifth. Although I have no desire to be over sanguine, so many things being possible to athletes, still I fancy that our men will score more points than the combined Nations of the world. Aside from the many events we are keen to win, the Marathon will be the 'blue ribbon,' and with the men we have entered in that race we feel assured of success."

"We are making what I think to be a dignified invasion," said Col. Thompson, "and I'm proud to be with the team. I know from what I've seen of the boys who comprise it, that they will do their best, and even if not winners, they will bring honor to their country, and more than that no one could expect."

The famous Mike Murphy, who has directed the training work of two Olympic teams, was "on the job," but an silent as ever. All that the dean of American trainers would say was: "By their works ye shall know them."

All sorts and sizes comprised the team as they were seen in many groups about the deck, and they ranged from the great Ralph Rose, the world's record holder with the shot, to diminutive Gaston Strobino, the South Paterson A. C. Marathoner, who has picked out the hardest event in the gamut of athletics as the one for which he is best qualified.

They were all there—John Paul Jones, the fastest distance runner for an amateur the world has ever seen; Marc S. Wright, the Dartmouth lad, who has soared higher than any man with the aid of a pole; George Horine, whose 6 feet 8¼ inches in the high jump stands unparalleled at the game; James Duncan, scaler of the discus a dozen feet further than any one else ever sent the Grecian missle; Ralph C. Craig, the sprinting marvel from the West, and scores of other men, any one of whom is "up to record" or thereabouts at his specialty.

Never before on any Olympic team has there been such a preponderance of university men. Some are "grads," but in the main they have still to earn their diplomas. Of lads yet in the "prep" schools there are several.

Of athletic club men the mention of such champions as Matt McGrath, Michael J. Ryan, Abel Kiviat, Mel Sheppard, Platt and Ben Adams, Egon Erickson, Frank Irons, Pat McDonald, George Bonhag, Oscar Hedlund, and many others is ample testimony that the collegians will have their work cut out to outscore their team mates.

Two former Olympic title holders will make bids to retain the honors won in 1906 when Sheppard toes the mark in the 800-meter and the 1,500-meter events, and when Frank Irons, who leaped 24 feet 6¾ inches in the London games, seeks a duplication of the performance.

The shield hatband which distinguished the members of the team showed everywhere on the ship, and in every point of vantage available Col. Thompson's boys ensconced themselves as the Finland pulled out in an endeavor to get a final peep at New York for some weeks to come.

When well out in the stream Col. Thompson, Commissioner Sullivan, and Rear Admiral Wainwright were seen together silhouetted against a huge American flag waving farewells.

Among the most interested observers of the farewell were Harry Fredericks and Frank P. Murray, who in 1884, with Arthur Waldron and Lon Myers, constituted the quartet of American athletes which was the first team to leave the States for competition abroad. Fredericks marvel at the wonderful team which sailed yesterday, and could see nothing but success of the most pronounced nature.

The most recent showing of the men of the team attests that each leaves home at the top of his form, and in order to have the men arrive in Stockholm on June 29 the ship will stop over for several days at Antwerp for sightseeing, with as little loss of physical energy as possible, arrangements having been made for as much work as is possible on shipboard.

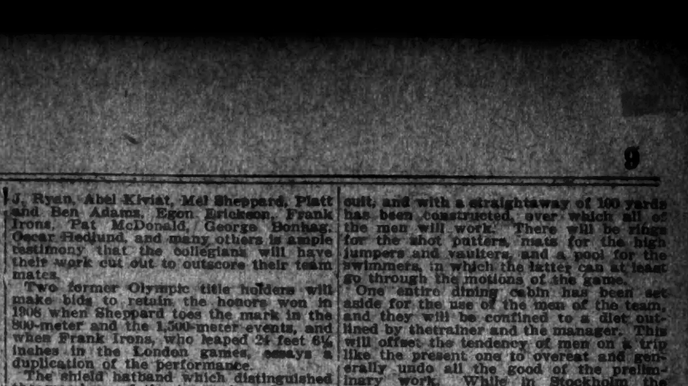
A cork track an eighth of a mile in circuit, and with a straightaway of 100 yards has been constructed, over which all of the men will work. There will be rings for the shot putters, mats for the high jumpers and vaulters, and a pool for the swimmers, in which the latter can at least go through the motions of the game.

One entire dining cabin has been set aside for the use of the men of the team, and they will be confined to a diet outlined by thetrainer and the manager. This will offset the tendency of men on a trip like the present one to overeat and generally undo all the good of the preliminary work. While in Stockholm the members of the team will live aboard the ship, going to and from an adjacent training ground as the trainer directs.

The trap shooting team of eight men will sail to-day on the George Washington, this being made necessary because of their events starting June 29. This will mark the first time that the United States has been represented in this sport at the Olympic games. The team is made up of Charles W. Billings, Frank Hall, Daniel McMahon, and A. Elliott Ranney, all of the New York A. C.; A. F. Gleason, Boston A. A.; J. R. Graham, Chicago A. A.; R. L. Spotts, Larchmont Yacht Club, and J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach Gun Club. Clay bird targets are to be rigged up aboard ship in order that the men will be able to engage in practice. The trap shooting events at Stockholm are both individual and team.

Black Bass Season Here.

With the exception of Lake George, where the season does not begin until Aug. 1, the Empire State is thrown open to-day to all anglers who want to indulge in black bass fishing. The catch is limited to fifteen fish unless two or more fish from the same boat. Then the limit is raised to twenty-five. All fish under ten inches must be put back uninjured.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT CHICAGO.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S presence at Chicago can only make plainer what was very plain before, that the movement for his nomination is purely a personal one. It must be taken also as a sign that his fight for his own advancement is in a bad way. He has over and again said that he would not go, that he was not needed, that his "cause" was safe in the hands of the queer crowd of friends and agents he has assembled, and he has intimated that it would reflect on the loyalty to him of the people if he were to take personal charge of the contest.

With the latter aspect of the matter we are not deeply concerned. With the former every right-minded American may well have deep concern. So far in our political history we have escaped pretty well the curse of ancient democracies, the domination of a single determined, ambitious, unscrupulous demagogue. It has been attempted. AARON BURR tried it and for a time won a disquieting degree of success. He was in some regards not unlike the ex-President, cunning, subtle, a natural schemer, an adept in appeals to the thoughtless and emotional, and indifferent to the character of the agents or agencies he chose to reach his object. In the end he failed miserably, and with the exception of BENEDICT ARNOLD, there is not a more detested name than his in our annals. The contempt that is felt for him is an indication of the danger to the Republic of his aims and methods. We do not wish to attribute to Mr. ROOSEVELT like aims and methods pursued with the same baseness. He has not gone so far as that. But we do wish to point out that in his personal campaign he is going in the same direction, that it is a bad thing for the country, and that his personal leadership at Chicago makes still clearer the mischievous nature of the whole movement.

One specially bad element in this movement is that Mr. ROOSEVELT shrewdly appeals to the popular resentment toward the reign of privilege which undoubtedly has prevailed of recent years under the shelter of the Republican Party. That is a reasonable resentment. The wrong that has been done is vast, varied, oppressive, and costly—most costly to those who least can afford to submit to it. If Mr. ROOSEVELT really and honestly shared this feeling and sincerely desired to fight the privilege that has given rise to it, his position would be very different from what it is. But he does not. During the seven years that he was the head of the National Government he never lifted a finger to relieve the country of an ounce of the cruel burden imposed upon it by the protective tariff, the very embodiment of unjust privilege. He does not propose to do so now. He even promises, in his reckless fashion, that he will seek to perpetuate the tariff for the benefit of the workingmen, the very class on whom the weight of the tariff must always rest most heavily. It throws more light on the cynical and deceptive demagogy that has become habitual with him.

In the nature of the case, it requires a very strong man to lead so formidable a movement, strictly personal, as that of Mr. ROOSEVELT. It requires the full measure of a demagogue's power and artfulness to lead such a movement in defiance of abundant proof that he is faithless to the professed principle on which it is based. The possession of this strength and of this demagogic equipment makes his leadership the more undesirable. If he chooses to emphasize that fact by taking personal command of his band at Chicago it is his own affair. We must regret it because it discloses still more clearly the evil nature of the movement. But the more clearly it is disclosed, the more sure, in our judgment, will be its defeat.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN CITY.

According to the latest returns of the Census Bureau, compiled from the United States Census of 1910, the inhabitants of New York City number 4,751,171, of whom 1,927,718 were born in foreign lands, and 1,820,149 were born of foreign or mixed parentage. There are 92,000 negroes included in this estimate of the city's population. Thus the native-born whites of native parentage, Americans alike by blood and birth, number only 931,318, or less than 25 per cent. of the foreign-born citizens, those of foreign descent, and the negroes combined, and less than one-fifth of the whole population.

This proves nothing more than the cosmopolitan character of the community. The native-born Americans who can trace their American descent through several generations are not better Americans than those of foreign descent, or than a very large proportion of those of foreign birth. New York is, indeed, the great melting pot of modern civilization, and to its cosmopolitan character is due much of its enterprise and greatness. The names of prominent citizens selected to serve on committees on ceremonial occasions, though those of English, Scotch, and Irish origin still dominate, represent nearly all the countries of Europe and the Orient as well.

JUSTICE HUGHES.

The authorized statement from Mr. Justice HUGHES with reference to the nomination of his party for the Presidency is what those who have watched his career would have expected. He had a brilliant term of service in public life, and won a degree of respect and confidence from his fellow-citizens that distinctly would have been a valuable asset as a candidate for the highest office in the Republic. Of this he could hardly have been unconscious. When he was offered a seat on the Supreme Court bench, he considered the offer deliberately and with care. When he accepted it, he left political life wholly and permanently behind him. He devoted himself to his new career for life, and found in it ample scope for the exercise of all his unusual intellectual and moral powers.

At this moment, when a desperate attempt is being made to inject politics into the courts, to submit the judiciary to the pressure of passing public sentiment, to hang above the heads of the Judges the Damocles sword of recall, it is a good sign that one distinguished Judge, putting aside definite incitements of ambition, declines to drag the court into politics. It is a proof of the right spirit, of a conception of the judicial office and career as something lofty and apart which no man has a right to impair or discredit. Such a sign at the present moment is exceedingly wholesome and refreshing.

THE FATE OF CENTRAL PARK.

The great danger of permitting the erection of the Lenox Library building in Central Park is shown in the revival of the plan to let the National Academy of Design have a site in the Park. Nobody who has given any thought to this matter believes that the Lenox building will merely displace the old Arsenal, though if that was the case the plan to transfer it to the Park would still be objectionable, as the ground incumbered by the Arsenal has long been needed for Park purposes. The Lenox building is not of the size or shape of the Arsenal, it is not suited to the depressed site occupied by that useless old building. It is entirely too large for the use of the Park Commission as offices, and the Park Commissioner needs offices in Central Park no more than the Water Commissioner needs offices on the brink of the reservoir.

Unless the Park is protected from this invasion, its protection from other invasions, already planned, will be practically impossible. Unless all the people awake to a realization of the need of preserving all our parks free from building encroachments, there will be little hope of saving Central Park or of protecting any of the parks in the future from the designs of suave invaders with building plans.

END OF THE PANIC OF 1907.

The investigation recently held in this city left the impression in some quarters that the unfortunate manner in which the panic of 1907 was brought to its close was due in some degree to selfishness on the part of the banks. If they had left the Clearing House certificates outstanding longer it is said that some of the banks which failed might have survived, and the certificates were called in to benefit the banks. The fact is that the certificates were called in at some sacrifice to the banks as a whole, and solely through the necessity of returning to normal conditions. The certificates were the primest investments imaginable, being secured by ample and excellent collateral and the indorsement of all the banks in the Clearing House. Besides being undeniable security they bore double the rate of interest then available. No bank which held them could have wished to part with them in exchange for money which was nearly worthless, since there was the usual postpanic stagnation and lack of demand for cash. On the other hand, so long as the certificates were outstanding the bank statement could not be made to have any meaning, and while the certificates were current here other centres, where there were no certificates, were out of relation with the Nation's chief monetary centre.

Clearing House certificates are not designed or endurable for a permanent arrangement, otherwise they would be established by law. They are an emergency device, acceptable only by general consent, and that is something no self-respecting bank can ask a moment longer than the occasion demands. The return of cheap money left no excuse for keeping the certificates outstanding, since any bank with suitable collateral could have arranged a loan with other banks, and put itself in funds to redeem its certificates. It is not possible to say that the manner of recalling the certificates was as much above criticism as the time of doing so, but there is no possibility of believing candidly that the banks took the course they did from any other than reasons of public policy, without hope or chance of profiting thereby.

THE INSULT TO GEN. WOOD.

The action of both houses of Congress in accepting the Hay riders to the Army Appropriation bill legislating Major Gen. WOOD out of the office of Chief of Staff and forestalling the Administration's plan of concentrating army posts, is shameful. It is due partly to anger with Gen. WOOD because he objected to certain plans of so-called army reform, originating in the House Committee on Military Affairs, which were also disapproved by army officers generally, and partly to the resentment of Senators and Representatives from districts containing army posts marked for abandonment. Greed and malice combined have insulted alike Gen. WOOD, the whole army, and the country.

In the Senate party lines disappeared in the vote on this measure. In the House, however, the vote for the bill was largely Democratic, indicating that some of the members who favored it may still believe that Mr. HAY'S measures are "economical." The assaults on the character and service of Gen. WOOD in the House debate Thursday were puerile and ineffective. The rapid promotion of this officer after the Spanish war did, indeed, arouse some resentment in the army. But the present action obviously bears no relation to that. Gen. WOOD is subjected to punishment for his independence of character, his constructive ability, and his frank criticism of measures of so-called army reform which he believed would tend to weaken the service.

THE PRICE OF MEATS.

Current reports state that the price of meats has "advanced to the highest price known since the civil war." The Department of Agriculture is quoted to the effect that the receipts of live stock at seven of the principal centres were larger during April, 1912, than during any April since 1907. The logical inference is that the Beef Trust has again hoisted prices.

The Beef Trust may be black and criminal. These statements do not prove it. If by the price of meats the price of beef is meant, as distinguished from pork and mutton, and the highest cuts or grades of beef, it is true that the price has increased alarmingly. But the receipts of beef cattle during April, 1912, numbered 519,425 head, a decrease of 215,524 as compared with April, 1907, and the average weight of each head was 999 pounds, a decrease of 69 pounds as compared with the average weight of each beef "critter" received during April, 1911. While more head were counted during the corresponding month this year, the receipts at the seven centres show an actual decrease of 5,609,517 pounds.

The President of one of the chief packing houses in Chicago informs THE TIMES that "the price of grain is a large factor in considering the cost of producing good beef." Of course it is. The farmers are not feeding so much grain to their beeves, which go to market under weight. From a Nation of beef eaters we are becoming a Nation of breakfast-food eaters.

High prices make a restricted market. The beef barons know this. It would profit them if they could buy a larger supply of food animals and sell them at lower prices. As it is, the people are learning to eat other things.

YALE-PRINCETON.

It was not much of a game, to be sure; but it was worth twice or three times the price of admission, not for the playing, but for the eminently respectable company present. The real feature of the game was not in the field but on the side lines, where the cheer leaders performed to the great delight of country-bred and city-raised who packed pavilion, boxes, and bleachers. The cheer leader is really the most important member of the college club. What matter pitcher and catcher, batter and runner, shortstop and fielder, if the cheer leader be all that he should be? There were seven of him on the Princeton side and four on Yale's; but just as Old Nassau outplayed Old Eli on the diamond, so did the Princeton shouters outshout Yale on the side. Thousands were particularly struck by the action of the Tiger wearing the striped shirt on the extreme left of the line, and with the many-jointed action of his legs, which were done in blue. President HIBBEN would have been delighted with this feature of the game, as every one else was, and particularly those of musical taste, who could not help thinking that they were at a protracted meeting—it lasted for two hours and a half—where the director of the Glee Club led the Tigers in singing psalm tunes for the consolation of the Congregationalists. If they could play as well as they cheer, Princeton would be invincible. If the game on Thursday, however, was a fair exhibition of what they can do, the wonder is that either of these clubs should ever try to play at all.

Political controversy does not usually produce anything with claim to literary quality, but the little volume just issued by The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican containing letters passed between its editor, CHARLES H. BETTS, and THEODORE ROOSEVELT is an exception. The editor of The Republican has been a warm friend and admirer of the contributing editor of The Outlook and has approved in his career some things that we do not pretend to like. But when it came to the reversal at popular elections of the constitutional decisions of the courts, and, particularly, of the Court of Appeals, Mr. BETTS felt the need of discussing the matter directly and destructively with his friend. He embraced in the discussion a number of other questions allied to the main one, and he brought to their elucidation a wealth of information, a keenness and clarity of analysis, and a homely strength of judgment that make the correspondence what Mr. GREELEY used to call "mighty interesting reading." We commend it to the thoughtful attention of all who have been tempted to think that Mr. ROOSEVELT really has at heart the improvement of popular government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Boroughism a form of Incivism.

Nothing could better prove that New York is a great city—in area and in number of inhabitants—than certain now rather frequent manifestations of which the celebration of "Borough Day" in the Bronx is typical. Whether they are equally significant as to greatness of other and much more important kinds is at least questionable. Some observers would argue that this and similar ebullitions of localized civic consciousness indicate the existence of disintegrating influences the effects of which cannot fail in the end to be injurious to the city as a whole.

As has often happened, and as often will happen, of course, the particular things to be done at this celebration are innocent and even commendable, but after it is over the participants in it will be just a little more inclined than before to advance the interests of the Bronx with a little less of regard for consequences to the city as a whole. New York is particularly exposed to danger of this sort because the dividing lines between its political divisions are to a considerable extent "natural," and therefore real, instead of being, as in the case of most cities, purely artificial, arbitrary, and subject to change.

It is a commonplace of political history that the larger the electorate the better the official elected. That the converse is true—that small groups of voters are apt to choose low-grade men whose one idea is to get out of the general funds, first, as much as they can for themselves, and then, as the simplest way of securing more for themselves, to get as much as they can for their district—has been demonstrated a thousand times by the quality of Aldermanic boards all over the country.

In our own annals there has been not a little "trading" for appropriations as between the different boroughs, and there will be the more of this in proportion as borough feeling encroaches on and replaces city feeling. For a while after consolidation there was a strong and admirable tendency to develop what may be called metropolitanism; now the tendency seems to be the other way, and that is not admirable at all. Every New Yorker should be a New Yorker first and all the time; only incidentally, and for purely social reasons, should he think of himself as living in a borough.

Enough Glory for Two.

So deeply and generally was the death of WILBUR WRIGHT regretted that there has been, all over the country, a disposition, not to give him more credit than he earned as the inventor of the first machine that made mechanical flight possible, but to forget that ORVILLE WRIGHT, the surviving brother, did a full half share in the achievement of this great success.

That this should have happened is in no sense or degree the fault of anything WILBUR WRIGHT ever said or did. On the contrary, in all his printed or public statements—and these, though not many, were full and frank—he took the utmost pains to make it clear that he and his brother, from the very beginning of their interest in aviation, had worked together on terms of equality. He claimed no superiority, and for all that anybody ever learned from him, ORVILLE WRIGHT may have solved more than did WILBUR WRIGHT of the innumerable problems that for so many years delayed their success—the problems that for all that time menaced the brothers with ultimate inclusion among the men who wasted their time on the hopeless task of making flying machines.

The exact contribution of each to the final victory may never be revealed, but it is known that ORVILLE WRIGHT played no minor rôle either before or after flight on motor-driven planes was accomplished. Of late the younger brother had charge of the manufacturing of aeroplanes and the training of operators, while the elder devoted a large part of his attention to the many suits in defense of the Wright patents which in the interests of their company had to be brought and maintained.

One of WILBUR WRIGHT'S few personal stories was to the effect that, a difference of opinion having arisen between himself and his brother as to how some mechanical difficulty could best be met, they argued the question until each had convinced the other and each had abandoned his original contention, with the result that they were again at odds! That probably illustrates the terms on which they worked better than anything else that could be said about them.

Lord Mersey Condemns Capt. Lord.

Lord MERSEY, President of the Board of Trade committee investigating the loss of the Titanic, has reached and formally announced one important conclusion. "I have no doubt," he said, "that the Californian did see distress signals, that they were from the Titanic, and that the Californian ought to have made efforts to get to the Titanic."

That puts the case against Capt. LORD even more strongly than did the report of our Senatorial committee or the much-criticised speech of Senator SMITH. It is, too, the conclusion that must have been reached by every reader of the testimony given in Washington and London.

From Lord MERSEY, however, no more than from any other source, does there come even a hint to lighten the mystery of Capt. LORD'S inactivity on that fatal night—his amazing lack of curiosity, his failure to waken his wireless operator and find out what was happening only a few miles away, and his leaving to another man the work of rescue which he could himself have performed so much more easily and efficiently.

Of course Capt. LORD is not a fiend and he is not a fool, but he acted as if he were both, and the officers with him seemingly were no wiser and no better. He and they make no explanations and no defense except that they did not understand signals which every seaman does understand, and even now they pretend to think the lights they saw were made by some other vessel than the Titanic. As there was no other vessel the emptiness and the audacity of the pretense are about equal.

When one remembers the dreadful penalties of lost reputation and ruined career that so often are imposed upon ship masters for nothing more criminal than ill-luck, one is quite at a loss for suggestions as to what can properly and adequately be done to this victim of an inexplicable madness that made him act with what looks so much like brutality or cowardice.

THE EASTERN WOMAN

Lacks the Suffrage Qualifications of Her Western Sister.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the columns of a recent issue a misinformed suffragette tells us that in several Western States, where women "have their rights," their votes are judiciously cast, and offers that example as conclusive proof that the same judgment would be used if women could vote in the East. It is to enlighten our deluded sister and correct any convictions her fallacious reasoning may have caused that I send you this.

Indeed, the Governments of those States are fair examples of intelligent voting. But what proportion of the population is female? Very small. Furthermore, she forgot to consider that since the birth of the West her Western sister has had an equal share in the administration of practical Government affairs and knows the business from "A to Z."

The pioneer's wife at his side learned to blaze the trail, build the house, and do the real work of a man. Later, in his absence from the ranch, its management was forced upon her, thereby developing her executive ability. When the States were formed she naturally considered it her duty to help in their government, yet asked no special rights nor endeavored to imitate the men. She still remained a woman, plus political knowledge; and men, realizing the value of her services in the past, wanted her to vote as well. The present generation has inherited these faculties or acquired them since childhood, and her ballot is useful to the State.

True, the Eastern woman was in the same condition a hundred years ago, but her administrative faculties have long since been paralyzed by disuse. Now the immigrant, constituting the majority of the Eastern population, has practically never had these faculties developed even in the man, and is even less qualified to assist in the government of our country. C. W. H.

New York, June 12, 1912.

AN ARCHITECT'S PROTEST.

The Lenox Library Is Not the Best Example of Mr. Hunt's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to commend your efforts to prevent the erection of the Lenox Library in Central Park. The action of the Municipal Art Commission, while disappointing, is not convincing. To say that this building is required to meet the needs of the Park Department is not a valid reason, because those needs, if they exist, must have existed prior to Mr. Frick's offer, and would have had to be met otherwise if he had not offered to rebuild the library in Central Park.

Nor is the statement that one of the most important productions of the genius of Richard M. Hunt would be destroyed if the library were not rebuilt in Central Park a convincing argument. This building is not one of the best of Mr. Hunt's productions; indeed, there are some architects who think quite the reverse, and that its architectural merits are not sufficient to warrant its preservation.

The City of New York could better afford to lose this old building than to lose a single square foot of the valuable space in Central Park. ARCHITECT.

New York, June 14, 1912.

The Chameleon Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES gives an interview with Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver in which he informs this Nation that Mr. Roosevelt is favorable to the cause of woman suffrage, on account of the good work done by the women voters of Colorado, California, Washington, and other Western States. Nothing like a change of heart at an opportune time. It seems that Mr. Roosevelt has suddenly become impressed. When he was President, and visited Colorado, he never deigned to meet the women of Colorado as voters, and gave very little time or attention to the men.

MINERVA C. WELCH.

New York, June 14, 1912.

Smoky vs. Electric Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a commuter living about thirty-five miles out on the Long Island Railroad. The ride up to Jamaica is pleasant, but when it comes to changing for the steam railroad it is simply terrible. One starts out with a clean face and clean clothes, but before he reaches his destination he has enough soot both on body and clothes to soil his appearance on arrival at the city.

This road undoubtedly would be much more frequented if the electric motor were immediately put in the place of the dirty steam engine. A COMMUTER.

New York, June 13, 1912.

An Estimate of Mr. Taft.

Sydney Brooks in Harper's Weekly.

A point which seems to me to be insufficiently realized is that Mr. Taft, by his quiet, good-humored, conciliatory persistence, has really done more to clinch the Roosevelt policies than Mr. Roosevelt himself. Take, for example, the tax of 1 per cent. on the net earnings of corporations which he embodied in the Payne Tariff act. I doubt whether Mr. Roosevelt, with his pistoling ways, could have gotten it through. Recommended by him, it would have somehow worn the aspect of an attack on capital, and all the vested interests in the land would have joined in defeating it. Recommended by Mr. Taft simply as a means of providing the necessary revenue for the Government, it was adopted by Congress, not, indeed, without some opposition and not without discussion, but with infinitely less of both than one might have expected. Its passage and its subsequent ratification by the Supreme Court have vested in the Government quite unprecedented powers for investigating and controlling the trusts—powers that will greatly exalt the rights of the Federal Government at the expense of the rights of the States, that will pave the way to a system of National incorporation of all joint-stock companies, and that will, I believe, profoundly affect the American theory of government. To have inaugurated so vast a revolution with so little friction was a very great achievement. But Mr. Taft got next to no credit for it and it is by now, I dare say, practically forgotten by most Americans.

There, I think, one touches on one of Mr. Taft's defects as a politician. I should be inclined to describe him as one of the best, and at the same time one of the most unfortunate and maladroit Presidents America has ever had. His record of positive achievement—free trade with the Philippines, the imposition of the Federal corporation tax, the adoption of a maximum and minimum tariff, the creation of the Tariff Board, the strengthening of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the enforcement of the Sherman act with remarkable vigor, discrimination, and success, the great additions made in the past two years to the National reserves of forests and waterheds, the establishment of the Commerce Court and the Court of Customs Appeals, the passage of the Employers' Liability act, the introduction of a rigid and businesslike system of economy into the conduct of Government, the striking improvement in the National finances of the United States, the dying down of the Japanese-American feud, the firmness and forbearance shown in dealing with Mexico, with Nicaragua, and with Honduras—all this constitutes a record of indisputable efficiency and distinction. But its political return has been almost nil. Mr. Taft has reaped little or no credit for his successes; he has been extravagantly blamed for his failures, and his indiscretions—indiscretions that were for the most part the fruit of an excessive candor and honesty.

THE WEAK LINK IN OUR SYSTEM OF ELECTING A PRESIDENT

No Law, Only Custom, to Compel the Electors to Choose the Candidate Who Wins at the Polls.

"To have left the choice of Chief Magistrate to a direct popular vote over the whole country would have raised a dangerous excitement and would have given too much encouragement to candidates of merely popular gifts," says James Bryce, now British Ambassador to the United States, in his "American Commonwealth."

"If ever the tranquillity of this Nation is to be disturbed and its liberties endangered by a struggle for power, it will be upon this very subject of the choice of a President," said Chancellor Kent in his discussion of the method of electing the President of the United States. The makers of the Constitution, with full appreciation of the danger of subjecting the fortunes of the country to the caprices of the multitude, after long and serious consideration reached the conclusion that it would not be safe or prudent to refer the election of President directly and immediately to the people, and confided this power to a small body of Electors appointed in each State, under the direction of its Legislature, and as a further safeguard against negotiation, intrigue, and corruption intrusted Congress with the power to determine the time of choosing the Electors, the day on which they should be chosen, and that the day of their election should be the same in all the States. Each State is entitled to the same number of Presidential Electors as it has Senators and Representatives in the Federal Congress. No Senator or Representative or other person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States can be chosen or appointed a Presidential Elector. The Legislature of each State has absolute power to determine in what manner the Electors shall be appointed. "The word 'appointed,'" says Dougherty in his admirable work on "The Electoral System of the United States," "is highly significant. It was designedly employed. It is not a democratic term; there is no indication of a popular election in it. The convention could not have employed a stronger expression to impart the plenary authority of the State."

"The theory of the Electoral College," said the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in 1874, "was that a body of men should be chosen for the express purpose of electing a President and Vice President, who would be distinguished by their eminent ability and wisdom, who would not be influenced by tumult, cabal, or intrigue, and that in the choice of the President they would be left perfectly free to exercise their judgment in the selection of the proper person."

The object of the framers of the Constitution was to save the country from the blighting effects of party spirit against which Washington protested so vigorously in his farewell address, holding that "the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government," and that "all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community, and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests."

This is a representative Government, not a pure democracy; a Government of checks and balances, of law and order; a Government of independent States in which the least has equal representation with the greatest in the Senate of the country; a Government of the minority equally with the majority. It is not a Government of the mob, and it should not be made the plaything of the political pirate and aspiring genius, sane or crazy, who, jealous only of his personal vanity, would destroy the institutions established by the blood and treasure of a great people through nearly a century and a half of common suffering in a common cause.

Under the Constitution, as originally adopted, the candidates for President and Vice President were voted for in the Electoral College of each State, without designating which the Elector intended for the first and which for the second office. Lists of these were transmitted to the seat of the Federal Government, and the candidate having the greatest number (if a majority of the whole) of votes cast became President, and the one having the next greatest number of votes became Vice President. If the two highest candidates received an equal number of votes the House of Representatives proceeded immediately to choose by ballot one of them for President, voting by States, each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. In case of a tie on the Vice President the Senate chose between the candidates having an equal number of votes. This arrangement was not satisfactory, and resulted in the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which changed the mode of voting for the two officers, the Electors being required to vote separately for President and Vice President, naming in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President.

The theory of the framers of the Constitution was that by means of the Electoral College the best men of the country would be chosen in the several districts, and they could better express the wishes of the people concerning a choice of President and Vice President than a vote directly by the people for those officers. The Electoral College is composed of Electors chosen by the people at an election held for the purpose on the same day in all the States. The basis of representation in the Electoral College is population; but it is more than this, the Constitution guaranteeing to each State equal representation in the United States Senate, so that, in addition to its representation in the Electoral College on the basis of population, every State is entitled to equal representation because it is a State.

There is no constitutional command—or statutory provision, which would be worthless without constitutional warrant—requiring the members of the Electoral College to vote for the candidate of any political party, but the unwritten law requires that the Electors, though selected because of their wisdom and integrity to discharge the highest duty known to our institutions, shall vote not as their wisdom would direct, but as their partisan obligations demand. For example, if at the election in November the voters of the country should, because of negotiation, intrigue, and corruption, choose a majority of the members of the Electoral College in the interest of Mr. Roosevelt, they would be required by the unwritten law, however distinguished they might be for eminent ability or wisdom, to vote for him without regard to the interests of the country or the stability of its institutions. This is one of the weak places in the system which has long given serious concern to those who take a philosophic view of the American experiment. When Washington determined not to be a candidate for a third term, party divisions and party names appeared, with the result that the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted, which assures practically direct popular election of President and Vice President, the candidates being named by the conventions of contending political parties, the party system, though without the sanction of law, amounting in effect to the choice of President by direct vote of the people in all the States, the Electors chosen by popular vote being merely the instruments to record the will of the voters. "The United States has no machinery of its own for electing Presidents," that business pertaining exclusively to the States and with but slight restriction from the Federal authority.

The germ of the so-called preferential primary of the day is imbedded in the present electoral system. Hamilton was much impressed with the wisdom of the plan adopted by the convention which framed the Constitution, because, in his opinion, it promised effectual security against the tumult and disorder by which communities would be convulsed in times of great partisan activity. Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, James Wilson, and Daniel Carroll all advocated the election of President by the people. On the other hand, Roger Sherman of Connecticut thought that "the people would never be sufficiently informed of the character of men to vote intelligently for the candidates that might be presented." Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina feared that "the people would be inclined by designing and active demagogues." Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts regarded a popular election as "radically vicious," and George Mason of Virginia declared that "it would be as unnatural to refer the choice of a proper person for President to the people as to refer a trial of colors to a blind man." As a result, the Electoral plan was devised and has continued with such modification as the Twelfth Amendment provides to the present time. A good enough system in itself in fair weather, it has on occasion developed defects which have threatened the peace and security of the country, as, for example, in the great contest of 1876 when extraordinary measures were resorted to for the purpose of perpetuating the power of party control. Though the President is not elected by the people, he is, in fact, elected by the people, and in some cases by a minority of the people, as in 1888 when Mr. Harrison was elected President, although Mr. Cleveland had a majority of the popular vote. Influenced by the fact that the law does not require, in terms, Presidential Electors chosen by the people to vote for the candidate of their own political party, that eminent and godly exponent of clean politics, the Hon. William Flinn of Pennsylvania, has proposed a sort of treachery in fine keeping with the cause he represents. His threat that the Republican Electors (who have not yet been chosen) from Pennsylvania—the great American cradle of honest politics—will vote for Mr. Roosevelt, whether he be nominated by the convention at Chicago or not, would be shocking to the high moral sense of the country, in ordinary times. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Flinn would be equal to the demand such irregularity, not to say positive dishonesty, would require, and there is equally no reason to doubt that his course would have the hearty approval of the supreme rulers of the morals and manners and child-bearing women of this blessed land.

The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1800 and became effective in the Presidential election of 1804, when Jefferson, Republican, was elected President by a vote of 162. His opponent was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Federalist, who received 14 votes. In 1908 Taft received 321 Electoral votes and Bryan 162. The popular vote for President in 1908 aggregated 14,888,442. The vote for the Taft Electors was 7,678,908 and for the Bryan Electors 6,400,104. The Taft popular majority over Bryan was 1,269,604 and over all candidates 400,374. The popular vote in the election next November will exceed 15,000,000. The number of votes in the Electoral College will be 531. The number of electoral votes necessary to election will be 266.

FOR MOVING PICTURE BILL.

Returns from Chicago Will Be Shown at Cooper Union Meeting.

A mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union next Monday night under the auspices of the Citizen's Union to demand the enactment by the Aldermen of the Folks' Moving Picture ordinance, which was framed by a committee appointed by the Mayor, after an investigation by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. It is hoped to have an electrical stereopticon on hand, to flash bulletins from the Chicago convention.

The Folks' ordinance includes regulations for fire protection, and for the ventilation and lighting of moving picture theatres. The ordinance was introduced last December. It has been approved by Mayor Gaynor and by many city officials and welfare organizations in the city.

The speakers at the mass meeting Monday night will include Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner of Brooklyn, Dr. John L. Elliott, Michael Furst, a member of the Mayor's committee which drew the ordinance, the Rev. Leslie Willis Sprague, and Rabbi Nathan Krass.

CHINA NEEDS NO MORE AID.

Famine Relief Committee Notified Funds Received Are Ample.

The China Famine Relief Committee, co-operating with the Red Cross Society with headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, has been advised by cable that there is no further need of assistance in the flooded district. The total amount forwarded to China through all sources reached $834,814, and of this fund $122,217 passed directly through the hands of the Treasurer of the New York Committee.

The expense incidental to the work of the committee, $4,120, has been defrayed independently of the fund. The Central Famine Relief Committee of China has expressed its appreciation to the New York Committee.

Modifies Religious Law.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—An amendment to Article VI. of the Bill of Rights, striking out the word "protestant" and the phrase "rightly grounded on evangelical principles," as modifying the provisions for free public worship, was unanimously adopted by the Constitutional Convention to-day. A similar amendment adopted by the last Constitutional Convention is now ratified on ratification when submitted to the vote of the people of the State.

CHAS. E. HUGHES, JR., TO WED MISS STUART

Son of Justice Hughes Engaged to Daughter of Special Deputy Collector Stuart.

MISS ROGERS TO BE BRIDE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers to Wed Lieut. J. H. Pirie, U.S.A. —Whelan-Steinback Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarence Stuart of 450 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjory Bruce Stuart, to Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., son of Justice and Mrs. Hughes of Washington, D. C.

The engagement was announced yesterday at a luncheon which Mrs. Stuart gave at her home for her daughter, who is a junior at Vassar College, and ten of her daughter's classmates at Vassar, among them being Miss Helen Hughes, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Hughes, who has been Miss Stuart's room mate at college.

Mr. Hughes is 22 years old, being two years older than his fiancée. He is a graduate of Brown University, class of 1909, and completed his course at the Harvard Law School this Spring. He was President of the Harvard Law Review while at the university.

Mr. Stuart, Miss Stuart's father, is Special Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, a position he has held through several Administrations.

The other classmates of Miss Stuart at the luncheon included the Misses Martha Tipton, Phyllis Williams, Sylvia Crow, and Elizabeth French of Montclair, N. J.; Gertrude Conklin of Cleveland, Ohio; Marjorie Woods of Sewickley, Penn.; Ruth Guernsey, Catherine Pratt, and Laura Clarke of Brooklyn.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Rogers—Pirie.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Hazel Estelle Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cogswell Rogers of the Hudsonia, Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, to Lieut. John Henry Pirie, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Pirie of San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Rogers was graduated this Spring from the Centenary Collegiate College at Hackettstown, N. J., and also made her début this year. She has much musical talent and is a brilliant pianist.

Lieut. Pirie is stationed at Fort Hamilton, and first met Miss Rogers at a dance given in this city.

Their wedding will take place early this Autumn and will be a large church military wedding. Miss Rogers has already chosen Mrs. Duncan Grant of this city as her matron of honor, and her little sister, Miss Ines Dudley Rogers, is to be the flower girl. The names of the six bridesmaids, as well as Lieut. Pirie's best man and ushers, are yet to be announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph Whelan of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eileen Regina Whelan, to Gustave Erwin Steinback of this city. Mr. Steinback is a graduate of Columbia College, and is a member of the Architectural League of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Weil of 202 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Weil, to Horatio J. Levy of this city. Miss Weil and Mr. Levy will hold a reception for their friends in the Autumn. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS MARY E. SERRELL WEDS.

Married to Ralph W. Armstrong of New York—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—The wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Serrell of this city, granddaughter of the late Lemuel Wright Serrell, to Ralph W. Armstrong of New York took place at 6.30 o'clock this evening in the Park Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Philip B. Strong officiated, assisted by the Rev. Gabriel R. Macguire.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin charmeuse, trimmed with rose point and princess lace, and her tulle veil was surmounted with a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Minnie Serrell attended her sister as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids included Miss Grace Corwin of Newark, Mrs. Harry Borst of Bayonne, Mrs. C. M. Gebhardt, Miss Geraldine Bonne Miss, and Miss Frances Andrews and Miss Winnie Myer of New York. The Misses Zaidee Frances Briggs, a niece of the bride, and Dorothy Gray of New York, acted as flower girls.

Mr. Armstrong has as best man W. P. de Saussure of Englewood. The ushers were T. M. Logan, R. P. Parrott, R. B. Burnett, S. Royden Fanning, Arthur N. Fraseltine, and Ralph B. Gatcomb. After the church ceremony a reception was held for the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Ella Serrell, of 1361 Union Street. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong will reside in Plainfield upon their return from a short wedding trip.

GIVES DINNER TO HIS FIANCEE.

L. Rodney Berg to Marry Miss Marguerite Iltis at St. Regis, June 19.

L. Rodney Berg, who lives at the Holland House, and Miss Marguerite E. Iltis, daughter of the late Charles J. Iltis of Paris, France, are to be married at the Hotel St. Regis on Wednesday, June 19. Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral will perform the ceremony.

Mr. Berg gave a dinner last evening at the St. Regis for his fiancée. The table was decorated with marguerites in compliment to the bride-elect. The guests at dinner included Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mrs. Jerome H. Hardcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Westby, John M. Barrett, Mrs. Lauterbach, Miss Harriet Shannott, and Baron Manfred von Montbe. Additional guests were asked in after the dinner.

Miss Collyer to be Bride To-day.

Miss Marion Collyer, daughter of Capt. M. M. Collyer of 829 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, will be married at her home this afternoon to Robert W. Maloney. The Rev. Father James W. Powers of All Saints' Church, 129th Street and Madison Avenue, will officiate. Mr. Maloney is a lawyer in this city, and a nephew of Francis W. Pollock. The bride-elect is an Episcopalian, and Mr. Maloney is a Catholic.

Lippmann-Rosenzweig Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Lillian J. Rosenzweig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Rosenzweig of 230 West 113th Street, to Louis J. Lippmann, will take place on Monday, June 17, at 6:30 o'clock, at Delmonico's.

To-day's Weddings.

Miss May A. Weatherbee, daughter of the late Edwin H. Weatherbee of this city, and Dr. Samuel Milbank will be married to-day in St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y. There will be a small reception afterward at Wayte's Court, the country home of the bride's mother.

Miss Clara Barnes Danforth, daughter of Mrs. Frank Lyman Dunnell, and Francis Bacon Hamlin, a son of the late Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., are to be married at noon to-day in Christ Church, Redding Ridge, Conn.

The wedding of Miss R. Corinne Geisheen, a daughter of Mrs. Henry J. Braker by her first husband, the late William R. Geisheen, to Charles D. Rafferty of Pittsburgh, is to take place this forenoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Vincent Charles Arguimbau of this city and Miss Mariette Starr Hough are to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Redcroft, the country home of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. Bennett Hough, at Danbury, Conn.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Gustav Amstnck has gone to Briarcliff Lodge to spend several days there with her sister, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin.

Countess Mercati and children who have been at the Ritz-Carlton for the last few days, are sailing to-day on the Olympic, and will go to Paris.

Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and Miss Grace L. Fairfax motored from their country place at Lenox and are at the Hotel Gotham for a short visit.

Among those sailing for Europe to-day on the George Washington are Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll and Miss Caramai Carroll, Edmund L. Baylies, and Miss Charlotte A. Cram.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Carl Stricker (Margaret R. Brown) are spending the Summer at Cedarhurst, L. I.

Mrs. William J. Gibson and her son, Henry Theodore Leggett, sailed to-day on the Olympic to spend the Summer in England.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton, are leaving to-day for Newport.

The Earl and Countess of Granard (Miss Beatrice Mills) will be the guests of the King and Queen of England the coming week at Windsor Castle.

Miss Caroline L. Wyeth, third daughter of Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth, is sailing to-day on the Olympic with Miss Kearney to spend the Summer abroad. She will make her formal début on Nov. 7 at Mrs. Wyeth's town house, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. James R. McKee and her family will remain in town until her son, Benjamin Harrison McKee, has finished his law examinations about the end of June.

Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth and the Misses Charlotte Grosvenor and Frances Hawthorne Wyeth are spending the Summer at Seabright, N. J.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn has taken an apartment at the Hawthorne to be with her daughter, Mrs. Steward Slosson. The latter's son, born last week, is to be named Steward Slosson, for his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner plan leaving the Plaza for their cottage at Rye on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair, (Miss Natalie Knowlton,) who returned from abroad the first of the week, will spend much of the Summer at Peabody camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cheever Cowdin, whose marriage took place in California on June 5, are due here next week, and after the marriage of Mr. Cowdin's father to Miss Knowlton they will go abroad for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street left town Thursday, motoring to Ipswich, Mass., where Mrs. Dunn will spend the Summer at her country home, Windmill Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gilford (Miss Leenlhon) and their children are now in Paris.

DINNER OF THE WEALTHY.

D. G. Reid's Exclusive Party and Cabaret Guarded by Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 14.—Daniel G. Reid gave such an exclusive dinner tonight to forty-three of his millionaire friends that no one was allowed inside the grounds. Everything was kept in secrecy. Ten detectives were stationed around the grounds, and unless you were an invited guest and had the proper credentials you could not pass the line.

It was reported in Irvington that the dinner was one of the biggest affairs of its kind ever given. The millionaires came by train and automobiles. The dinner was scheduled for 8 o'clock, and after that there was a cabaret show and minstrels. Mr. Reid's butler said that Mr. Reid was just giving a quiet little affair before his departure with Mrs. Reid next Wednesday for Europe. The Irvington people said, however, that a theatrical troupe arrived in town to-night. They refused to talk, however, saying it was Mr. Reid's orders.

Mr. Reid's beautiful home was a blaze of light and his famous clock in the stable stood out brilliantly with its electric lights. But as to who was there or what the programme was no inkling could be obtained.

JUSTICE R. H. SMITH TO WED.

Beatrice Biddle, Daughter of Late Nicholas Biddle, to be His Bride.

City Court Justice Richard H. Smith and Miss Beatrice Biddle, daughter of the late Nicholas Biddle, a well-known newspaper man of this city, obtained a marriage license from City Clerk Scully yesterday.

Justice Smith gave his age as 54 and his home as the Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street. His father was Richard Smith, and he was born at St. James, L. I.

Miss Biddle gave her residence as 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, her age as 22, and born in New York City. Both declare that it is their first marriage.

The wedding will take place at All Angels' Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, at 10:30 A. M., July 2. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Brown. The best man will be Carrington S. Smith, brother of the bridegroom, and the matron of honor will be Mrs. Walter A. Johnson, sister of the bride.

MISS VARNEY'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to Arthur D. Ralston Will Take Place on June 22.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mildred Eva Varney to Arthur Donald Ralston, son of Mrs. Robert Ralston of Paynesville, Minn., which is to take place on June 22 at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Helen M. Marsh of Bellerose, L. I.

Mrs. Arnold Winnor of Minneapolis will be matron of honor, and Mrs. Lawrence G. Atherton of Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. William H. Cline of this city will also attend the bride. The little Misses Virginia Carr of Lynn and Beatrice Hinkson of Bellerose are to be the flower girls.

Dr. Thomas Ralston of Southington, Conn., is to be best man, and the ushers will include Cortland Kenworthy, William N. Varney, George W. French, George Needham, Col. William H. Cline, and Marshall Hartsough.

Ulman-Rosenthal Wedding.

Miss Leonard Eva Rosenthal of 545 West 111th Street will be married tomorrow afternoon to Benjamin Ulman of The Review of Reviews. The ceremony will take place in Temple Israel, the Rev. M. H. Harris officiating, assisted by Rabbi M. Newmark. A reception will be held at the Laurel Garden, 116th Street and Madison Avenue.

Music in the Parks To-day.

THE MALL, CENTRAL PARK, 4 P. M. Kaltenborn's Orchestra.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

1. Entrance of the Queen and Professional March from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... C. Goldmark
2. Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber
3. Selection, "Herodiade," No. 1 ..... Massenet
4. Violin solo, "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saens
   Franz Kaltenborn.
5. (a) "Moonshine" ..... McDowell
   (b) Symphonic Poem, "Phaeton" ..... Saint-Saens

PAR II.

6. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
7. (a) "The Rosary" ..... Nevin-Carl Kaltenborn
   (b) "Copelia" ..... Delibes
8. Waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song" ..... Strauss
9. Selection, "Patience" ..... Sullivan
10. Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner

"America."

PROSPECT PARK, 3:30 P. M. Forty-seventh Regiment Band, Louis Borjes, Conductor.

PART I.

Salutation—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

1. Overture from opera "Norma" ..... Bellini
2. Selection, "The Rounders" ..... Englander
3. Concert waltz, "L'Etoile Solitaire" ..... Savasta
4. Flower Song, "Delicia" ..... Frantzon
5. Selection, "The Burgomaster" ..... Luders

PART II.

6. Cornet solo, "Arbuckelines Polka" ..... Suppe
   Mr. Vincent Buono, Soloist.
7. Overture, "Die Irrfahrt ums Gluck" ..... Suppe
8. Intermezzo, "Kisses" ..... Hubbell
9. Selection, "Popular Melodies" ..... Harris
10. Grand March from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner

Finale—"America."

HARVARD ALUMNI CHEER J. H. CHOATE

Not the Oldest Living Graduate, He Tells Associated Clubs, but Hopes to Be.

SPEAKS FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Who Tells Them by Proxy That the West Needs Harvard Men and That Harvard Needs Western Man.

With jubilations which were heard from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, 2,000 members of the Associated Harvard Clubs of this country invaded West Forty-fourth Street yesterday. It was the sixteenth annual reunion of these organizations, but the first that has occurred in this city. The 2,000 Harvard men are going to keep up their jollifications for a week, winding up with the Yale-Harvard boat races at New London next Friday.

They poured into the city on every train from various Western points all yesterday morning, and made their headquarters at the Harvard Club at 27 West Forty-fourth Street. They spent the forenoon and afternoon in business sessions, during which James Duncan Phillips of the class of '97, Chairman of the organization's Committee of Secondary Schools, told the 2,000 alumni that Harvard was most emphatically not a rich man's college, but that on the contrary, one-third of the students at Harvard at the present time were working their way through college and were earning an aggregate of $130,000 a year. Stewart Stillite of the class of '79, now of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected President of the organization.

At 7 o'clock last night all the 2,000 Harvard men formed a long line partly in the big dining hall of the Harvard Club and partly on the sidewalk. Then, some in evening dress and the rest in every conceivable degree of less formal costume, they marched through West Forty-fourth Street in files of six, each man with his hands on the shoulders of the file before him. The long procession, big and boisterous as it was, succeeded in crossing Broadway without mishap. It swept into the Hotel Astor and found its way to the main dining hall in the rear of the hotel, where there was a big dinner and jollification all the rest of the evening.

Hanging over the speaker's table was one of the biggest Harvard flags ever made. Beneath it sat the speakers at the notable gathering of Harvard alumni, Peter B. Olney, '64, acted as temporary Chairman, and Joseph H. Choate, who was graduated from Harvard just sixty years ago in the class of '52, acted as Permanent Chairman. Among others at the speakers' table were President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, '84; E. R. Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and M. O. Simons, '01, retiring President of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Col. Roosevelt had been expected to attend the dinner and speak, but went to Chicago. He sent a synopsis of his speech to his fellow alumni by Mr. Choate, however, and Mr. Choate read it to the 2,000 Harvard men amid much applause and laughter.

Mr. Choate Recalls College Days.

"I have indeed come down to you from a former generation," said Mr. Choate, "to preside over this, I believe the greatest and the proudest dinner that Harvard has ever had. How, indeed, could I better celebrate the sixtieth year of my graduation? According to royal reckoning, it is indeed my diamond jubilee.

"I have always regarded as the greatest object of ambition that any Harvard man could ever wish for, that of the oldest surviving graduate of the college. It is true that I am still about the fiftieth on the list, but my predecessors are rapidly disappearing.

"When I entered Harvard there were only, including my own class, 273 undergraduates and about 20 or 25 teachers, including the President, professors, and all. There were positively no athletics. We all lived in the college building. We all went in the morning with our pitchers for our buckets to the college pump and got the material for such baths as we were then able to take.

"The President under whom I entered was the celebrated Edward Everett—a great orator, and probably the man of most varied and perfect learning of his time. But he was a formalist, and I had only been in college a week when I received a message from his secretary that I should please come to his office [Laughter.] I went there with fear and trembling, expecting that I had committed the unpardonable sin, and he said with solemn visage, 'Mr. Choate, the President has directed me to inform you that he observes with great regret that you passed him in Harvard Square yesterday without touching your hat.'

"But the best President, as I think, who until now has ever occupied the chair was the very venerable Jared Sparks, a model for all holders of the office for all time to come. His motto was to govern the students by not governing them at all. If any complaint was made to him of misconduct or default, he would say: 'Oh, let the boys alone; they will take care of themselves.'

Mr. Choate went on to describe to his fellow-alumni how the selection of ex-President Eliot as President of Harvard had been a very unpopular one at first, and of how he (Mr. Choate) had once had to speak up for him at the first alumni dinner after ex-President Eliot's election.

"President Eliot recently has shown us that he was greater than we ever appreciated before," Mr. Choate said amid laughter, "for he discovered that he had an appendix at the age of 78, and my medical friends tell me that for a man to have any trace of an appendix left at 78 is an unheard of thing.

"But I have some words here that I am sure you will all be interested to hear. It had been my expectation to have the honor of introducing to you to-night the most famous of all the living graduates of Harvard [Great cheers and applause] but what he deemed to be a more imperative call [Laughter] compelled him to leave the city only an hour or an hour and a half before we gathered at Harvard Hall to prepare for that great march to the Hotel Astor which the world has looked on with such admiration. [Laughter.]

"I regret it more than I can tell, and I have no doubt that he does also, because I am sure that after the strenuous months of labor in which he has been engaged, and the still more strenuous weeks to which he is looking forward [Applause] to rest his wearied head upon the sympathetic bosom of his Alma Mater in the calm, quiet atmosphere of this evening, would have given him new strength and courage for whatever may await him in the future. [Great applause.]

Roosevelt's Message to the Clubs.

"Now, gentlemen, you would have been delighted and would have received with still louder applause the words which he intended to utter to you and which have been placed in my hands, and I am most happy to read them. He intended to cover principally two points—first, the effort to make Harvard generally more democratic, (applause,) and second, he intended to speak of the effort to make Harvard more generally Western in character. (Loud applause.) I believe that these Associated Harvard Clubs began in the West, increased in the West, are now of a controlling influence in the West, and are of a great majority of this audience to-night.

"As for the first point, Mr. Roosevelt wished it understood that he was not against clubs in the college so long as the proper perspective was observed. He believed that undergraduates should learn to act as men, and not as boys, with reference to clubs; that one should belong to a college club as one belongs to the Harvard Club of New York—proud of membership in the organization, but with no sense of exclusiveness toward outsiders.

"As for the second point, Col. Roosevelt stated that in his opinion Harvard College and the West were equally in need of each other [applause] that the more of the Western spirit that could be infused into Harvard the better it would be for the university, and the closer that Harvard and its influence could be brought to the men of the West the better it would be for the West. [Applause.]

"I will add that the memorandum that has been placed in my hands adds that he left for Chicago at 3:30 this afternoon, desiring it to be said at the dinner that he was more disappointed than he could express not to be able to be present; that if he had been able to be present his speech would have been a development of the ideas that I have now stated to you." [Long applause.]

There were speeches by Gen. Wood, President Lawrence, Dean Bradford, and others.

Among the diners were Robert Bacon, '80, former Ambassador to France; Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, '91; Justice Francis J. Swayze of New Jersey, '79; Regis H. Post, former Governor to Porto Rico, '91; Henry Lee Higginson, '55; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, '63; Frederic A. Delano, President of the Wabash Railroad, '85; Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, '81; August Belmont, '76, and J. P. Morgan, Jr., '86.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock the 2,000 Harvard men will take the steamer Trojan at the foot of West Fortieth Street, and will go up to West Point, where there will be baseball polo games.

FRIARS SELL FROLIC SEATS.

The Lambs and George M. Cohan Buy Boxes at Auction.

The auction sale of seats for the annual Friars Club Frolic that is to take place at the Moulin Rouge on June 23, was held at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday afternoon. Although the attendance was small, a good sum in premiums was realized. The first box, auctioned by William Collier, was sold to the Friars for $1,000. George M. Cohan bought the second at $250, and Joseph R. Grismer, for the Lambs Club, paid $200 for another box and then exchanged it for a gallery seat. The sale will be resumed at 11:30 o'clock to-night, after the theatres are over and people have had ample time to get back from the baseball game.

George M. Cohan, William Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, Richard Carle, Lew Dockstader, and other comedians have promised to furnish a real entertainment.

WILL PRODUCE IN VAUDEVILLE

Daniel Frohman to Stage "Detective Keen" and Other Plays.

By an arrangement completed yesterday between Daniel Frohman and Mrs. Helen Lehman, Mr. Frohman is to furnish a series of special plays for the vaudeville theatres for several seasons, and to engage the players and stage the the plays.

The first piece to be put on by Mr. Frohman will be "Detective Keen," by Percival Knight, which was presented at the Actors Fund benefits in New York, Chicago and Boston. Later on prizes will be offered for the best one-act plays for production in vaudeville theatres.

Next season Mr. Frohman will produce at the Lyceum Theatre a new comedy drama by an American author.

REVIVAL OF "THE MIKADO."

"Pinafore" Also to be Given at Casino During June 24 Week.

The Shuberts and William A. Brady have decided to present "The Mikado" and "Pinafore" for the four final performances of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera company at the Casino Theatre week after next. The last performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" will be given on Wednesday evening, June 26. On Thursday and Friday evenings "Pinafore" will be the attraction, and on Saturday afternoon and evening "The Mikado" will be given.

After the engagement the company will take a short rest and then start for San Francisco to begin a transcontinental tour, opening about the middle of July.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Eight Steamships.

Eight transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OLYMPIC (Southampton)—Dr. W. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Armitage, Mrs. G. F. Ayer, Mrs. J. A. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Barnet, Dr. S. E. Bateman, Mrs. T. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Berry, T. S. Blair, Jr., F. E. Bond, T. W. Bowers, Mrs. E. L. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Walter Brooks, Mrs. Bruce Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. Barlette, Miss Florence Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Carol, C. W. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. Henry Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cochrane, Mrs. H. C. Coke, H. Corawall, Miss May M. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daly, Mrs. J. J. Dean, R. B. Downe, Mrs. Alexander Duff, O. H. Everest, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fowler, Albert P. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gatling, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Gillespie, Mrs. E. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. H. Hall, H. Holbrook, C. S. Horton, John J. Hood, Rear Admiral G. E. Ide, Mrs. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ingalls, Miss S. D. Irwin, Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jackson, William B. Joyce, Mrs. L. M. Josefthal, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jonke, M. R. Lawrence, Tracy Lay, United States Deputy Consul to London; Mrs. J. Leslie Chester Lockwood, R. F. Love, Miss Henrietta McDonnell, Prof. and Mrs. H. M. MacCracken, Joseph Mathus, Mrs. C. W. Merrill, Benjamin Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, Mrs. F. Noble, Miss K. Oakman, Mr. C. B. Page, Maurice Parmelee, Mrs. S. H. Payne, Miss M. L. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Phillips, Edward Pulling, Mrs. N. H. Rider, Mrs. Julia A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Pulling, A. L. Savoy, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Schley, R. M. Simmons, W. H. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart, and Mrs. T. Sutton, J. H. Tait, Miss Mildred Tate, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tracy, Rev. Beverly Tucker, Lloyd Warren, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Williams, Miss Alice C. Williams, Mrs. W. C. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Wood, Miss Laura J. Wylie, and Miss Louise Iselin.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen).—Mrs. Allen W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson A. Austin, E. L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Billings, E. S. Blair, Miss Louise Carr, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. H. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Combs, Mrs. Harry Conitet, Miss Cran, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cummins, Mrs. J. Cropper, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Duncan, Mrs. H. Earhardt, C. C. Ferrell, Mrs. R. T. Ford, Miss L. H. Gates, W. R. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goldstone, Dr. and Mrs. G. Hale, Miss A. Hamilton, Frank Hall, Michael Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hawes, Mrs. F. Allen Hilles, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Holton, H. D. Hutchins, Miss Grace Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kraus, G. L. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marshall, Miss A. M. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morse, Stokes Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Phillips, Mrs. M. E. Porter, Col. and Mrs. W. Brooke Rawle, Mrs. G. Rowland, Mrs. C. M. Ryman, Albert Saxe, Mrs. M. B. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Talbot, W. B. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Winter, Mrs. A. Young.

KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. (Trieste).—Prof. and Mrs. A. Ames, E. R. Bartlett, W. W. Bartlett, Miss A. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Durban, Mrs. W. Noble, Miss Constance Pendleton, Prof. A. C. Phelps, Miss M. Roberts, Miss C. Roberts.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. N. Ashley, Miss L. G. Bailey, F. S. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan B. Barnwell, Mrs. F. H. Bettis, the Rev. Dr. C. Brett, Miss V. Bury, Frank Bush, Dr. H. W. Cattell, Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Crosby, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Miss E. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Flint, Mrs. G. De Forest, Lord Oliver Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Kerr, Justice Levenstritt, Mrs. Levenstritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loeb, Mrs. P. H. Mackey, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Ferry, Mrs. L. Pyce-Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Dr. and Mrs. George Strawbridge, Mrs. L. Townsend, and Mrs. G. Van Nostrand.

PRINZESSIN IRENE (Naples)—Miss H. Austin, S. F. Beardsley, Miss Susan M. Bird, Mrs. F. Brabant, Miss J. M. Campbell, Mrs. H. C. Chappel, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davenport, the Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Decker, B. F. Douglas, Miss J. F. Fowle, Dr. R. Ludlow Fowler, R. M. Hanes, Miss Mabel Hughes, Mrs. M. C. Lee, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. H. Carlton Palmer, Lee Porter, R. D. Rice, Miss Helen Robinson, Mrs. C. H. Rutherford, Miss Ida F. Smith, Charles Todd, Miss M. C. R. Towle, Miss N. A. Whitney, and Mrs. E. T. Wood.

PRETORIA (Hamburg)—Miss Lucy Ault, Miss Flora Armitage, Miss Margaret Allen, Miss Grace Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Baker, Mrs. H. Bowman, Mrs. Mary Batty, A. Blackwood, Mrs. W. D. Brown, Mrs. R. P. Caine, Andrew J. Cole, Dr. S. E. Gartner, Mrs. W. K. Gibson, Frank Leighton, Capt. W. Mohr, Miss Lucy M. Taylor, Charles Wadsworth, and Prof. and Mrs. J. N. Vance.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ayres, Miss K. Baker, Mrs. M. Barker, H. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Dana, Duncan Fuller, Miss Ruth Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nagle, Prof. Douglas Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewitt, Mr. and Mrs. James King, Miss R. W. Graham, Russel E. Gaff, Mr. and Mrs. John Hill, William A. Hunter, David Hardie, Martin Hughes, and Miss Dorothy Lawton.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton.)—Mrs. G. H. Abbott, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bayliss, Miss A. H. Binch, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keith Carlis, Henry Chalfont, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Chambers, Miss Alice Dunlap, Miss A. R. Gilchrist, Prof. Herbert E. Green, Dr. F. C. Hay, Mrs. A. Hinton, Mrs. J. Pennell, Miss Violet Thompson; Miss A. F. Wadsworth, Miss J. T. Young, Clarence Stratton, A. L. Singer, Mrs. F. Seymour.

900 BUTCHERS VOTE A DEAR MEAT STRIKE

Shut Up Shop to Shift Responsibility for High Prices on Big Firms.

"2,000 STORES WILL CLOSE"

Attempt to Call Out Slaughter House Men—Packers Declare Dealers Must Soon Buy Supplies or Face Ruin.

The butchers, who have felt the criticism of housewives for the high prices demanded for meats, voted to call a "strike" against the packers and close up their shops, at a mass meeting yesterday in Eagle Hall, 763 First Avenue. Their reason for "striking," they said, was to show complaining housewives that they were not responsible for the present prices of meat.

Benjamin Lastfogel, President of the United Retail Kosher Butchers Association of Greater New York, sent out a hurried call for the meeting after he had received reports that housewives were preparing to enforce a rigid boycott. The association's membership is said to be 6,000, and more than 900 butchers responded to the call. Many butchers sent word that they were unable to be present because of the short notice they had received of the meeting.

The hall was too small to accommodate all of those who attended, and many of the butchers were obliged to remain outside in the street until butchers in the hall left to make room for them. From Brownsville and East New York came a delegation of 400 butchers.

Mr Lastfogel expressed confidence that all of the members of the association in the city would obey the order to close up their shops, and that the walkout would affect 2,000 butchers on the east side. He announced that 150 men working in the slaughter houses, under the directions of the rabbis would be asked to walk out.

The vote to close up the shops was practically unanimous, the butchers voting to close the shops and walk out immediately. In the neighborhood of the hall in which the meeting was held, in First Avenue are the abattoirs of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and the American Dressed Beef Company. After the meeting adjourned the butchers hastened to these abattoirs and removed the tags bearing their names from the parts of meat they had ordered. They announced to the representatives of these concerns that they had voted to strike, and they would require no more meat.

The abattoir people did not take the announcement seriously. A representative of Swift & Co. said:

"It is true the butchers have not made their customary Friday orders, but tomorrow is the Jewish Sabbath. The shops would close up, as a matter of course, this evening to remain closed until tomorrow evening. After they have had their shops closed for a few days and have had time to think of their rent and the profits they are losing I believe they will be glad enough to open up again. The majority of them are not able to close up their business for very long. It would spell ruin to most of them."

The representative of another firm said:

"The butchers who have voted to close up their shops are greatly in the minority. The organization they boast of does not have anything like the membership it is represented to have, and I think that kosher meat may be purchased in the markets without any trouble. I do not think the rabbis would countenance the calling out of the men who dispatch the cattle, as we have an arrangement for the employment of such men which would make it difficult for the striking butchers to call them out of the slaughter houses."

At the meeting Presidents Lastfogel reported that he and a committee had gone to the abattoirs to see if they could get better prices, but that their errand proved futile.

"We are paying," he said, "to the slaughter houses 12½ cents a pound for 'chucks' good for soup meats, for which there is a big demand on the east side, and which we sell to our customers at from 18 to 22 cents a pound, and we make little if any profit."

Nathan Ritterman of 129 Ridge Street, one of the oldest butchers on the east side, said:

"Why does the public complain to us? We pay dear for meat; we must live and pay a higher rent than in the past."

"The people want cheap meat," said Louis Kirsch, a butcher of 294 Rivington Street, "but they do not look to the slaughter houses as they should, but to us. If we cannot make money, why should we remain open? Let us close up."

Elias Fleisher, a butcher of 1,648 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, said:

"A small percentage of us want to strike, but the majority prefer not to strike. We ask for police protection and are refused."

The butchers voted not to purchase any more chickens as long as the strike continued. They also voted to have committees go into districts in the city to see that butchers were keeping their pledge.

The Housewives League held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The league adopted a resolution sympathizing with the housewives in their effort to get meat at cheaper prices, but disapproving of violent methods.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAM LUSTIG, a retired importer, died yesterday at his residence, 57 West Ninety-third Street. He was 47 years old, a native of Englishtown, N. J. Mr. Lustig leaves a widow and two children.

PERRY S. HOUGHTON, one of the best-known mill Superintendents in New England and also prominent as an inventor of mill appliances and machinery, died in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday. He was born at Princeton, Mass., in 1826. For thirty-five years he was Superintendent of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company and had held similar positions at Barre and North Bridge, Mass.

GEORGE A. O. ERNST, head of the Boston Bureau of Municipal Research, died on a Southern Railway limited train on Thursday. He started West to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law. Mr. Ernst was 67 years old, and had been in charge of the bureau since it started, two years ago. He was graduated from Harvard in 1871, and was a lawyer.

JAMES E. CHANDLER, a retired Boston lawyer, died on Wednesday at his home in Orange, N. J. He was 76 years old. He came of an old New England family, his great-grandfather having been President of Harvard University during the Revolution. He had served as reporter at the State House in Augusta, Me.

Mrs. ALICE MANGOLD DIEHL, a journalist and the wife of the late Louis Diehl, the composer, is dead in London, England. She was a well-known European pianist fifty years ago.

The Rev. C

CAMNITZ CHECKS GIANTS IN RACE

Pirate Pitcher Rules at Polo Grounds, Pittsburgh Winning by 6 to 1 Score.

THE SCORE.

Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

PITTSBURGH.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Byrne, 3b	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Carey, lf	4	1	1	0	2	4	0	0
Hofman, cf	4	1	2	1	0	4	0	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	2	0	0	4	3	1
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	7	1	0
Wilson, rf	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
McCarthy, 2b	4	1	2	0	1	2	2	0
Gibson, c	3	1	0	1	2	3	0	0
Camnitz, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Total	35	6	10	2	7	27	9	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	1	0	1	3	0	1
Doyle, 2b	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	0
Snodgrass, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Murray, rf	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Becker, cf	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Wilson, c	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Wiltse, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
*McCormick	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tesreau, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	4	2	27	9	2

*Batted for Wiltse in the fifth inning.

Two-base hit—Hofman. Three-base hit—Becker. Home runs—Byrne, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Camnitz, Carey. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 7. Double plays—Wagner and Miller; McCarthy, Wagner, and Miller. Struck out—By Wiltse, 2; by Tesreau, 5; by Camnitz, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Camnitz, 4. Hits—Off Wiltse, 8 in 5 innings, (at bat, 22); off Tesreau, 2 in 4 innings, (at bat, 13.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Something unusual happened at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Giants didn't win; they didn't come close to winning, and, when you come to think it over, they didn't even make the Pirates feel uncomfortable.

The Giants are going back, that's easy to see, for they haven't won since day before yesterday. Manager McGraw will get the team out for morning practice, hold lectures at night, and give instructions on the blackboard. Maybe. It's a fine state of affairs if the Giants can't win every day. The Pirates got half a dozen runs, while the poor Giants got only one, that being merely a home-run drive into the right-field stand by Lawrence Doyle in the eighth inning.

If the truth were known, Pittsburgh won that game when the first man came up in the first inning. He was Bobby Byrne, and "Hooks" Wiltse was pitching. It's a big help in baseball to get the jump on the other fellow. There's such a thing as getting at the enemy early and getting at said enemy good. That's what Byrne thought. He lathered an elusive dip stoutly, giving it a ride into the left-field bleachers for a home run. Smashing the first ball pitched for a home run is very apt to take the ginger out of any pitcher, and that's what happened to Wiltse. After that it was easy for the Pirates.

You ask why the first Giant up didn't do the same thing to the initial ball that Howard Camnitz pitched for the Pirates? Well you may ask it; but the answer is that the pitching of Camnitz was airtight, while Wiltse's was ventilated.

The reputation that the Giants have made as clouters and base runners did not disturb Camnitz. He pitched winning ball from the start, and all that the Giants did was to hoist the ball so high in the air that there was time to mobilize an army under each one of the rockets. Thirteen of the Giants died by the air route, all of which proves to the scientific noodle that Camnitz surrounded the ball with a spin that revolved so fast as it collided with the bat that it naturally carromed cloudward. Simple, isn't it?

The Giants hit the ball safely just five times, and only one of these five, Doyle's homer, had the glow of health on it.

Pittsburgh being in second place and opening the first series here with a victory, makes Boss Fred Clarke feel ten years younger. Another person who was highly pleased was Mike Donlin. If there's anything Mike likes better than something else, it is to have his team beat the Giants. Mike didn't play yesterday because of a kink in one or the other of his two knees. He sojourned on the coaching lines, however, and delivered a monologue which terminated only when he was stricken with vocal exhaustion. As a coacher at third base, Mike is one of the best vaudeville actors in the pastime.

Maybe it was the weather that refrigerated the Giant activity. If this weather keeps up, you can tell the iceman not to leave any ice on the dumb waiter until further orders. In the assemblage of 10,000 persons at the Brush Stadium yesterday, only one man bought an ice-cream cone, and he was an Eskimo, who was originally a fan in the Klondike League.

All aboard, the game's going to start now. Byrne unchained Wiltse's "angora" and let it amble around the lot when he sledge-hammered a drive into the bleachers. Carey fanned in direct contrast. Artie Hofman, the ex-Cub, showed that he was an all-right Pirate by dashing a two-bagger to left.

Gentlemen, Mr. Wagner. That's him, the same old yule-driving Teuton. What a shame the German tars were not present to see him. Hans drove the ball in careless flight to deep centre field. Is it good for two bases or a three-bagger? Watch. Becker turned and hot-footed it to the fence. Just as he was about to threw himself through the stockade he turned about and nipped the soaring sphere from the azure. Miller filed to Murray.

The Pirates went at it again in the second inning. With one gone, McCarthy singled to right and Gibson walked. Camnitz sacrificed. Byrne lifted a high fly to left field, which oozed playfully through Devore's hands, and McCarthy and Gibson scored. Carey was safe when his bouncer went through Fletcher. Hofman fouled to Meyers for the third demise.

Wiltse was hit hard in the fifth, so hard, in fact, that he retired in favor of Jeff Tesereau. Four snappy little singles by Carey, Hofman, Wagner, and Miller added two more runs to the Pirate larder. It was at this point that Red Murray made one of those throws which resembles a projectile spouting from a thirteen-inch gun. Wagner tried to score from second base on Miller's single, but "Red" made such a swift, accurate peg that the German was nailed at the plate. Byrne's single, Carey's sacrifice, and Wagner's single gave the Pirates their sixth run in the seventh inning.

In the meantime the Giants couldn't explore the base trail at all. A couple of double plays—prompt ones—with Wagner at one end, disappointed the home team. Most of their efforts resulted in trying to dent holes in the clouds.

It was the eighth inning that Larry Doyle realized the horror of a whitewash and took the burden upon his wide shoulders. His home run drive into the right field stand was no ordinary poke. It sailed into the extreme corner of the stadium, one of the longest hits that has ever been punched to that section of Manhattan Island.

This way out, watch your step.

Reds Win Easily from Boston.

BOSTON, June 14.—Cincinnati had little difficulty winnning from Boston to-day, 7 to 3. The Reds got all their runs on top of passes and errors, while Fromme was generally effective. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Beecher, lf	4	2	1	2	0	0
Mowrey, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Kirke, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0
Egan, 2b	5	0	1	3	4	0
Phelan, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	0
Kaim'd, ss	3	0	0	0	2	0
C.McD'ld, ss	1	0	1	1	0	0
McLean, c	4	0	0	7	1	0
Fromme, p	4	1	0	2	1	0
Total	34	7	7	27	12	0

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hobitzel, 1b	5	0	0	8	1	0
Campbell, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Devore, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Sweeney, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0
Hoblitzel, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Egan, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
Hosser, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
O'Rourke, c	4	0	0	5	0	0
Tyler, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	36	0	2	21	11	0

*Batted for Hess in the ninth inning.

Errors—E. McDonald, Kirke, O'Rourke, Hess, Phelan, Esmond, C. McDonald.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Hoblitzel, Egan. Home run—Kirke. Sacrifice hit—Hess. Stolen bases—Phelan, Campbell. Double plays—Esmond, Hoblitzel, and McLean; Sweeney and Hosser; McDonald, Egan, and Hoblitzel; O'Rourke, Sweeney, and Hosser. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Hess, 3; off Fromme, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Hit by pitcher—Marsans, 2; O'Rourke. Struck out—By Hess, 2; by Fromme, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Rmelle.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 13; Cleveland, 8.
Boston at Chicago—rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 10; Jersey City, 2.
Newark, 2; Providence, 0.
Rochester, 4; Toronto, 1.
Montreal, 6; Buffalo, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	37	9	.804
Pittsburgh	26	20	.565
Chicago	26	21	.553
Cincinnati	28	23	.549
Philadelphia	20	24	.455
St. Louis	23	30	.434
Brooklyn	15	30	.333
Boston	15	33	.313

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	32	19	.628
Chicago	33	30	.623
Washington	32	21	.604
Philadelphia	26	21	.553
Detroit	26	28	.481
Cleveland	23	27	.460
New York	17	30	.362
St. Louis	14	37	.275

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	31	16	.659
Baltimore	26	21	.553
Jersey City	26	23	.531
Buffalo	22	21	.512
Newark	22	26	.458
Toronto	21	25	.457
Montreal	21	27	.438
Providence	18	28	.391

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Jersey City—2 games.
Providence at Newark—2 games.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto—2 games.

BOYS' OUTING AT GAME.

Brooklyn Orphans Make Merry and See Superbas Defeat St. Louis.

Flag Day was a big success for C. Ebbets and his Superbas in Brooklyn. While three bands made up of youngsters blared forth all the popular airs of the day, and several hundred other youngsters cheered themselves hoarse, the Superbas vanquished the St. Louis Cardinals and pulled themselves out of the National League cellar. The score was 11 to 2, St. Louis escaping a shut-out after two batsmen were out in the ninth inning.

Before the game the boys' bands from the St John's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, paraded across the field to the flagpole in deep left field, where Old Glory was raised. All the boys from these institutions attended the game as guests of President Ebbets.

The generosity of the St. Louis pitchers would have furnished the Superbas with a comparatively easy victory without any unusual display of hitting strength. Ten passes were handed out by the quartet of pitchers used by Manager Bresnahan and two wild pitches were inserted where they would do the most damage. In the fifth inning the Superbas collected five runs, although they got only one single and the Cardinals did not make an error. Woodburn, the second pitcher of the St. Louis quartet, was chased after giving three passes, and Howell, who succeeded him, was sent back to the club house after passing two more. Dale retired the side and pitched good ball during the remainder of the game. Joe Willis, the first St. Louis boxman, lasted until the fourth inning.

St. Louis could do nothing with Rucker until the ninth inning, when the Brooklyn southpaw eased up under an eleven-run lead. A triple and two singles in this frame netted two runs.

Besides Rucker's pitching, the all-around work of Moran and the batting of Wheat were the features. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moran, cf	1	2	1	5	1	0
C'shaw, 2b	5	1	0	1	3	0
J. Smith, 3b	3	2	2	1	1	0
D'bert, 1b	4	1	2	13	1	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	4	0	0	0
H'mel, rf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Tooley, ss	4	1	1	2	2	0
Miller, c	2	0	1	6	0	0
Rucker, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Total	31	11	12	27	11	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Magee, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	1
Ellis, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	0	1	0	0
K'tchy, 1b	4	1	2	4	1	0
Evans, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
W. Smith, ss	3	0	1	2	4	0
Orth, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Bliss, c	4	0	1	5	2	0
Willis, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
W'db'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dale, p	2	0	1	0	0	0
†Huggins	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	24	10	0

†Batted for Dale in the ninth inning.

Errors—Hummel, W. Smith.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	5	0	0	3	1	0	—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—J. Smith, (2,) Miller, Ellis. Three-base hits—Wheat, Konetchy, Evans. Home run—Moran. Sacrifice hit—Ellis. Sacrifice flies—Moran, Daubert. Stolen bases—J. Smith, Oakes. First base on Errors—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 7. Double play—Moran and Miller. Struck out—By Rucker, 4; by Willis, 1; by Woodburn, 1; by Dale, 4. Bases on Balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Willis, 1; off Woodburn, 4; off Howell, 1; off Dale, 1. Wild pitches—Woodburn, Dale. Hits—Off Willis, 5 in 3 innings, none out in fourth, (at bat 11;) off Woodburn, 2 in 1 inning, none out in fifth, (at bat 5;) off Woodburn, 0 in 0 innings, none out in fifth, (at bat 0;) off Dale, 3 in 4 innings, (at bat, 15.) Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Umpire Owens's Ankle Broken.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Chicago won a hard fought game here this afternoon, 7 to 5. In the eighth inning a foul tip off Downey's bat broke Umpire Owens's ankle. He was carried off the field by players of the two teams and sent to a hospital. The visitors won the game by bunching hits with battery and fielding misplays in the sixth and seventh innings, during which Downs made a triple and a home run. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Sh'k'd, lf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Downs, ss	3	2	2	1	2	0
Leach, 3b	5	0	1	1	3	0
Miller, cf	3	1	1	3	0	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	7	0	0
Saier, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	2	3	3	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	7	1	0
R'bach, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Lav'der, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	9	27	11	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Paskert, cf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Crav'th, rf	5	2	3	2	0	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Bad'ux, 1b	3	1	0	11	0	0
Knabe, 2b	2	0	1	1	3	0
Downey, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Dooin, c	4	0	1	4	0	0
Killifer, c	3	0	0	7	2	0
Graham, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seaton, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Wallace, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Curtis, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Titus	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Browne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	30	11	0

*Batted for Killifer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Wallace in eighth inning.

Errors—Schulte, Leach, Paskert, Knabe, Downey.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Saier. Three-base hit—Downs. Home runs—Downs, Cravath. Pitchers' record—Off Seaton, 8 hits and 28 times at bat in 6 1-3 innings; off Wallace, 1 hit and 5 times at bat in 1 2-3 innings; off Curtis, 0 hits and 4 times at bat in 1 inning; off Raulbach, 6 hits and 27 times at bat in 7 2-3 innings; off Lavender, 0 hits and 4 times at bat in 1 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Downey, 2; Archer. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Stolen bases—Knabe. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 10. First base on balls—Off Raulbach, 6; off Lavender, 1; off Seaton, 4; off Wallace, 2; off Curtis, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—Magee, by Lavender. Struck out—By Raulbach, 5; by Lavender, 2; by Seaton, 3; by Wallace 1. Wild pitch—Seaton. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan.

ZINN'S HOME RUN IN TENTH WINS

Yankees Crack Out Fifteen Hits and Score Seven Runs Against Browns.

THE SCORE:

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—5

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hartzell, 3b	5	1	2	1	0	0
Stump, ss	5	2	2	2	6	0
Cree, lf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Zinn, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Chase, 1b	5	0	1	17	0	0
Gardner, 2b	5	1	2	2	7	1
Daniels, rf	5	1	2	1	1	0
Street, c	5	0	1	5	5	0
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Quinn, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Caldwell	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sweeney, c	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total	42	7	15	30	18	1

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotten, cf	3	1	0	4	1	0
Compton, rf	5	1	2	2	2	1
Stovall, 1b	4	1	1	8	0	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	0
Hogan, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Wallace, ss	4	0	2	2	5	0
Krichell, c	2	1	0	7	1	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Brown, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
†Laporte	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Stephens	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	6	30	9	1

*Batted for Street in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Krichell in the tenth inning.
‡Batted for E. Brown in the tenth inning.

Three-base hits—Cree, Daniels. Home run—Zinn. Sacrifice hits—E. Brown, Zinn, Quinn. Double plays—Shotten and Stovall. Stolen bases—Hartzell, (2,) Stump, Gardner, (2,) Pratt, Austin, Daniels, Sweeney. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (Krichell.) Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off E. Brown, 1; off Quinn, 1. Struck out—By E. Brown, 4; by Fisher, 1; by Quinn, 1. Hits—Off Mitchell, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Fisher, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Quinn, 1 in 5 1-3 innings; off E. Brown, 11 in 9 2-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; New York, 8. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Egan. Time of game—Two hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14. — Various strange and unusual reasons have been assigned for defeats by the Browns, but the most unique in the history of Sportsman's Park was set forth when the sun was blamed for the set back handed the locals in the inaugural combat for the basement championship with the Yankees, the latter winning 7 to 5 in ten innings.

For seven innings "Old Sol" hid his face and Elmer Brown, who depends mainly on speed, was baffling the heavy hitters of Wolverton's team with persistency. Roy Mitchell, whose chief forte is change of pace and control, lasted only part of the inaugural session. Brown took up the burden after two runs had been counted and with two runners on bases. He disposed of the two hitters following and permitted only three singles in the next six innings.

All this time the sun had been off duty, but commencing the eighth inning it showed its face and it certainly shone for New York. The Yankees gave evidence of what they intended to do in the eighth inning, gathering a single and a triple which, followed by a sacrifice fly, gave the visitors two runs, placing them within one of the Browns' quota. A triple and single gave the tying run in the ninth, while enough runs were counted in the tenth to have started another ball game. Two, however, was gathered, Zinn's homer over the right field bleachers starting the fireworks and took enough starch out of the locals to make Compton and Austin kick the ball around. Compton redeemed his muff by tossing his man out at second base, but Austin's liberality was more costly as Gardner worked his way around the paths.

The Browns also hammered the opposing pitcher and except for a close decision at the plate on Pratt in the inaugural inning the game would not have progressed into overtime. Fisher did the stunt, but was ushered to cover in the fifth inning after Compton had driven in the Browns' fourth run. Quinn took hold in the sixth and allowed the home folks a run, then settled down and only thirteen Brownies faced him in four innings, Shotton arousing false hopes in the ninth inning with a walk after two were down.

New York started the contest as though they were going to get all the runs in the world. Hartzell, who always looks like a million-dollar ball player, opened with a single to left. Stump followed suit, and Roy reached third. They worked the double steal successfully. Cree was retired and Stump moved to third. Zinn doubled to right and Stump scored. Chase singled, but Zinn stayed at third. Chase reached second on the throw home, which Mitchell muffed. Brown took Mitchell's place and made Gardner tap to Austin, who settled Zinn at the plate. Chase moved to third on the play and Gardner stole second. Daniels fanned and four hits, combined with three steals, netted only two runs.

The Browns were undaunted by the Yankees pyrotechnical display and celebrated Flag Day themselves with a bevy which topped the visitors by one. Shotton walked and went to third on Compton's base hit. Stovall emulated the good example and singled past Stump, sending Shotton over. Pratt also hit, tallying Compton, sending Stovall to third and he raced to second on the throw in. Hogan fanned, but Austin singled, registering his manager. Pratt attempted to follow when the throw was made to second to catch Austin. Wallace ended the session by forcing Austin at third.

The combat settled to a real clash for three sessions, the pitchers having the upper hand. Fisher hit Krichell to start the fifth and Brown sacrificed. Shotton failed, but Compton delivered and Krichell counted. Compton's rap was enough for Fisher and Quinn came in. Compton was immediately plucked stealing.

Gardner's error on Pratt, the latter's steal and Austin's blow added the final count to the Brownie cluster.

With the aid of the clouds Brown held the enemy in leash until they tallied five counts in the eighth, ninth and tenth.

Bunched Hits Win for Detroit.

DETROIT, June 14.—Detroit won to-day's game, 4 to 2, scoring the winning run in the ninth inning on Gainer's triple and Moriarty's single. Errors gave the Athletics two of their three runs. A throw to the plate by Cobb, retiring Oldring, featured. The score:

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bush, ss	5	2	2	0	4	0
Jones, lf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	3	1	0	0
C'ford, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Delehty, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Gainer, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b	4	0	2	0	3	0
Onslow, c	3	0	0	5	0	0
Stanage, c	0	0	0	2	0	0
Willett, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
‡Vitt	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	4	10	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Lord, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Oldring, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	1	1	2	5	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	0
Strunk, lf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Dal'mple, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	0
Barry, ss	4	1	1	1	4	0
Thomas, c	3	0	0	7	1	0
Egan, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bender, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
*Coombs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	5	27	14	0

*Batted for Thomas in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Onslow in seventh inning.

Errors—Baker, Bush, Onslow, Willett.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Crawford, Moriarty, Baker, McInnis. Three-base hits—Lord, Gainer. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Sacrifice flies—Baker, Coombs, Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Collins, Strunk. Struck out—By Bender, 7; by Willett, 4. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Willett, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Honor for Colgate Athlete.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 14.—Clarence Howe Thurber, President of the Senior Class and for the past two years Captain of the Colgate football team, has been awarded the $100 Frisbie student athletic prize. This prize is awarded to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest scholastic standing and who has four letters in at least two branches of athletics.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburg. Adm. 50c.

TAFT AWAITS "SENATORS."

But They Are the Ball Players, Who Have Won Fifteen Games in Row.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The intense enthusiasm here aroused by the fifteenth continuous victories of the Washington American League baseball team to-day spread to the White House, when President Taft notified the club officials that he would be on hand next Tuesday afternoon to witness the game here between the world's champion Philadelphia team and Washington. Numerous Senators and Representatives have signified their intention of attending the game also, and the crowd promises to be a record-breaking one.

Senators' Fifteenth Straight Victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Washington won its fifteenth successive game to-day, defeating Cleveland 13 to 8. Blanding and Kahler was knocked out, Baskette being the only Cleveland pitcher who was effective. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Moeller, rf	5	2	2	2	1
Foster, 3b	6	1	2	2	2
Milan, cf	4	2	3	4	0
Gandil, 1b	4	2	2	7	1
Shanks, lf	4	1	2	5	0
Morgan, 2b	5	2	1	1	0
M'B'de, ss	4	1	2	2	3
Henry, c	5	2	4	2	1
Hughes, p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	41	13	20	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Graney, lf	6	1	0	2	2
Olson, 3b	4	1	0	1	1
Lajoie, 1b	5	2	4	8	1
Butcher, rf	5	2	2	2	0
Turner, 2b	4	0	2	2	1
O'Neill, c	2	0	1	6	2
Adams, c	2	0	1	3	0
Bl'ding, p	2	0	1	0	1
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Kahler, p	0	0	0	2	1
Baskette, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Easterly	0	0	0	0	0
†Jackson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	13	27	13

*Batted for O'Neil in fifth inning.
†Batted for Steen in fifth inning.

Errors—Graney, Peckinpaugh, O'Neill, Morgan, 2; Henry, Hughes.

Washington	0	1	0	2	3	2	4	0	0	—12
Cleveland	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Turner, Butcher, Morgan, Henry, Foster, 2; Shanks, 2; Milan. Three-base hits—Butcher, Lajoie, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Olson, Shanks, Hughes. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Gandil, Morgan, Milan, 5; Foster. Double plays—Moeller and Henry; Hughes, McBride, and Gandil; Kahler and Lajoie. Pitching record—Off Blanding, 11 hits in 4 1-3 innings; off Steen, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Kahler, 7 in 2 innings, none out in eighth; off Baskette, none in 2 innings. First base on bal

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dealings Increase on Sharp Decline in Prices—Politics Again a Factor.

Firmness in the early trading yesterday was interpreted by many as due to a feeling of relief because of the indefinite postponement of further investigation by the Pujo Committee of the business of the Stock Exchange. There was a forward movement in prices, but it was short-lived. Thereafter the market sagged off, then became weak, recovering only fractionally and closing with net losses amounting in a number of active stocks to more than a full point. The break from the high prices of the morning to the lowest of the afternoon ranged from one to four points. The heaviest selling, and it was noted that the volume of trading increased as quotations receded, followed closely upon the news of the announcement by Mr. Roosevelt that he was about to start for Chicago. This was as good an excuse for the decline as offered itself, and it was speedily accepted as the probable cause of the weakness. That, perhaps, was assigning too much importance to the incident as a market influence, but the Stock Exchange is not given to analyzing any too closely the motives on which it acts from hour to hour. The inferences drawn from this latest move on the part of Mr. Roosevelt did, at least, serve to stimulate the downward movement. His going to Chicago, it is argued, means an increase, if that be possible, of the bitterness of the strife of factions which is now rending the Republican Party and may lead to further disquieting utterances by Mr. Roosevelt. Where any further widening of the existing breach would likely lead the Republican Party seems plain, and those who followed seriously yesterday's political argument, so far as the stock market was concerned, turned naturally enough to the question of the tariff. There are still some in Wall Street who look upon the tariff question, in respect to the position of the two leading parties on that question, precisely as they did years ago, forgetful of the many signs that the two parties are by no means as far apart on the question of tariff as they were in times past. But, after all, it may be questioned if there were many who carried the argument thus far or that many of the traders who sold stocks yesterday were doing more than putting into effect an impulse born of the belief that Mr. Roosevelt's presence in Chicago would mean a further stirring up of the troubled political situation within the Republican Party.

Along with the feeling of relief over the fact that the inquiry by the Congressional Committee into recent market movements has been adjourned for some months there went a good deal of wonderment as to the reason for subpoenaing so many witnesses who were not called and whom there seemed to be no chance to call during the short session which the committee held in this city.

Crop news of the day was favorable, sufficiently favorable, in fact, to be reflected in a substantial decline in the grain market. We need plentiful crops this year, not only to supply our home wants, but to leave a surplus for export, which will help to keep up the favorable trade position which we have established this past year in our commerce with other nations. The country's agricultural exports during May, the figures published yesterday showed, fell over $5,700,000 short of those of the corresponding month a year ago. We exported more oils this May than last, but all the other chief divisions of agricultural exports showed decreases, including cotton and grains. Despite this decline for the month the agricultural exports for the eleven months of the fiscal year established a new high record. Though below May a year ago the record for the past month is not yet favorable enough to promise a favorable showing in the full report of last month's foreign commerce, which is to be expected within a day or two. Our exports of manufactures have been increasing, and the chances seem to favor an expansion in these exports which will modify the loss for the month in the exports of agricultural products.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Many large lenders on call are holding their money at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five and six months, and 3¾@4¼ per cent. for over the year.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¼@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $286,083,507; balances, $17,425,692; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $235,405.

The local banks lost $5,614,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 2¾@2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2½ per cent.; and Berlin, 4 per cent. Time money rates were 2¾ per cent. in London, and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 24 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 44½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87½; demand, $4.8723.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ plus 3-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅜; check, 95 5-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19½ plus 1-16; check, 5.19⅜ less 1-64.
Holland—Cable, 40.36; check, 40.32.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8463; 90 days, $4.8340.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84⅛; 90 days, $4.83⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.22⅛ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.21⅝ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 94⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅛; 90 days, 94 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 28 5-16d. per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 61½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 13.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,427,428	$12,218,892	$297,946,101
Internal rev...	949,526	10,425,008	276,042,411
Corporat'n tax.	312,484	7,475,799	5,230,884
Miscellaneous.	157,468	3,780,244	54,664,700
Total receipts	2,807,907	27,200,924	634,284,692
Expenditures..	2,026,191	23,948,906	636,790,300
Surplus	781,716	3,962,917	*2,609,216

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $63,565,659; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,311,033.

The total balance in general fund was $120,152,334.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

More Chinese Complications.

The American representatives who are dealing with the English, French and German members of the international syndicate formed to finance China are getting valuable experience in the fine points of diplomacy, without achieving any very tangible results. As one difference is settled two new ones arise. "They are doing a great deal of pulling and pushing over there without being able to work in one direction," said the New York representative of one of the banking groups yesterday. "The problem would be serious enough if all the powers were in accord, for you can never tell what the Oriental mind is thinking, but most of the trouble to date has been caused by the demands of Russia and Japan." The foreign representatives are expected to meet to-day in Paris and it is believed that by the middle of next week the Russian and Japanese agents will have received authority to go ahead with the negotiations on the terms laid down by the other four powers. The arrangements now being made are to remain in force during the life of the loan, which has grown from $50,000,000 to six times that amount since the matter was first taken up with China.

***

Protest Against Labor Exactions.

A note of strong protest against the exactions of the labor movement in Great Britain is sounded in the current issue of the British Trade Review of London. Referring to the transport strike, this journal says: "The condescending manner in which 'permits' are granted by the union officials for food to be sent to institutions in which there are thousands of inmates, and the conditions imposed whereby the labor employed in these cases must comprise union men, are, to say the least, sufficient to cause ordinary citizens to ask whether we are living under a strong and settled form of government or whether another reign of terror has begun. It is true the Home Secretary has promised to afford efficient convoys for the conveyance of meat through the streets, but it is high time that the Executive Government should provide such organization for the protection of all engaged in trade that the union officials shall find themselves powerless to say who shall work and who shall not."

***

Getting Away From the Noise.

James J. Hill, sometime, and perhaps still, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway; George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co., Louis W. Hill, until recently President of the Great Northern; Samuel Thorne, a Director in several Hill companies, and one or two other friends are to leave Monday for an extended salmon-fishing trip in Labrador. So far as could be learned yesterday, they have made no provision for getting the news from either convention, and if the salmon bite they may forget that there is any such institution. At least that is the sentiment expressed by the party's host.

***

Ontario & Western Down.

The suspension of coal mining was particularly unfortunate for the New York, Ontario & Western, for that road derives most of its revenue from anthracite. Moreover, the company has earned but little more than the requirements for its modest dividend for several years past, so that it has no fat surplus to draw upon. The Ontario & Western pays only 2 per cent. annually, and it is nearly time for the board to meet for the semi-annual declaration. Putting two and two together, there is a disposition in financial circles to discount a reduction in the rate. This feeling was responsible for liquidation in Ontario & Western yesterday, when, on sales of 4,000 shares, the price broke to 34, a loss of 3½ from the previous close. This issue has not sold so low before since May, 1908, when the price dropped to 33½. The highest price on record was made in October, 1906, when the stock sold up to 64. Its lowest price since its introduction to the Stock Exchange sheets was 18¼, made in 1900. To pay 2 per cent. on its stock the Ontario & Western needs $1,162,000. Its surplus for the ten months of the current year is $475,000, as against $852,000 earned in the corresponding period of 1911-12.

***

Anthracite Stocks Off.

On any recurrence of weakness recently the anthracite coal stocks have been under most pressure, whether because of disappointment over the postponement until Fall of the coal trust decision or the resistance with which the advance in coal prices is being met. Yesterday Reading was at one time down 3½, and closed with a net loss of 2¾. At the low point the stock was 8½ below the high price of the week, made on Monday. Lehigh Valley at its low point yesterday showed a loss of 2⅝, and was down 6¼ from the high price of Monday. It closed with a net loss of 1⅞.

***

Banks Show Trade Activity.

Statistics of bank clearings this week, with substantial increases over the corresponding periods of last year and 1910, are cited by Dun's Review as confirming other evidences of a larger volume of trade in the country as a whole. The aggregate clearings at the leading centres of the country were $2,961,474,043, which is an increase of 8.0 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1911 and of 9.2 per cent. over 1910. New York City's gains are 8.8 and 11.2 for the two periods, respectively, notwithstanding the prevailing dullness in the stock market.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, copper was unchanged. Tin ruled about steady, sales included 25 tons of July tin at 44.75; 50,000 pounds of spot lead at 4.48; 50,000 pounds of St. Louis August delivery lead at 4.45, and 50,000 pounds of St. Louis spelter October delivery at 6.00.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
Standard Copper.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25
June	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25
July	16.87½	17.25	16.87½	17.25
August	16.87½	17.25	16.87½	17.25
September	16.87½	17.25	16.87½	17.25
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45	4.45
Spelter	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00
Tin	48.25	48.50	48.25	48.70

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures compare with Thursday's last prices:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	£	s d	£	s d
Copper, spot	78	2 6	78	1 3
Copper, futures	78	15 ...	78	18 9
Pig tin, spot	204	... ...	206	10 ..
Pig tin, futures	195	15 ...	196	10 ..

The market ended dull. Spanish pig lead was up 2s 6d, at £17 10s. Spelter was unchanged at £25 15s. Cleveland warrants were up 1½d, at 53s 10½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s Mar., 1962	f'chg.	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s, Sept., 1960	f'chg.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, Mar., '30-60	f'chg.	100⅝	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	f'chg.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s, May, 1957	f'chg.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917	f'chg.	101⅛	102	101⅛	102⅛
4½s, May, 1917	f'chg.	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4s, May, 1959	f'chg.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	f'chg.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, May, 1957	f'chg.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1956-9 reg.		97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	97⅝
4s, Nov., 1936 reg.		97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98⅜
4s, 1916-1919, f'chg.		99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛
3½s, Nov., 1954 f'chg.		86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
3½s, May, 1954, coup.		86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
3½s, 1930-1954, reg.		86⅛	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg.		86¼	89	86¼	89
3½s, Nov., 1929, reg.		91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After a Fair Promise of Activity at Opening Curb Market Becomes Sluggish.

Trading on the Curb yesterday failed to fulfill an early promise of activity and became sluggish and narrow. The only considerable activity was in a few of the low-priced mining issues. There were fractional declines in several of the industrials. United Cigar Stores, which usually show fluctuations of several points, moved between 244 and 242 and closed even with the opening, at 243, after sales of only 600. McAndrews & Forbes moved up from 186 to 189. The Coppers were irregular. Braden moved up from 6⅞ to 7 on sales of 2,100. Giroux declined ⅝ to 5¼, and Greene-Cananea closed ⅜ down, at 10, after selling as low as 9⅞. Yukon Gold's activity subsided somewhat, only 500 shares appearing. The stock sold ex-dividend at 8⅝ and 8 9-16. The bond list was fairly active, half a dozen issues appearing.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Allied Sec. Co.	88	88	87	87
200	A. W. W. G. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
75	B. F. G'rich Co.	81½	81½	81½	81
500	B.F. G'rich pf.	108⅜	109	108⅜	108⅜
100	Int. R. tr. cts.	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
170	Leh. V.C.S. Co.	240	240	240	240
850	L.-W. Bis. Co.	37	37	36¾	36⅝
100	L.-W.B. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103
900	Mck. & Forbes	186	189	186	189
1,500	Manh. Transit.	2 8-16	2⅜	2 8-16	2⅜
1,500	Mar. of A., nw.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	*Mays Oil	27	27	27	27
50	St. Oil of N. J.	383	383	383	383
600	U. C. Stores	243	244	242	243
150	U.S.L.&H. new	20¼	20¼	20	20
310	F. W. Woolw'h.	87	88	87	88

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Beaver Consol.	45	45	45	45
200	Big Four	48	48	48	48
2,100	Braden Copper	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,200	Br. Col. Cop.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	15-16	1	15-16	1
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	11-16	11-16	⅞	⅞
1,000	Dia. F. Daisy	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
16,100	El Paso Con.	1	1	1	1 1-16
100	Florence	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
1,000	Giroux Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	Greene-Can.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10
18	La Rose Con.	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	Mason Valley	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
500	Nevada Hills	2¼	2 3-16	2¼	2¼
1,500	Pac. Smelters	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
200	Sil. King. Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
375	South Live Oak	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
100	Tonopah Min.	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
1,800	Tuolumne Cop.	3¾	4	3¾	3⅝
10,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	49	51	45	51
500	‡Yukon G. M.	3½	8⅝	3 9-16	3 9-16

BONDS.

$8,000	Braden Cop. 6s	144	145	144	145
10,000	Chi. Elev. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
10,000	N. Y. C. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7,000	N. Y. State 4s, new	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16
25,000	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
24,000	West Pac. 5s	85¾	85¾	84	84⅜

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

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The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 14.		June 13.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109¾	110	109¾	110
Am. W. W. G. Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
At., Gulf & W. I.	7	8	7	8
At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	13	15	13	15
Bay State Gas	½	¾	½	¾
Borden's Con. Milk	128½	129½	128	129
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	106½	107¼	107	108
Con. Rubber Tire	16	18	16	18
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	55	59	55	59
Havana Tobacco	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Havana Tobacco pf.	12	17	12	17
Houston Oil	15	16	14	15
Houston Oil pf.	66	68	66	68
International Salt	5	6	5	6
J. I. Case pf.	103½	104½	103¼	104½
Kayser	88	90	88	90
Kayser pf.	107	109	107	109
Kolb Bakery pf.	98½	99¾	98¼	99¾
S. S. Kresge pf.	52	53	51	52
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	275	280	275	280
R. J. Reynolds	242	250	241	243
Standard Oil (old)	880	910	880	910
Standard Oil Subsid.	500	510	500	510
Studebaker Co.	36	38	36	38
Studebaker Co. pf.	94	96	94	95½
Sulzberger pf.	99	101	99	101
U. S. L. & H. pf.	87	90	87	90
F. W. Woolworth pf.	113	115	115	117
J. S. Young	180	184	181	184

RAILROADS.

Am. Light & Traction	335	350	335	350
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110

MINING STOCKS.

Caledonia Mining	63	75	65	75
C. O. D. Consol.	10	11	10	11
Davis-Daly Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Dia. Black Butte	8	9	8	9
First National	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
International S. & R.	120	122¾	120	122¾
Kerr Lake	2 15-16	3	2 15-16	3
Keystone	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Mines of America	3	3½	3	3½
McKin.-Darragh	1 11-16	1¾	1¾	1 13-16
Motherlode Gold.	15-16	1	15-16	1
*New Utah M. & S.	5	7	5	7
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Ohio Copper	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
South Utah M. & S.	¾	¾	¾	¾
Stewart	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
Tonopah Extension	1⅛	1 15-16	1⅛	1 15-16
Tri-Bullion	½	9-16	7-16	9-16
Union Mines	¼	¼	¼	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Braden Copper 7s, new	144	147	144	147
Mason Valley 6s	120	128	125	128
Miami Copper 6s	150	156	150	156

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday.		Thursday.	
Name of Company.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Askod.
Anglo-Amer. Oil Co.	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼
Atlantic Refining Co.	387	397	385	395
Borne-Scrymser Co.	100	150	100	160
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	140	150	138	143
Chess. Mfg. Co. cons.	700	750	700	750
Colonial Oil Co.	150	160	125	160
Continental Oil Co.	800	900	800	900
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	55	60	55	60
Cumb. Pipe Line Co.	70	80	70	80
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	305	320	300	315
Galena-Signal Oil Co.	225	235	225	235
Gal.-Signal Oil Co. pf.	132	145	135	145
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	93	100	90	95
National Transit Co.	38	42	38	42
N.Y.Trans. Co., ex-div.	285	300	295	310
North. Pipe Line Co.	115	125	110	120
Ohio-Oil Co.	93	96	95	98
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	265	290	268	285
Solar Refining Co.	460	550	475	550
South. Pipe Line Co.	200	215	200	215
South. Penn. Oil Co.	560	610	560	610
S.W. Penn. Pipe Lines	142	152	140	148
Stan. Oil Co. (Cal.)	160	165	160	165
Stan. Oil Co. (Ind.)	222	223	232	232
Stan. Oil Co. (Kan.)	190	215	190	215
Stan. Oil Co. (Ky.)	375	400	375	400
Stan. Oil Co. (Neb.)	205	230	200	230
Stan. Oil Co. (N. J.)	380	385	380	385
S. O. subsid. "en bloc"	510	530	500	530
St.Oil old st. "all on"	890	915	890	915
Stan. Oil Co. (N. Y.)	420	430	415	425
Stan. Oil Co. (Ohio)	180	200	175	190
Swan & Finch Co.	175	250	175	250
Swan & Finch Co. war.	75	125	75	125
Union Tank Line Co.	57	63	56	60
Vacuum Oil Co.	162	172	160	170
Washington Oil Co.	20	30	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,300

Standard Oil subsidiaries "en bloc" and old stock "all on" quotations include all stock dividends and Swan & Finch warrants and the new Vacuum Oil Stock paid on.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	June 14.		June 13.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
British-American	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27¾
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	190	200	190	200
J. S. Young	170	185	177	185
MacAndrews & Forbes	188	190	185	188
Porto Rico-American	270	280	270	280
R. J. Reynolds	242	247	240	250
United Cigar Stores	242	243	242	244

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1'12	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1'14	99½	99¾	4.63
C., H. & D., purchase money	4	July 1, 12	98⅝	98⅞	4.12
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15'13	99⅜	99⅝	6.58
Chi. Ill. Ry.	5	July 1'14	98	98½	5.77
Erie	6	Apr. 8'14	101	101⅛	5.28
Erie	5	Oct. 1'14	99⅛	99⅜	5.14
Erie	6	Apr. 1'15	99	99¼	5.83
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1'15	99⅞	100⅛	5.96
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1'15	97½	98	5.14
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1'13	99⅜	100⅛	5.56
Ill. Cent.	4½	July 1'14	99⅝	100⅛	4.32
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug. 1'14	98	98½	5.97
Int. Harv. Co.	5	Feb. 15'15	100¼	100⅝	4.70
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb. 1'13	99	99	...
Mo., K. & T.	5	May 1'13	99¾	99⅞	5.22
Mo. Pacific	5	June 1'14	94	95	7.30
N. C. of Mex.	4½	Sep. 1'13	98⅜	98½	5.61
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June 1'14	96¼	96⅝	5.65
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar. 1'14	100	100¼	4.53
N. Y. Central	4½	May 1'15	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Pac. T. & T.	5	Jan. 6'12	100⅛	100⅝	3.36
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1'13	99½	100¼	4.71
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1'13	100⅜	100⅝	3.12
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec. 1'13	100⅜	100⅝	5.14
Westinghouse	6	Aug. '13	101⅛	101⅜	4.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange increased very heavily on the sharp break in prices of the early afternoon. Sales for the day totaling 56,370 shares were distributed over a broad list, on which fifty-three different stocks were represented. With the opening of the market it was evident that a slow selling movement was under way, the volume of offerings gradually increasing as the session progressed. The early afternoon break in prices became the more rapid through the uncovering of stop-loss orders in many directions. Commission houses did a large odd-lot business.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,850	Amal. Copper	85¾	85¾	83½	84½
840	Am. Beet Sugar	75	75¾	74¾	74¾
950	Am. Can	34½	34¾	32¾	33¾
10	Am. Can pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
50	Am. Car & Fy.	59½	59½	58¾	58¾
20	Am. Ice	25½	25½	25¼	25½
30	Am. Locomotive	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Am. Malt pf.	22	22	22	22
1,400	Am. Smelting	85½	85½	88¾	86½
60	Am. Sugar	130½	130½	130	130¾
10	Am. Tel. & T.	145½	145½	145½	145½
200	Anaconda Cop.	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
150	At., T. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½
40	Balt. & Ohio	107⅝	108½	107⅝	108½
640	Brooklyn R. T.	88½	89½	87¾	87¾
30	Can. Pacific	204½	204½	204	204
220	Ches. & Ohio	77¼	77¼	76½	76½
440	C., M. & St. P.	103⅝	103⅝	102¾	102¾
90	Chino Copper	34½	34½	33¾	33¾
610	Col. Fuel & I.	32¾	32¾	32	32
40	Consol. Gas	141	141	139¾	139¾
20	Corn Products	15	15	15	15
80	Dist. Securities	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
230	Erie	34¾	34¾	33¾	34¼
20	Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52
120	Gt. North'n pf.	133	133	132½	132½
40	Guggenheim Ex.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼
50	Inter.-Met.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	57¾	57¾	57½	57½
10	Int. Paper	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
2,480	Lehigh Valley	172¾	173½	170¾	171
30	Louis. & Nash.	157	157	157	157
420	Mo. Pacific	37	37	36⅜	36⅜
120	Nevada Con.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
80	N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	117⅜	117⅜
390	N. Y., O. & W.	36¼	36¼	33¾	33¾
240	Nor. Pacific	119½	119½	118¾	119¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, June 14, 1912.

Total sales June 14, 1912..... 434,737
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 60,419,948
Same period last year..... 49,822,933

Closing Bid.	Asc.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5¼	5¾	200	Allis-C.pf.tr.rcs.1st pd.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	
84½	84¾	20,800	Amalgamated Copper	85¼	85¾	83¼	84½	—1¼
60½	61½	100	Am. Agricul Chem...	60½	60½	60½	60½	—1
74¾	74¾	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	75	75¾	74¾	74¾	—½
100	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	101	101	101	101	+½
140½		100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	141	141	141	141	+1½
33	33½	7,750	Am. Can.	34¼	34¾	32¾	33½	—¾
118¾	119¼	7,900	Am. Can pf.	119¼	119¾	116	116¾	—¾
58½	59	600	Am. Car & Foundry	59½	59¾	58¾	59¼	—¼
31½	31¾	110	Am. Cities.	31½	31¾	31¾	31¾	
81¾	82	100	Am. Cities pf.	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾	
51½	52	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	52	51¾	52	
25½	27	300	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26¾	26	26	—⅝
14½	14¾	200	Am. Linseed.	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	—⅛
41½	41¾	600	Am. Locomotive.	42	42	41¾	41¾	—¼
108	109½	10	Am. Locomotive pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	
17¾	18	4,120	Am. Malt.	17¾	18¾	17¾	17¾	
61½	61¾	2,200	Am. Malt pf.	61½	62½	61	61½	—½
83½	83¾	6,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	—¼
107¾	108	120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+¼
157	160	630	Am. Snuff x d.	161½	161¾	160	160	—½
36½	37½	100	Am. Steel Foundries.	37	37	37	37	
130¾	130¾	2,700	Am. Sugar Refining.	131¾	131¾	130¾	130¾	—½
145¾	145¾	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145½	—¼
293½	293	2,810	Am. Tobacco.	294	296	291	291	—1
103	103¾	200	Am. Tob. pf. new x d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	—⅛
91	92¾	100	Am. Woolen pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	—⅝
36	37	100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	—⅛
43⅜	43½	3,300	Anaconda Copper Co.	44	44¼	43¾	43¾	—¼
106¾	106¾	4,160	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	103¾	106¾	+1½
103¾	103¾	120	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+½
140	140¼	600	Atlantic Coast Line.	141	141	140	140¼	—¾
54¾	55	830	Baldwin Locomotive.	55½	55½	55	55	
107¾	108	700	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	—¼
107¾	107¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	108	108¼	107¾	107¾	—⅝
36¾	36¾	600	Bethlehem Steel.	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	—1¾
70	72	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	—½
88¼	88¾	5,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88¾	89	87¾	88¼	—¾
111	114	100	But., Roch. & Pitts.	112	112	112	112	+2
264½	264¾	2,900	Canadian Pacific.	266	266	264¼	264¾	—1
24½	25	200	Central Leather Co.	25	25	24¾	24¾	—⅝
90	93	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	—⅝
117¾	119¾	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	
76¾	77¼	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	77	77	76¾	77	—½
47¾	47¾	200	Chicago Gt. Western.	17	17¾	17	17¾	+¾
33	34	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	33	33	33	33	
103	103¼	4,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	103¾	103¾	102¼	103	—¼
140¾	141	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141	141	140¾	140¾	—¾
135	135¼	200	Chi. Northwestern.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	—¼
2¾	3	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. f. sts.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	—¼
84	84½	4,400	Chino Copper.	84¾	85	83¼	84½	—¼
32	32⅝	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	—¾
140¾	140¾	1,400	Consolidated Gas.	141	141	140	140	—1
14¾	15¼	600	Corn Products Ref.	15¼	15¾	15	15	—¼
81	81¾	420	Corn Products Ref. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	—¼
167¾	168¾	100	Delaware & Hudson.	168	168	168	168	—½
538	550	100	Del. Lack & West.	540	540	540	540	—6½
32¾	33	200	Distillers' Securities.	32½	32¾	32½	32½	—⅛
18	21	25	Distillers' Sec. & A. pf.	20	20	20	20	
34½	34¼	5,000	Erie.	34¾	34¾	34	34¼	—¼
62½	62¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	—¼
41½	42	400	Erie 2d pf.	41¾	42	41¾	42	+¼
169½	170	2,500	General Electric.	169½	171¼	169½	169½	+¾
74¾	76	300	General Motors pf.	75½	76¼	73½	75½	+½
4¾	4½	1,700	Goldfield Consol.	4½	4¾	4½	4½	
132½	133	1,200	Great Northern pf.	133¾	133¾	132¾	132¾	—¾
40¾	40⅞	300	Gt N. certs. ore prop.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—¼
60¾	60¾	20,700	Gug'heim Explor. x d.	60¾	62¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
126¾	126¾	400	Illinois Central.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	—¼
19½	19¾	1,000	Inspiration Con. Cop.	19½	19½	19½	19½	—¼
19¾	19¾	800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	—¼
57¾	57¾	200	Inter.-Met. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	—⅝
118½	120	400	Int. Harvester.	119	119	119	119	—3
16½	16¾	800	Int. Paper.	17	17	16¾	16¾	—1⅝
24½	25	735	Int. Steam Pump.	25¼	25¼	25	25	
24½	25	100	Kansas City South.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅝
60	60	400	Kan. City South. pf.	59	59	59	59	
38	38	100	Lackawanna Steel.	35	35	35	35	
14	16	150	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	—3
170¾	170¾	53,200	Lehigh Valley.	172¼	173¼	170¼	170¾	—1⅝
205	206¾	900	Liggett & Myers.	206½	208	205	206¼	—1¾
111¾	112½	100	Liggett & M. pf., ex d.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	—1¼
156½	157	1,300	Louisville & Nash.	157¾	157¾	156¼	156½	—1¼
68½	69½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	
133	137	100	Manhattan Elevated.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	—¼
77¾	80	300	May Dept. Stores.	78	79	78	79	+¾
18	18½	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
66¼	66¾	6,900	Mexican Petroleum.	67¾	67¾	66¼	66¾	—¼
28½	28¾	4,900	Miami Copper.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	—¼
140¾	141	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140	140¾	140	140¾	—¼
36½	36⅝	2,400	Missouri Pacific.	37	37¾	36¼	36⅝	—⅝
156¼	156½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	156	156	156	156	—¼
130	131	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	130	130	130	130	+¼
15½	16¼	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16	16	16	16	
56½	57	600	Nat. Lead Co.	57¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	—¼
30¾	31	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	31	31	30¾	30¾	—¼
21¾	22	1,700	New Consol. Copper.	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	—¼
70	76	100	New York Air Brake.	74½	74½	74½	74½	
117½	118	1,100	New York Central.	118	118¼	117¾	118	—¼
134	135	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	—¾
33¾	34	4,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36	36¾	34	34	—1¾
111½	112	1,000	Norfolk & Western.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	—¼
82	83	300	North American, ex d.	82¾	82¾	82	82	—¼
119	119¾	2,700	Northern Pacific	119¾	119¾	118¾	119¼	—¼
49	49½	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	50	50	49½	49½	—¼
123¾	123¾	2,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	—¾
113	114	225	People's Gas Chi.	114	114	113	113	—1½
102¾	104	100	Philadelphia Co.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	—¼
185	190	200	P. Lorillard Co., ex d	191	191	190	190	—2½
111¾	112½	40	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
107	108	500	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	107½	107½	107½	107½	—⅝
20¾	21¼	850	Pittsburgh Coal.	22	22	20¾	20¾	—⅝
100	102	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	101½	101¾	101½	101½	—1¾
34½	34⅝	200	Pressed Steel Car.	35	35	34½	34½	—⅝
109	112	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	111	111	111	111	—¾
159½	160	27	Pullman Company.	160	160	160	160	
6½	9	200	Quicksilver pf.	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾	+1
35¾	36¾	100	R'way Steel Spring.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	—¼
20¾	20¾	4,000	Ray Consol. Copper.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
165¼	165¾	95,900	Reading.	163¾	164¾	163¼	163¾	—2¾
23¾	24	200	Rep. Iron & Steel.	24	24	24	24	—¼
79	80½	690	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	—½
24½	24¾	1,200	Rock Island Co.	25¼	25¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
49¾	49¾	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾	—¼
101	101¾	300	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	101	101¾	101	101¾	+¾
36	36¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36¾	36	36¼	—¼
75¾	76¾	275	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	—¾
24½	25	100	Seaboard Air Line.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
54¾	54¾	1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	—¼
189	189¾	2,200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	190	191½	189	189	—1
100	101	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	100	100½	100	100¼	—¾
108¾	109	2,200	Southern Pacific	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	—¼
79	80¾	90	South Porto R. Sugar.	79	79	79	79	
105		100	South P. R. Sugar pf.	110	110	110	110	—¼
28¼	28¾	1,000	Southern R'way ext.	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	—¼
73¾	74¼	400	South. R'way pf., ext.	74	74	73¾	73¾	—¼
23½	23¾	100	Standard Milling	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
63½	63¾	450	Standard Milling pf.	63	63¼	63	63	—¼
44¾	45	1,200	Tennessee Copper	45¾	45¾	44½	44¾	—¼
110	110¼	1,100	Texas Co., ex div.	110¼	110¼	109½	110	—1
109	110	500	Underw'd Typewriter.	110	110	109	109	+1
11¾	12	100	Union Bag & Paper.	12	12	12	12	—¼
167¾	167¾	27,400	Union Pacific.	169	169	166¾	167¾	—1¾
90½	90¾	600	Union Pacific pf.	90	90¾	90	90¼	—¼
60¾	61½	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	—¼
105	106¾	800	United Dry Goods pf.	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	—2¼
58¼	60	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	—¼
22	23	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	21½	21½	21½	21½	—¼
58½	59¼	200	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	60¾	60¾	59½	59½	—¼
39½	39¾	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	—¼
63¾	63¾	400	U. S. Rubber.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	—¼
111¾	111¾	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	—¼
68	68¼	64,300	U. S. Steel.	69¼	69¾	67¾	68	—1¼
110¼	110¼	2,800	U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110¾	110	110¼	—1⅝
62¾	63	5,000	Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	62¾	63	—¼
47¾	47¾	2,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¾	—¼
7	7	1,400	Wabash.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾	—¼
16¾	16¾	1,000	Wabash pf.	17¼	17¼	16½	16¾	—¼
57¾	58	200	Western Maryland.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57½	—¼
82¾	83	500	Western Union Tel.	83	83½	82¾	82¾	—¼
72	73	1,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	73¼	74¼	72	73	—¼
7	8	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10¾	11¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	—¼
52¾	55	60	Wisconsin Central.	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales June 14, 1912..... $1,779,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 279,654,500
Same period last year..... 225,993,500

Argentine Gov 5s 99
Atch Top & S Fe gen 4s 98¾
Atlantic Coast Line gen unified 4s 93
Bell Tel Co of Pa 5s 101½
Beth Steel 5s 96½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran. 5s 86½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 101
Canada So 1st 5s 101
Cent Leather 5s 95¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 120
Chic & Alton 3s 70¾
Chic & Alton 4s 103¾
Chic & Erie 1st 5s 104½
Chic & Gt West 4s 78¾
Chic Gt West 4s 96¾
Chic M & St P gen 4s ser A 104¾
Chic Rock Isl & Pac 4s 86
Chic St P M & O 6s 125
Chic Term 4s 94¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s 103½
Colo Indust 5s 82½
Colo Southern 4s 74½
Comm'l Cable 4s 98
Cuba 6s of 1905 103½
Del & Hud 1st pa 7s 126½
Del & Hud 4s 1943 98
Den & Rio Grande 4s 86½
Erie gen 4s 74½
Erie conv 4s, Series B 75¾
Gen Electric 5s 104½
Illinois Cent 4s 94
Int Met 4½s 81½
Kan City Sou 3s 68½
Kan City Sou 5s 97½
Lake Shore 3½s 84
Leh Val Coal 5s 106½
Leh Val gen 4s 94½
Leh Val (N Y) 4½s 105½
Leh Val (N Y) 1st 4s 98½
Leh Val Tr 6s 104½
Louisville & Nash 6s 113½
Manhattan Con 4s 104½
Met St Ry 5s 107½
Mex Cent 4s 70
Mex Nat 4s 82½
Mex Nat 6s 99
Minn & St L 4s 72½
Mo Kan & Tex 4s 71½
Mo Pac 4s 94½
Mo Pac 1st ref 5s 94½
Nat Rys Mex pr lien 4½s 89½
Nat Rys Mex 4s 82½
N Y Central 3½s 87½
N Y Chic & St L 4s 96½
N Y Gas El L & P 5s 100½
N Y Lack & West 4s 96
N Y L E & W 5s 107½
N Y Rys 4s 82½
N Y Rys 5s 101½
N Y Rys 1st ref 4s 82½
N Y Rys 2d inc 4s 36
N Y Rys 4s 82½
N Y Rys 5s 101½
N Y Rys 6s 101½
N Y Rys 6s 101½
N Y Rys 6

TELLS OF HIS PART IN EXCHANGE PANIC

Broker Turner, Who Advised President Thomas to See Stillman, Recalls What Was Said.

VISIT TO MORGAN'S OFFICE

Mr. Perkins Expected Them and Said "They Were Working on It"—$20,000,000 Came Speedily.

Chalse W. Turner, the broker, who suggested to R. H. Thomas, President of the Stock Exchange, in the midst of the money panic on Oct. 24, 1907, that he should put the situation before James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, spoke yesterday of his part in the stirring scenes that day on the Exchange and in J. P. Morgan's office. Mr. Thomas, in his testimony before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee, spoke of Mr. Turner as the man who made the suggestion, and told how he quieted the throng about the call loan post so that Mr. Thomas could announce the coming of the relief that had been promised by Mr. Morgan, to whom Mr. Stillman had sent him.

"For several days before the eventful Oct. 24," said Mr. Turner, "the greatest stringency had prevailed, and for the previous days little or no money was forthcoming. The only money loaned on the morning of Oct. 24 was 1,000,000 by the National City Bank at 6 per cent., and in lots of not to exceed $50,000. As the day wore on and many bankers and brokers had their call loans demanded of them, I foresaw that unless relief was to be had something more serious than anything I had ever before observed or experienced would take place.

"About 1:15 P. M. I went to Mr. Thomas, the President of the Exchange, and suggested that he accompany me to the City Bank to see Mr. Stillman with the view of making plain to him a situation which was rapidly becoming so acute and serious. I said that his explanation could do no harm and might do a great deal of good. Mr. Thomas promptly replied: 'I will act upon it.' As soon as we could make necessary arrangements to leave the Exchange we met at the bank, which then occupied its old building on the north side of Wall Street.

"Upon entering the main banking room we first met Mr. Vanderlip, to whom I introduced Mr. Thomas as the President of the Exchange, telling him briefly that our mission was to see Mr. Stillman in regard to relief which might be had for a situation which was momentarily becoming very grave. While Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Thomas were talking together I discovered Mr. Stillman as he entered from his private office upstairs, and going over to him said that the President of the Exchange had come to see him about the situation, and presented Mr. Thomas. I then clearly and graphically told of the events of the preceding few days and the absolute absence of all cash, money except that which I had loaned for the City Bank in the early morning. I remember that in his earnestness he said there were men there who would lose a right arm rather than have their credit effected and not be able to meet their obligations with their banks at the close of the Exchange.

"Mr. Stillman listened attentively to Mr. Thomas, and said:

"'Mr. Thomas, we have one of the greatest Secretaries of the Treasury in Mr. Cortelyou that this country has ever had; we have one of the most public spirited citizens in Mr. Morgan that this country has ever known, and Mr. Baker and I are his willing lieutenants. I want you to go to Mr. Morgan in this matter.' I remember that Mr. Thomas paused in a thoughtful manner, and then looking at Mr. Stillman, said very directly: 'Do I understand, Mr. Stillman, that you make this as a suggestion, or are we to act there by your direction?' He answered: 'By my direction.'

"Arriving at Mr. Morgan's office in a minute or two, Mr. Thomas's card was sent in to him. Immediately Mr. Perkins came out and said: 'Oh, Mr. Thomas, we have been made aware of your coming. Mr. Morgan is very much occupied, but he will see you in a few minutes.' It was 1:50 when we entered his banking house. While waiting we saw several representative men enter and go into Mr. Morgan's private office. Mr. Perkins again came out and said they were working on it and that the delay would not be longer than necessary. Mr. Thomas told him that we would wait, and at 2:13 the door opened and Mr. Morgan came out, followed by others. Advancing to Mr. Thomas, he said:

"'We are going to place $20,000,000 on the Exchange at low rates.' Mr. Thomas said: 'I desire to make a suggestion, and only as a suggestion, Mr. Morgan, that when you place the money you place it in the hands of several brokers rather than one.' Mr. Morgan said: 'I don't quite understand,' and immediately, 'Oh, I see. I see; that will be done.' We remained not more than half a minute after Mr. Morgan had spoken and crossed Broad Street to the Stock Exchange.

"On entering I asked the members who were crowding about the money post—there may have been two hundred there at that time—to give close attention to an announcement that the President would make. I remember distinctly the words he used: 'Be perfectly calm, gentlemen,' and he repeated it, 'everything is coming out all right.'

"There had been on the faces in this crowd of waiting brokers expressions of passive despair, but with this announcement there was a marvelous change and perfect order. Up to that time the market had been sinking. Stocks were being sold for what they would bring, and there was little or no desire to buy.

"I think not more than three or four minutes passed before at least four money brokers came into the crowd and loaned the sum of $5,000,000 each; however, I took no part in the loaning of this amount.

"Since May, 1897, I have represented the National City Bank, loaning its money on 'Change, and for at least twelve years, and perhaps longer, I have never loaned any of its money on the New York Stock Exchange at higher than 6 per cent. Mr. Stillman expressed to me his desire to conserve the public's interests in loaning even small amounts, and it has been the custom during periods of money stringency for the bank to lend a million or more in amounts of not over $100,000 to any one person or firm, so that the greatest good could be done to the greatest number. It is due to say that in ordinary times the bank lends in amounts from $10,000 upward."

IN CHARGE OF LEHIGH COAL.

Chase Now Vice President and General Manager of the Company.

Frederick M. Chase was elected Vice President and general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company yesterday, succeeding Samuel D. Warriner, who resigned to become President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The change goes into effect June 30.

Mr. Chase, who is now General Superintendent, has been with the company for thirty years, having the longest record of continuous service of any officer. He will take entire charge of mining operations at Wilkesbarre. Mr. Chase was also elected Vice President and general manager of Coxe Brothers & Co.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Question of the Timeliness of Protest Decided Against Importer.

A dispute between the customs authorities and Paski Brothers of New York, was decided yesterday partly in favor of the importers, but in the case of one protest filed by the firm, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled their contention, owing to the fact that the protest was not filed within ten days after liquidation, as required by the statute. The protests in question relate to importations of olives. They were assessed under Paragraph 284 of the Tariff act of 1897, but were asserted to be free of duty as fruits in brine, under Paragraph 500. The testimony showed that the importations consisted of black olives only, and the protests were therefore sustained except in one instance, in which it was shown that a letter addressed to the Collector by the attorneys for the protestants was received late on a Saturday afternoon, and signed for by the watchman on duty, although the letter had been mailed before closing hours. Judge Waite decided, however, that it was not in compliance with the law to leave the notice with a watchman or custodian of the building, citing a similar instance to the effect that a paper is said to be filed when it is delivered to a clerk or other officer, to be kept by him with the papers in a cause.

Because proper affidavits were filed with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the artistic merit as to a wooden bas relief and a chest imported by Koopman & Co., the board has ordered the free entry of the goods in question. They had been returned by the appraiser as artistic manufactures of wood and of furniture not more than 100 years old, and were assessed for duty at 35 cents and 45 ad valorem under Paragraph 218. The Collector is authorized accordingly.

DRY GOODS TRADE DULL.

But There Is No Shading of Prices to Stimulate Demand.

The usual week-end dullness that characterizes trading in the New York dry goods market was in evidence yesterday, and in the aggregate the day's business was rather small. Few out-of-town buyers were in the market, and important local buyers were conspicuously absent. Staple lines, as well as strictly seasonable goods, were in little demand.

Mail orders reflected a fairly heavy demand for filling-in purposes on certain lines, but taken as a whole the day's correspondence was disappointing from a business standpoint.

Wash goods slowed up somewhat yesterday, and pessimistic comments again emanated from certain quarters of the trade regarding the ultimate outcome of the season. Despite the doubts expressed, however, there was little inclination on the part of sellers to make concessions to stimulate the demand. White goods trading dropped off considerably from that of the previous day. Silks and ribbons shared in the general inactivity, and embroideries attracted very little attention. Laces moved in a fair way in the secondary markets. Seasonable lines of underwear and hosiery slumped badly. Notions also were marked by a lack of demand.

DOMESTIC POTTERIES ACTIVE.

New Orders Received in Fair Volume —Pressed Glass Trade Very Busy.

Trading in the New York crockery and glassware market during the week generally reflected the between-season lull in evidence in the majority of mercantile lines at this time. While certain factors in the trade are inclined to be pessimistic in the dullness of the present moment, the fact remains that business is considerably better than a year ago. The general feeling is that the coming season will be a good one.

Reports from the domestic potteries received by The Crockery and Glass Journal indicate general activity. Most of the potters have orders enough to keep going, and new business was received this week in fair volume. The pressed glass end of the trade is very busy preliminary to the annual shutdown. Some of the cut-glass factories are involved in labor difficulties, but coming at this season of the year, manufacturers are not greatly inconvenienced. The blown and stemware branches of the industry are still busy, and some lamp manufacturers have received sufficient orders to tide them over the dull season.

The import china business is practically over, and the majority of representatives are either abroad or preparing to go.

ADVERTISING MEN'S OUTING.

Representatives' Club Has a Day of Athletics at Travers Island.

Nearly 300 advertising men were on hand yesterday for the annual outing of the Representatives' Club at Travers Island. The grounds of the New York Athletic Club were used in the afternoon for a series of twelve events, including a baseball game, relay races, a potato race, and a three-legged race. A clambake followed in the evening.

The athletes were divided into two sides, wearing blue ribbons and pink, respectively, and they battled for a Roger Brothers' Silver Cup, presented by the International Silver Company, and for a wagon-load of individual prizes ranging from silk hats to chewing gum. There was a total of twelve events, and prizes were awarded in most of them to every entry. The most popular event of the day was the stein-emptying relay, which was won by the blue-ribbons after a series of bitterly contested heats. The other leading feature was the obstacle race, which was carried off by Jack Livingston and Albert Huth, both flying pink.

One who gained fame for his speed in the walking race was F. W. Nye, who is a son of the late Bill Nye.

268 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 268 business failures in the United States during the week, against 197 for the previous week and 212, 178, 213, and 234 for the corresponding weeks of 1911 to 1908. The Middle States had 92, New England 28, Southern 36, Western 47, Northwestern 15, and Pacific Western 21. Canada had 21, against 39 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Gould Lines Stop for a Funeral.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—All the street cars in Richmond, Petersburg, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk, and other places in Frank J. Gould's electric railway system were stopped one minute today during the funeral of William Northrup, Gould's manager, who was fatally injured by crashing his automobile on high gear. Helen Miller Gould attended the funeral.

BUSINESS NOTES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Company, held in New London, Conn., the following officers were elected: President, Brooks Morgan, Atlanta, Ga.; Vice President, A. G. Stritzmans, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, W. M. Brownell, New York City; Treasurer, G. P. Washburn, Brockton, Mass.; General Counsel, Cornelius W. Wickersham, New York City. Among the Directors of the company elected are J. B. Francke, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Oswald Schmidt, Davenport, Iowa; W. S. Fazen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank Ilen, Clinton, Iowa; W. D. Morris, Chicago; D. L. Manchester, Sioux Falls, S. D., and E. B. Graves, Washington, D. C.

Advices from Whitney, N. C., tell of the perfected organization of the Southern Aluminum Company by a party of French capitalists, who take made an attractive offer to the North Carolina Electric and Power Company of New York for the hydro-electric plant in construction on the Yadkin River and a portion of the surrounding lands. The proposed company will manufacture aluminium, and will be capitalized at $5,000,000.

RUBBER MARKET STRONG.

Scarcity of English Stocks Makes Shorts Run to Cover.

The New York crude rubber market has shown considerable strength in the last few days in sympathy with the London market. The scarcity of stocks available in the English market, because of the dock worker's strike has caused activity on the part of shorts to cover their needs, and under the stimulus of the increased demand, prices have shown a marked upward tendency. In the local market the effect of the activity in London has forced the price of up-river fine several cents above the quotations of a week or ten days ago, this rubber yesterday commanding a price of $1.12@$1.13 for future delivery, and upwards of $1.14 for spot or nearby delivery, according to age.

The rising market has stimulated activity on the part of domestic manufacturers of rubber goods, and according to one of the most prominent traders in the market, a greatly improved business has resulted. The activity so far has been general, with manufacturers of automobile tires the heaviest buyers. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the market is expected to retain its present strength for some time.

According to cable advices from London, several hundred tons of crude rubber is lying aboard ship waiting for the dock workers strike. The auction scheduled for Tuesday last was postponed because of the inability to land the rubber, and it is believed that the date of the next auction is entirely dependent upon the course of the strike. When the trouble is settled, it is said to be highly probable that a single auction will be held, at which a record offering will be placed on sale. The effect of the disposal of the accumulation on the crude rubber markets of the world is problematical, but the opinion is expressed by certain important factors that the need of consumers is growing in proportion to the size of the supplies held up, and that no material weakening of prices will result.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS SHOWN.

European Dress Goods Exhibited Here to Stimulate American Exports.

A widely assorted collection of sample pieces of cotton, woolen, and silk dress goods, curtains, nets, and other merchandise imported into Argentina from various European countries is now on exhibition in the library of the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street. The collection was made at the instance of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, by R. M. Bartleman, American Consul at Buenos Aires, and was forwarded to the association by the bureau with a view to stimulating the exportation of American merchandise to that country. The samples are accompanied by notes telling in what country they were manufactured, the character of the goods, and the duties levied on them. The pieces are of sufficient size to permit a careful analysis, and it was said yesterday that a number of domestic manufacturers or their representatives had already taken advantage of the opportunity offered. It is generally believed that since American manufacturers can now produce certain grades of these goods at prices that permit fair competition with English, French, and German merchandise, the opportunity to study competitive fabrics at close range will be an important factor in the stimulation of future American trade with Argentina.

The collection will be on exhibition daily between 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. for the next week or so, after which it will be forwarded to other textile centres. A general invitation has been extended by the association to manufacturers, representatives, and the trade press to examine the collection.

FOOD EXPORTS FALL.

Also Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Cotton in Bulk More, but Value Less.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There was a decided falling off in exports of breadstuffs, cattle, hogs and sheep, and meat and dairy products from the United States in May, compared with the same month last year. Cotton and cottonseed oil showed increases in quantity, though the total values were lower. The following export figures were made public by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day:

BREADSTUFFS—May, 1911, $6,483,905; May, 1912, $6,534,464. Eleven months ending May, 1911, $106,704,325; eleven months ending May, 1912, $106,386,146.

COTTONSEED OIL—May, 1911, 22,872,907 pounds, ($1,644,702); May, 1912, 25,101,520 pounds, ($1,467,482); eleven months ending May, 1911, 266,316,316 pounds, ($15,787,041); eleven months ending May, 1912, 283,727,974 pounds, ($23,061,966.)

CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP—May, 1911, $1,836,011; May, 1912, $176,207; eleven months ending May, 1911, $11,147,833; eleven months ending May, 1912, $2,022,064.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS—May, 1911, $13,582,723; May, 1912, $11,378,111; eleven months ending May, 1911, $118,597,562; eleven months ending May, 1912, $124,320,426.

COTTON—May, 1911, 308,642 bales, ($23,782,186;) May, 1912, 368,765 bales, ($21,322,428;) eleven months ending May, 1911, 5,642,418 bales, ($372,907,925;) eleven months ending May, 1912, 10,486,143 bales, ($595,464,807.)

MINERAL OIL—May, 1911, 126,364,888 gallons, ($9,723,189;) May, 1912, 117,348,626 gallons, ($12,174,961;) eleven months ending May, 1911, 1,364,949,880 gallons, ($83,376,094;) eleven months ending May, 1912, 1,456,046,727 gallons, ($94,114,740.)

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

Business continues to expand conservatively but steadily, with accumulating signs of a year of more than average activity. Elements of the situation which have been heretofore prominent are being largely ignored, and business sentiment centres in the increasing confidence created by the steadily maintained industrial activity, the improving conditions in merchandising, and the brightening outlook for the crops. Both East and West, these are multiplying evidences of the widening scope of financial and industrial recovery from past depression. The prevailing excellent weather is one of the present factors of the situation that are working for greater trade distribution and for works of construction. Reports from the leading cities all speak of a normal development of business, often in excess of anticipations.

Satisfactory progress is making in the dry goods market in most of its branches, and the retail trade is likewise for the season. Shoe manufacturers still report a full volume of new business. Leather is dull but firm. Hides show an easier tendency. Railroad earnings in the first week of June increased 2.6 per cent. The foreign trade continues heavy; in the latest week the record for the Port of New York shows a total of $54,420,197, against $51,938,997 last year, and $37,780,584 in 1910. Exports were $16,171,289, comparing with $15,783,628 in 1911, but nearly $4,000,000 heavier than in 1910.

Bradstreet's says:

Crop advices considered as a whole are favorable, and industrial operations, particularly in the iron and steel trade, are active, but trade reports manifest irregular tendencies, and it is difficult to select a comprehensive that would be sufficiently comprehensive and descriptive of conditions throughout the entire country. Still, by and large, the trade is generally speaking progressing, though it seems certain that current distribution by the larger interests is not as large as a month ago, weather delayed as well as midseason influences having retarding effects. In the West, where clearances sales by jobbers have been featured, dry goods houses have done a big week's business, though Chile Valley points are prone to be unsatisfactorily in the North-west. Crop conditions are good, the cut-worm has decreased. Reports from the Southwest indicate that trade, on the whole, has decreased, and Southern advices are not by any means satisfactory, but in the far Northwest, hence to the Pacific Coast, business appears to be good in the East trade is held back by changeable weather, and by the fact that jobbers are preparing for forthcoming preinventory sales, awaiting which retail dealers prefer to buy on a so-called hand-to-mouth basis. Retail trade in Detroit has been aided by relatively favorable temperatures, but these have been sufficiently changeable to prevent really free distribution. Apparently retail dealers have enjoyed anything but a good normal Spring season, and in consequence discount sales seem quite numerous in the East and elsewhere. Moreover, retail dealers are disposed to keep stocks down to the bone, wherefore reorders are not of conspicuous proportions, though it must be said that this very attitude causes insistent demand for prompt delivering of goods heretofore ordered. On the other hand, there is some leaning on Fall account, and in some lines of textiles offerings for next Spring indicate that sellers are very firm in their views as to prices. As matters now stand, the crop situation is relatively favorable.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENTAL COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Massachusetts Monumental Company, dealer in monuments at 437 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Camolli Bros. Co., $180; Chioldi Brothers, $900, and Phelps & Black, $370. Judge Hand appointed William C. Foster receiver, bond $4,500. The liabilities are about $15,000 and nominal assets $14,250.

SHAPIRO & CO.—A petition has been filed against Louis Shapiro and Jacob Werter, who compose the firm of L. Shapiro & Co., manufacturers of fancy vests and clothing specialties at 317 and 319 Broadway, by these creditors: Henry P. Walker, $75; Wiertz Silk Manufacturing Company, $423, and W. J. Greger, $10. Judge Hand appointed Nicholas Kelley receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $3,700 in stock and accounts, and authorized him to continue business ten days.

ROSENBERG BROTHERS & POWELL.—A petition has been filed against Rosenberg Brothers & Powell, (corporation,) manufacturer of dresses and costumes at 36 West Eighteenth Street, by these creditors: Jane M. Powell, $1,334; Henry Powell, $500, and Marrin Thread Company, $30. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $3,000.

S. FRIEDMAN & CO.—A petition has been filed against Solomon Friedman and Joseph Jacobs, who compose the firm of S. Friedman & Co., wholesale dealers in feathers at 548 Broadway, by these creditors: Joseph L. Kopelman, $150; Illustrated Milliner, $125, and Harriet Polekaff, $125. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver. The liabilities are $20,000 and assets $5,000.

CHARLES DEARNBAUM.—A petition has been filed against Charles Dearnbaum, trading as Charles Dearnbaum & Co., manufacturer of dresses and waists at 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Harry C. Graham, $217; Robert L. Stebbins, $87, and Aaron Rosin $486. The liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $3,000.

ESSEX FURNITURE CO.—A petition has been filed against the Essex Furniture Company of 140 Essex Street by these creditors: Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Company, $1,000; Imperial Metal Bed Company, $40, and Metropolitan Mirror Works, $200. Judge Hand appointed Malville H. Cane receiver. The liabilities are said to be $8,000 and assets $7,000.

ABRAHAM GERSON.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Garson, dealer in jewelry at 25 Maiden Lane, by these creditors: Louis Adler, $497; Schitt & Co., $75, and William Wortzman, $119.

LOTHAIR RICH.—A petition has been filed against Lothair Rich, dealer in jewelry at 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, by these creditors: J. R. Wood & Sons, $241; Moskowitz Brothers, $99; Charles Kahn, $195. The assets are estimated at $1,000.

GIUSEPPI DERRICO of 333 East 110th Street has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,592, and no assets.

DORA DAVID, milliner, has filed a petition with liabilities $1,113, and no assets.

EDWARD KOLBER.—Schedules of Edward Kolber, shoe dealer, 11 Avenue C, show liabilities $10,300, and assets, $6,677.

AARON S. BOCK.—Schedules of Aaron S. Bock, baker, 79 Ridge Street, show liabilities $9,705, and assets $5,975.

BROADWAY JEWELRY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Broadway Jewelry Company of 377 Broadway, show liabilities $8,436, and assets $3,855.

THE HEALY RESTAURANT COMPANY of 9 West Thirty-second Street is reported as asking an extension of time from creditors, and at a meeting of creditors the matter was referred to the sub-committee on adjustments, receiverships, and insolvencies of the Advisory Board of the Hotel Purveyors' Alliance to make an examination and report what should be done with the business. The liabilities are reported to be $15,000. The assets, consisting mostly of the lease of the entire building 9 West Thirty-second Street, the restaurant equipment, and supplies.

C. & W. LUMBER COMPANY.—William L. Willitch, doing business as the C. & W. Lumber Company, wholesale dealer in lumber, 18 Broadway, has made an assignment to Louis Strouse. He was formerly a salesman for John Caldcarb, who made him a partner on April 1, 1906, as the C. & W. Lumber Company. They dissolved partnership in 1908, and Mr. Willitch continued under the old style. His statement of Jan. 1, 1911, showed assets of $30,000 and liabilities of $11,000.

SOLOMON TULLMAN, dealer in woolens, 140 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Aaron Aaront. A petition is filed against him on Thursday, and Judge Hand yesterday appointed Mr. Aaront custodian. The liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day by James S. Kelly of Cambridge, a salesman. Liabilities $10,743, with no assets, and Julia L. Conley of Boston, dressmaker. Liabilities $9,141; assets, $1,926.

An involuntary petition has been filed against the Methuen Hat Works of Methuen at the instance of three creditors whose claims amount to $6,537.

Abraham Wolff of Lowell has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors, whose claims amount to $1,824.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amador, Manuel E.—E. Amador, $21,805.

Alleway, Henry C.—C. Thrall et al., $5,673.

Armstrong, Paul—J. Young, $6,153.

Bernstein, Solomon, and Louis Siegelm—Standard Ice Cream Co., costs, $316.

Behn, Adolph—J. W. Bermant, costs, $106.

Byrne, James E.—W. Mullaly et al., $6,077.

Brewer, John—L. Kossel, $278.

Buell, Daniel A.—F. Hartley, $153.

Blumers, William—A. Loscalzo, $320.

Carlough, Sarah E., administratrix—Conforti Excavating and Foundation Co., cost, $108.

Charleson, John E.—C. W. Hahn Inc., $170.

Carter, Thecra—Brentmore Realty Co., $143.

Cary, Walter R.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $176.

Corridec, Crescenzo—David Stevenson Brewing Co., $915.

Donnelly, Elizabeth M., executrix—H. Kopp, $1,014.

Dubroff, Jacob S.—A. Pignataro, $1,105.

Dula, Robert B.—New York Transportation Co., $243.

Ehrenfeld, Morton—A. Gahren, $1,658.

Fischer, Nathan—Cooperman & Springer, $741.

Frank, Jacob—L. Mittler et al., costs, $108.

Goll, Conrad L.—R. A. Bachia & Co., $131.

Heywang, Charles G.—A. Hodgson, $353.

Heaht, Frank J.—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $230.

Samet—Same, $380.

Hochstein, Louis, and Abraham Feldman—Vanderveer Crossing, Inc., costs, $537.

Same—Same, costs, $400.

Harper, William—D. H. Harper, $2,583.

Hogan, Jane A.—J. Bergen, $364.

Hellman, Morris—Lachman & Jacobi of New York, $125.

Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—J. Heilman, $173.

Same—H. J. Koeller Sporting Goods Company, $976.

Leanon, Patrick H.—M. Isenberg, $284.

Liberman, Blask and Lena—Empire Moulding Company, $306.

Lapoint, William W.—J. Hogan, $186.

Levy, Abraham—National Nassau Bank of New York, $1,000.

McGarry, Mary, administratrix—Wetherbee & Wood, costs, $123.

Masset, Anthony, Mary Masset and Barbara Mueller—L. Wechter, $349.

Munger, Charles A.—C. W. Jacobs et al., $382.

Mandel, David—E. Robbins et al., costs, $180.

Marx, Sidney J.—S. W. Peck, $764.

Morris, Andrew R.—Strathman Automatic Company, $771.

Macksoud, Alexander J.—E. M. Bangs, $185.

Miller, Rose—Woolpit, Inc., $200.

Marlich, Alfred—P. M. Delaney, $150.

Mawhinney, Thomas—S. Bender, $406.

Nevins, Thomas A., J. Wilson et al., costs, $105.

Nelson, Sarah—T. F. McLaughlin, $362.

Rogers, Solomon—Conron Brothers, $118.

Rosenberg, Samuel—S. Jacobs et al., $237.

Remsen, Frederick J.—J. S. Ullman et al., $1,007.

Schader, Martin—A. H. Landeker, $740.

Sonneberg Rose—M. Golomb, $330.

Schneider, Morris—L. Barth & Co., $218.

Smith, Charles—Royal Table Co., $158.

Sloan, Louis, and American Bonding Co.—P. Schreiber, $1,020.

Toher, Patrick—H. Toher, $640.

Vitelli, Antonio—A. Savarese et al., $174.

Vondersmith, Samuel E.—Blumberg, $413.

Walch, Clarence E. and Florence M.—A. W. McCann, Jr., $593.

Wiener, Henry—Meyer & Lange, $185.

Young, John A.—T. Moffhen, $2,010.

Westown Realty Co.—W. Dizen et al., $1,983.

Covering & Supply Co.—Rutland Fire Clay Co., $958.

United States Health & Accident Ins. Co.—E. Popovitz, $505.

Pennsylvania Orchard & Farm Development Co. —United Lithe. & Printing Co., $470.

A. & M. Mfg. Co.—Ruthrauff & Ryan, $161.

J. J. Hirsch Bat Co.—S. Stein, $190.

Rival Gas & Electric Fixtures Supply Co.—B. Burger, $412.

Same—Same, $622.

Same—V. Kutschuck, $1,034.

Same—B. Burger, $1,134.

Same—Same, $4,769.

Same—East Side Metal Spinning Co., $12,821.

Suburban Investment Co.—F. Van Valck, $404.

McKinley Storage & Van Co. and Walter F. Magill—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $413.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that on which judgment was filed:

Greenwich Investing Co.—T. Connolly, Feb. 29, 1912, $388.

Hadden, Fred C.—S. Finkelstein et al., Oct. 6, 1911, (vacated,) $300.

Lester, Abraham—E. Freund et al. May 9, 1912, $154.

Verstandig, Abraham—L. Schenwetter, Sept. 27, 1911, $125.

Society di Mutuo Soccorso Barbieri Italiani dello Stato di New York—C. Perrico et al. May 28, 1912, $267.

Brown, Rose—S. Floersheimer, Feb. 7, 1912, $1,400.

Bischoff, Henry, and William J. Becker—E. Gericke, March 9, 1910, $1,004.

Same—Same, June 15, 1912, $111.

Edwards, Richard L., Jr., and Robert D. Walker—National Newark Banking Co., June 3, 1912, $200.

Goldsmith Bros.—Durable Toy and Novelty Co., April 15, 1912, $117.

Hicks, Rose T.—Tiffany & Co., April 12, 1912, $330.

Lowe, William J. S.—J. Armstrong, April 15, 1912, $371.

Mosser, William—A. Lewis, Dec. 13, 1901, $364.

Mandel, Edward, and William Frieder—E. A. Sands—April 19, 1912, $916.

National Surety Co.—Empire State Surety Co., May 29, 1912, $164.

Sander, Isidore—Sharp & Dohme, April 20, 1911, $113.

Tyler, Frank J.—Wessling Corrugating Co., May 21, 1912, $172.

Rosenberg, Julius—I. Goldsmith, Nov. 29, 1911, (vacated,) $239.

Camille, Antonia, and Francesco Grimaldi—People, &c., Nov. 23, 1911, (vacated,) $500.

Schmidt, George and David—M. Rothenberg, June 8, 1912, (vacated,) $17,887.

Voorhies, Harry—S. Abbott, July 8, 1904, (cancelled,) $168.

New York-Pennsylvania Real Estate Associates —J. T. Shipman, Dec. 22, 1911, (reversed,) $5,217.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Fall with Needed Rains—Cotton Up—Coffee Stronger.

Wheat drops to new low levels for the movement due to beneficial rains over much of the producing area. Corn and oats react with wheat and on satisfactory weather conditions. Provisions show heaviness in sympathy with grain. Cottonseed oil is inactive, displaying little feature either in the way of speculative or consuming conditions. Cotton again rises substantially. The foreign spot market shows strength, with domestic spot values well maintained. Heavy rains in the East are a factor. Coffee is firmer, with higher cables and less selling pressure.

WHEAT.

Recessions of from 1c to 2c per bushel were scored in all wheat markets yesterday, the maximum decline again occurring in the Chicago July option. There was pressure discerned from the opening of the market, with fractional declines registered then, and as the day progressed these were enlarged upon, the low quotations being recorded at the close. Liquidation was in evidence, with bearish sentiment more pronounced due largely to reasonable weather conditions.

Further rains were noted through Nebraska, Iowa, and parts of Kansas, while the prospects favored the precipitation extending over the Central West and the Ohio Valley States. Furthermore, nearly all sections of the Spring wheat belt received rainfall, showers and light to moderate rain was noted in parts of the Canadian Northwest. It did not seem as though the selling was based on the belief that any particular drought had been relieved, but that the rainfall would go a good way toward allaying apprehension for the immediate future.

Estimates as to the ultimate yields of wheat continue to assume large proportions with the decline in values. The Modern Miller claims that Kansas has prospects of 80,000,000 bushels and Nebraska 50,000,000 bushels. Other optimistic authorities claimed that, with the abundant subsoil moisture in the Northwest, the average deterioration figured on in the June report, which indicated a crop of 286,000,000 bushels, may not be encountered, so that the yield may approximate close to 300,000,000 bushels. Of course, the trying periods are still ahead of the Spring wheat crop; in fact, harvesting weather for the Winter wheat yield will bear watching, but in the meantime there is little public support, and the high level of prices as compared with a year tends to induce caution among outsiders.

The Liverpool market was steady, but devoid of special feature. World's wheat exports were estimated at 12,852,000 bushels, against 10,300,000 bushels last week and 10,960,000 bushels last year. This estimate principally Bradstreet's exports for the week of 6,632,000 bushels, against 6,009,000 bushels last week and 2,000,000 bushels a year ago. Argentine shipments for this week were 2,906,000 bushels, against 2,824,000 bushels last year; Indian, 2,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels and Australian, 864,000 bushels, against 752,000 bushels last year.

Cash and flour demand continues quiet. Export sales of 34,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat were reported. Interior receipts for the week were 1,874,000 bushels, against 1,924,000 bushels last year.

Cash No. 2 red wheat quoted at $1.13½, cost, insurance, and freight, domestic basis, and $1.13½, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, and No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.21½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.18½.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—There were substantial declines scored during the session. With wheat the opening was slightly lower, and pressure steadily vinerassed. Scattered complaints of insect damage were received from Nebraska, with further reports of the plant being late and of somewhat higher temperatures being desired, but offsetting this was the prospect of the latter bringing relieving moisture. Large professionals liquidated freely. Receipts are still fair, and those for the week total 5,600,000 bushels, against 4,741,000 bushels last year. Cash demand is fair. Argentine exports were 6,750,000 bushels, against none last year. Bradstreet's exports were 73,000 bushels, against 60,000 bushels a year ago.

Cash No. 2 corn was quoted at 62½c, free on board, afloat for export.

OATS.—The list showed heaviness. Rains in the West and Central West were regarded as favorable, as was the precipitation in the Northwest. The decline in other grains had influence. Large Western interests bought freely at the decline. Sentiment was mixed. Cash demand is fair and receipts light. Cash Standards quoted at 40¾c.; No. 2 white, 41¼c.; No. 3 white, 40¾c.

PROVISIONS.

Trade was fairly active at slightly lower levels. Hog values were slightly higher, but this was offset by the declines in grain. Cash trade is quiet.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.13⅝	$1.12¾	$1.13	$1.14
Sept	.....	.....	1.04	1.04⅝
Dec	.....	.....	1.04	1.04⅝
CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.				
Wheat—				
July	1.01⅜	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00⅛
Sept	1.04⅜	1.04	1.04⅛	1.05⅞
Dec	1.06⅝	1.06	1.06¼	1.06
Corn—				
July	.74⅜	.73¼	.73¼	.74⅛
Sept	.72⅝	.71⅞	.71⅞	.72⅝
Dec	.65¼	.65	.65	.65⅜
Oats—				
July	.50⅜	.49⅛	.49⅞	.50¼
Sept	.41⅞	.40⅝	.40⅝	.41¾
Dec	.41¾	.41⅛	.41⅛	.42
Lard—				
July	10.97½	10.80	10.90	10.97½
Sept	11.17½	11.10	11.10	11.17½
Oct	11.25	11.17½	11.17½	11.25
Ribs—				
July	10.52½	10.47½	10.47½	10.55
Sept	10.70	10.65	10.65	10.72½
Pork—				
July	18.62½	18.50	18.50	18.67½
Sept	19.25	19.10	19.12½	19.27½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade if anything was less interesting. For a time the strength in cotton restricted pressure, but this was counterbalanced by easier grain and provision markets. Demand was lacking, and scattered selling caused small declines.

Large blocks of oil have been frequently offered at about 6 points over the market, which tends to depress the buying sentiment, although the actual pressure from those quarters is not pronounced. The consuming trade is still quiet. It has been pointed out that some of the better grades of oil which commanded a premium of 1c per pound recently can now be obtained at about ½c per pound premium, this reflecting the quiet demand from compound lard sources.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	6.65	6.90
Sept	.....	.....	6.90	6.90
July	6.99	6.91	6.99	6.92
August	7.05	7.01	7.05	7.02
September	7.14	7.13	7.11	7.12
October	.....	.....	7.06	7.06
November	.....	.....	6.65	6.65
December	6.83	6.80	6.81	6.82
January	.....	.....	6.61	6.62

COTTON.

A larger business transpired yesterday and again the increased activity accompanied a higher set of quotations. Firmness in the undertone was discerned at the start when gains of from 6 to 8 points were registered, and, while there

BANKERS ON RECORD AGAINST PUJO INQUIRY

Deprecate Attempt to Exact Disclosures of Confidential Relations with Customers.

SIR EDMUND WALKER WARNS

Corporations Will Find Their Profit Lies in Dealing Fairly with the People, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—The New York State Bankers' Association went on record this morning by a unanimous vote of its convention as believing that the relations between bankers and customers are confidential and sacred, and deprecating the attempt of the Pujo Committee to exact disclosures of these relations with the banks.

The convention had just been called to order when Fred W. Hyde of Jamestown rose and asked for the appointment of a special committee to consider the demands of the Congressional investigation and to report resolutions expressing the sense of the convention. The plan was adopted by the convention and the President named Mr. Hyde, H. B. Boardman of Schenectady, and D. W. Tomlinson of Batavia as the committee. The committee reported just before the close of the session as follows:

Whereas, That the New York State Bankers' Association has considered the recent request made by a committee appointed by the Federal House of Representatives for information respecting dealings between banks and their customers, involving a disclosure of transactions generally regarded as confidential.

Resolved, That this association deprecates the unfounded assertions that any bank in this State is opposed to proper investigation by the duly constituted authorities or to the disclosure to them of any kind of and all dealings, that this association has always urged and does approve the most rigid scrutiny by proper visitation as well as the strict enforcement of all laws pertaining to the conduct of banking business.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that both the Federal and State banks are conservatively and well conducted and that the supervision provided by existing laws is adequate. That Federal and State officials have complete power of inquiry and have at all times information in respect to any and every transaction in any bank, and that the principle that dealings with customers shall be deemed confidential, and information in respect thereto shall be withheld until due process of law, or the consent of those whose interests may be prejudiced, shall first be obtained, is proper and wise.

Resolved, That the interest of those engaged in and representing the great industrial and financial affairs of the country are conserved and promoted by a scrupulous enforcement of the established usages of withholding any disclosure to third parties except when compulsory, and that hasty criticism or ill advised attacks upon the long settled practice of banks, tends only to disturb business relations and to injure the merchant and the manufacturer.

Resolved, That this state association advocates a demand for the strictest fidelity and the most rigid regard for law on the part of those charged with the high trust of conducting banking business, and urges that no changes in the law shall be proposed without opportunity for deliberate and careful consideration by the representatives of the banks who are deeply interested in a sound and conservative monetary system, and in prudent and adequate limitations upon their administration.

Mr. Hyde read the resolutions and without any comment the convention passed them unanimously.

Sir Edmund Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce addressed the convention on "Banking as a Public Service." George Allen, Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking, made a formal address on "Agricultural Development and Education," which was followed by an informal talk by Edwin Walter Kemmerer, Professor of Economics and Finance at Cornell University, on the "Coming Development of Agricultural Credits."

The convention elected the officers nominated yesterday: Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill for President; R. H. Treman of Ithaca for Vice President, and Charles L. Schenk of Brooklyn for Treasurer.

Charge Against Branch Banks.

A little diversion from the orderly routine character of the convention was caused by a plan to amend the constitution in regard to broadening rules for admission to membership. As the provision read some of the members thought that it would admit branches of banks to full membership and vote in the association. Some interesting talk about the possibility that a big New York bank, with thirty branches, might come into some session of a convention where there were only a few present and do about as it pleased, led to a charge by A. W. Thompson of the Rondout National Bank of Kingston that these bank branches go into neighborhoods and locate near established banks, get a share of the local deposits and send them down to New York, while failing to extend banking accommodation to the locality. This charge was denied by representatives of banks having branches. It was finally decided to so amend the constitution that branch banks do not vote at conventions, but may have all the other privileges of membership on payment of a fee of $10 each.

The Corn Exchange Bank of New York is the only bank that has branches approaching the number named. It recently sent out a membership for all its separate branches in the American Bankers' Association.

Relation of Banks to Farmers.

George E. Allen, in his address on "Agriculture and Banking," said the diversity of soil and of climate in New York, with its thirty millions of acres of country land, was advantageous but complicated the problem of agricultural education. It would take thirty years to complete the work of agricultural surveys needed to put such education on a complete scientific basis. The fundamental unit of farming in fertile regions, he said, was the homestead farm and the independent farmer, with whom the bankers must cultivate closer business relations. There were some opportunities for sizeable investments by outsiders in large agricultural developments, including the raising of beef cattle and sheep, forestry, and inland fish culture. A new committee had been appointed by the New York State Bankers' Association on Agricultural Development and Education, consisting of Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, R. H. Treman of Ithaca, and George E. Allen.

Mr. Allen said the real ambition of Myron T. Herrick, in taking the Ambassadorship to France, was to make a close study of banking in Europe in its relation to agriculture, so that on his return to the United States he may help lead the movement for some definite plan here. "E. H. Chamberlain, a Texas banker, is also in Europe making a special study of land and banks at his own expense.

Prof. Kemmerer, in talking of agricultural credits, said that at present the short time agricultural loan was practically unknown in this country, but we were bound to develop a system of farm credits. The mounting cost of land was helping about intensive farming, he said, and this required more capital. Farming now was conducted on a cash basis with comparatively small capital. Hereafter the farmer would have to conduct his business with the use of credit just as the small merchants did, and it would be to the benefit both of the farmer and banker.

Sir Edmund Walker's Warning.

The address of Sir Edmund Walker on banking as a public service evidently made a profound impression on the convention, and he was frequently applauded. As the head of one of the great central branch banking institutions of Canada, and with a world-wide reputation as a financier, his carefully put warning, that men of big financial institutions cannot longer depend too much upon artificial legal rights in the face of social unrest and change everywhere, was seriously received. His reference to the influence of the demagogue who urged that long established principles of law were not binding if the people wished otherwise caused the assembled bankers generally to look at each other and nod assent.

Sir Edmund said, in part:

"The conversion of China to a republic, the establishment of old age pensions, workmen's insurance and a minimum wage in Great Britain, the growing strength of the social democrats in Germany, the initiative, referendum and recall, and still later the proposed recall of decisions and recall of Judges in the United States, all in half a decade, are striking evidence of what a world harnessed by steam and electricity for the purposes of communication is likely to essay.

"The spirit of unrest evident in many countries is as we know working at the roots of established institutions wherever they exist, whether public, semi-public, or private.

"Unfortunately the result of communication is not necessarily to make men wiser; it mainly tends to make them more alike—to spread abroad ideas both of wisdom and of folly.

Urges Fair Dealing.

"It is clear that the industrial work of the world will continue to be done by the aid of capital invested through corporations. Socialists may have in mind different machinery for the same purpose, but as bankers we are not likely to disagree as to the function in society of the joint stock corporation. It is true, however, that proper relations between such corporations and the public need to be established. The basis of such relations ought to be arrived at by the exercise of good nature and common sense, and especially by the determination on both sides to insist on fair dealing. No matter what may be the rights under its charter of any corporation performing a public service or dealing in an article of wide consumption, its true interest and final profit will be found in dealing fairly with the people, and no matter how great the profit exacted in the past, or how complete the monopoly established, the people will only do well by themselves and secure justice when they confine themselves to punishing acts that are criminal, and not when they legislate so as to destroy property legally created and in innocent hands.

"The demagogue, remembering that votes count, and that the modern State is governed not by the wisdom of statesmen but by the mere desire of the majority, urges the people to conclude that the decisions of the Supreme Court, or for that matter, I suppose, the ten commandments have no binding force if the people wish otherwise.

"The main cause of the popular distrust of corporations is doubtless the illegal, or doubtfully legal, and in any event unjust acts, of many powerful corporations. But almost as powerful a cause has been the exaction from the public quite legally of an abnormal profit merely because the tariff on a partial monopoly made it possible to exact such a profit. Now the attitude of this latter type of corporation is just that inherited from the earliest owners of monopolies or franchises granted by the King. They are making use of rights granted to them by the State, and if what they do is legal, who, they ask, has the right to complain?

"But there have been men in all ages wise enough to know that this is not good reasoning. Whatever may at any moment be the artificial basis of society, the only permanence lies in fair dealing.

"It is true that men will never agree precisely as to what is fair, and that enterprise would die if men did not keenly desire to make money. But there is a measure of reason in most men which should show them when they are exacting an abnormal profit merely because they have the power. For when they are doing so there is danger. In the face of modern discussion and legislation much less reliance can be placed in mere legal rights than in the past."

Methods of Extending Credit.

Sir Edmund spoke at length of the methods in Canada and in the United States used by banks in extending service to communities, answering particularly the criticisms that have been made of great institutions like his own, that their heads are so far removed from the local branches that communities do not get sympathetic treatment. In this connection he said he fancied that the men who head the Canadian banks are just as selfish as other bankers, but they had at least learned that the only safe plan for preserving the right granted by the people to carry on the business of banking is to give them the best possible service in banking. For the public spirit shown by bankers of both countries he said:

"Whatever may be thought of the peculiar merits of the two systems of distributing loanable capital, and this I fancy is the most important service to the people that we can perform, it cannot be urged by the corporation basis that it is not well done in both countries. Well done does not, however, mean that it is desirable that it should be easy to secure money. It is just as much our duty to refuse at one time as to comply at another. In performing this service, therefore, more important even than the possession of the required loanable capital is the ability to judge as to the soundness of credit.

"My main purpose in addressing you is to urge, not merely because modern democracy is sure to demand it, but because from any point of consideration it is the wisest course, that we bankers, in the study of whatever reforms are necessary, think of our business as a more or less public service, for the conduct of which we are somewhat responsible to the community in which we live as well as to our shareholders."

After the close of the final convention session the bankers were taken to Niagara Falls on special electric cars for a trip through the Gorge and dinner at the Clifton House on the Canadian side.

TRAVELERS DEMAND REFORM.

Want Longer Sheets and Hotel Roller Towels Abolished.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 14.—A State State Inspector of Hotels, nine-foot sheets and abolishment of the roller towels in hotels are among the reforms demanded by the State convention of United Commercial Travelers in session in this city.

The travelers complain that the seven-foot sheets used in hotels allow the blankets, which in some cases are not changed frequently enough, to come in contact with the face and aid in spreading diseases. Resolutions were adopted urging laws to cover the subjects.

The convention will close to-morrow with a big street parade, in which it is expected that more than 2,000 will participate, and with an afternoon of field sports.

At the final session to-day Walter M. Winn of Utica was elected Grand Counselor; D. B. Mann of Brooklyn, Grand Senior Counselor; R. S. Tucker, Troy, Grand Conductor; C. F. Warnke, Past Grand Counselor; C. A. Hebbard, Rochester, Grand Secretary; R. A. Deenreest, Albany, Grand Treasurer; J. B. Spencer, Syracuse, Grand Page; J. M. Weekes, Jr., Watertown, Grand Sentinel. A. A. Gillette, Buffalo, will be appointed Grand Chaplain.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. McMahon, misses' suits, coats; M. Clements, representing; Mrs. Fifer, representing; Broadway and 10th; Wolcott; Miss B. M. Cott, millinery, ladies' hats; Miss Dougherty, millinery; Imperial.

Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Wolf, laces; 377 Broadway.

Rentsch Bros. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. J. Rosheck, linens, laces, notions, furn. goods; 45 E. 17th.

Peerless Fashion Stores Co., Asheville, N. C.; Mr. Cohen, linen suits, dresses; 15 E. 20th.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Schultz, hats, untrimmed; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; 621 Broadway.

Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dep't.; 51 Leonard.

Moyer Bros., Youngstown, Ohio; M. Moyer, dry goods; Cadillac.

Burkes, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; A. P. Smith, notions; 20 West 22d (Albert).

Hess, F. W. & Son, Chicago, Ill.; J. Hess, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Zodom & Son, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Zodom, corsets; Broadway Central.

Ash, B. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Hort, waists; Pierrepont.

Graff, H., Chicago, Ill.; coats, suits; 7 West 22d.

Samuels, Edward; Chicago, Ill.; coats; 7 West 22d.

Houston, J. A., Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Daly, dress goods silks; Great Northern.

Jacoby Bros., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Cohen, dry goods; 13 East 22d (Great Northern).

Jaffe Bros. & Levinson Co., Norfolk, Va.; L. L. Jaffe, dry goods; York.

Murphy, Great & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. O'Shaughnessy, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard, York.

MANUFACTURERS' ATTENTION.
We are open for large quantities of lingerie lawn and wash silk waists; also lingerie and wash dresses and linen suits and coats at a price. Call with samples of jobs Tuesday, June 18th, at 9 A. M.
THE DRY GOODS ALLIANCE,
76 Spring St., New York.

YOUNG man, with several years' experience in selling cloaks, suits, dresses in Middle West, is open for a strong line; has good following; can show results. E 10 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced; popular line dresses; good opportunity; commission. L. Alpern & Co., 117 Prince St.

TO PRESERVE NEWSPAPERS.

Chemical Solution and Better Paper Among the Suggestions.

The Committee of Librarians which has been considering the question of the deterioration of newspaper paper met yesterday afternoon in the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and discussed with several publishers what could be done to preserve the newspapers now in the files and to insure the preservation of those now being printed. The committee is made up of Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library; Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, and Cedric Chivers of the Chivers Bookbinding Company of Brooklyn.

The discussion at yesterday's meeting revolved around the question of the use of a chemical solution to preserve the papers. Mr. Chivers has been making experiments with a solution known as celfit, or celestrom. He found that newsprint paper treated with it lost brittleness and received at least fifty years' renewed life. Present-day newspapers, Mr. Chivers found, decayed more quickly than those printed before the sulphide process was introduced in papermaking. Paper in which a high percentage of rags was used showed more preservative qualities. The discussion narrowed down to the practicability of newspapers using a fine grade of paper for file copies and for the use of libraries.

Mr. Chivers suggested that papers for filing be bound as quickly as possible and the edges dipped in the celfit, for he said oxidization always began at the edges. For the preservation of papers entirely the cost would be prohibitive, he said, for it would cost $25 to preserve one entire copy of a Sunday edition. P. D. Caruthers, assistant to the business manager of The World, thought at first that the printing of some copies on good-grade paper was impracticable, but after discussing the matter with Mr. Gunnison he thought it could be done in all editions except the Sunday paper.

The expense of a good-grade rag paper was a stumbling block, but Mr. Hill read this from a report by Arthur D. Little, chemist of the American Paper and Pulp Publishers' Association:

"Sulphite and soda fibre, if thoroughly well cooked and carefully bleached, are probably nearly, and perhaps, quite, as permanent as rag stock."

So it was decided to write to Mr. Little and find out what the price of such a paper, as compared to rag paper, would be, and whether it was practicable for the use for which it was intended. The committee will hold another meeting soon.

SWITCH IN CIVIL SERVICE.

Number of State Positions Transferred to Non-Competitive Class.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 14.—Another lot of State positions, which heads of departments characterize as "confidential," have been placed in the non-competitive class by the State Civil Service Commission. Some of the places asked to be exempt are recent creations, "for what there is in them," as the expression about the Capitol goes. These are the exemptions made which must receive the approval of Gov. Dix:

Confidential clerk and stenographer in the Board of Claims, at a salary of $2,500; two additional Stock Transfer Tax Examiners in the Controller's office, making fifteen in all; five positions of confidential investigators under the State Superintendent of Insurance at $1,500 each.

The Civil Service Commission also transferred from the merit to the non-competitive class the positions of Secretary to the State Fiscal Supervisor, and of Assistant Matron in the State charitable and reformatory institutions. Several temporary appointments were approved, including that of William R. Foley of Brooklyn as Special Investigator in the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

BELLE TERRE CLUB HOTEL
Port Jefferson L. I.
Belle Terre
"The Riviera of America"
Has sixty miles macadam roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.
Golf, Tennis, Livery, Garage, Bathing, Fishing, Yachting.
Hotel accommodations and service unsurpassed. Orchestra.
A few cottages available.
Address Club Manager, Belle Terre Hotel, or 111 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 3195 Rector.

MUNCIE ISLAND HOTEL
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND GREAT SOUTH BAY, Opposite Babylon, L. I.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
Rooms singly or en suite, all facing water. Lighted by gas. Running water and large closets in every room. Moderate rates. Particulars furnished by TOWN & COUNTRY ESTATES, 527 5th Av., N. Y. 4797 Bryant.

THE VENDOME HOTELS
New buildings on both sides of South Park Ave. and Ocean Front. High-class accommodations. All modern conveniences. Electric light and running water in every room. Bathrooms and bathing houses unequalled. French cuisine by experienced chef. Booklet.
A. M. COJEAN.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 27. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Delightful Climate. Pure Water. Booklet. N. Y. Off., 1122 B'way.

"IDLEWILD" INTERVALE, WHITE MTS., N. H.
Open July 1 to Oct. 1. Write for rates and booklet. Address Miss Louise B. Craig.

THE GRAND VIEW, KOSHER,
Mrs. Kaskel, Prop., Gaston and Ocean Avs., Riverne, L. I. Choice cooking; newly furnished, and first-class cuisine; reasonable rate.

White House, Whitestone Landing.—Beautiful location, facing the Sound; fishing, boating, bathing; every convenience; extensive piazzas; booklet. 'Phone 1465 Flushing.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

Dean House
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Old established Summer Resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns, running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy.
A. E. DEAN, Proprietor.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Delightfully located in private park fronting two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; fifty miles from New York; select patronage; rates, single, $15 to $25 week; double, $25 to $35; booklet; opens May 23.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Fifth season. Now open, in our new building within 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; capacity, 100; 20 acres; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rates, June, $7 and up; July and August, $8 and up. 'Phone, 1163 White Plains. Booklet.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—
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Through Pullman service to LAKE GEORGE. Fast trains at convenient hours.

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noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.
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in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all-rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.
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THE RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER leaves New York via West Shore R. R., Cortlandt St. Ferry, 12:40 P. M. daily except Sunday.
The summer time schedule for season of 1912 will go in effect Sunday, June 23rd.
An illustrated Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
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maintain completely equipped roof gardens which permit of one's enjoying these exquisite sunsets to the fullest advantage.
After sunset, what can you conceive would be more refreshing and restful than a few hours' sail by moonlight on that picturesque lake?
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Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass.
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EQUINOX HOUSE MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MTS., VT.
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8th Ave. and 45th St.
N. Y.
LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect and 32 cott

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Deals for More Apartments—Activity in the Loft Zone—Greenwich Village Purchase—Many Buyers in the Bronx—Good Demand for Suburban Property.

West side apartment house deals were again the feature of the realty market yesterday. In the Fort Washington section a transaction involving properties valued at $250,000 was closed in the purchase by the George Backer Construction Company (George Backer and Arnstein & Levy,) of the vacant plot 100 by 100.5, forming the northeast corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 180th Street, one of the few unimproved parcels on Pinehurst Avenue. It was bought from James Martin through the brokerage firm of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

In payment the construction company gave to Mr. Martin two five-story apartment houses at 552 to 558 West 186th Street, each covering a plot 50 by 107.5 feet. The houses adjoin the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue, and were lately acquired by the Backer Company from Col. Nathan S. Jarvis.

In the West End Avenue district another deal was announced which will lead to the construction of a tall apartment if the negotiations which are now in progress by the brokerage firm of Calder, Nassoit & Lanning go through. They are negotiating to purchase for Paterno Brothers from various owners the six houses from 891 to 899 West End Avenue, and 302 West 104th Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares. They have a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and street, and when possession is obtained the Paternos intend to improve the site with a twelve-story apartment house.

Riverside Drive Apartment Resold.

John G. Hanrahan, Jr., has resold for Frederick William Jockel the six-story apartment house at 524 Riverside Drive, known as Lyndon Arms. It is near Grant's Tomb and the Claremont Hotel, covering a plot 75 by 96, and has been held at $175,000. It is understood that the buyers are out-of-town investors.

The Lyndon Arms was recently purchased by Mr. Jockel from the Palmer Realty Company through the same broker. He gave in part payment the five-story flat at 224 Central Park West.

Midtown Loft Zone Activity.

In the midtown loft zone, A. C. & L. A. Marks have sold for Mayer & Miller 214, 216, and 218 West Twenty-eighth Street, three four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9, to the Emmerson Holding Company, which will erect a twelve-story loft and store building. The plot is located just west of Seventh Avenue.

Lawrence Frank has purchased from the estate of Jane Stewart, through William J. Boome & Co., the property 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, 85 feet west of Sixth Avenue, a four-story building on a lot 21.4 by 98.9.

The buyer holds title to 106, 108, and 110 West Twenty-ninth Street, and upon the combined plot 85 by 100 will erect a twelve-story fireproof loft building.

Buys Wooster Street Loft.

Pepe & Brother has sold for Marcus M. Marks, 40 Wooster Street, a six-story and basement loft building on a lot 25 by 100, to John Ranolds. The new purchaser bought for investment. This is the same property that was taken by Mr. Marks some time ago in an exchange.

Deal in Greenwich Village.

A group of old buildings in the Greenwich Village section known as 741 to 745 Washington Street, have been sold by E. H. Ladlow & Co. for the Louis Radford estate. The parcel consists of three two-story structures on a plot 60 by 67.4, located between Bank and Baltimore Streets. Samuel Klipatrick, the buyer, will probably improve the site with a commercial loft.

Tenant Buys on Manhattan Street.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold 25 Manhattan Street to the Manhattan Pork and Provision Company, tenants in the building. This is one of the nine houses Mr. O'Donnell purchased for clients from the Presbyterian and Hahnemann Hospitals. Negotiations are pending for some of the others.

Increase East Side Holdings.

Harris Sokolski & Son have purchased from the estate of John Faeth 240 East Fifth Street, a four and a half story building. The buyers recently purchased 236 and 238, adjoining. The plot will probably be improved with an apartment house.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Catherine Rogers has sold to a client of Frederick Zittel & Sons 674 West End Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 20 by 64. The corner dwelling, 678 West End Avenue, was sold recently by the same brokers to David De Sola Mendes.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold 4,146 Broadway, a three-story house on lot 24.5 by 76 by irregular. The parcel is located on the east side of Broadway, 71.2 feet north of 175th Street. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers.

The estate of Robert A. Pinkerton has sold to Julius Fishman & Sons 164 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 100.8. The buyers recently purchased 148 to 152, adjoining, and now control a plot 72 by 100.8, which will be improved with a nine-story apartment house.

Maria S. Simpson has bought from Alonso C. Robinson 523 West Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 22 by 98.9, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Manhattan Provision Company has purchased 25 Manhattan Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100. This is one of nine houses at that point purchased a couple of weeks ago by Joseph F. A. O'Donnell for a client from the Presbyterian and Hahnemann Hospitals, which had the property left to them by the late Mitchell Valentine.

Fisher & Irving I. Lewine and Isidor H. Kempner have purchased through the Herman Arns Company the five-story tenement 340 West Thirty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Jeannette Korn is reported to have sold 340 West Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 98.9.

The D. H. Jackson Company has bought from Frederick Brown de Henry Street, six-story brick and three-story rear buildings, with stores, on plot 25.4 by 100. In part payment the D. H. Jackson Company gave the corner plot 50 by 100 on Chase Avenue and Summit Place, Yonkers. Max N. Nathanson was the broker.

The Kramer Contracting Company sold to Emma A. Muder 338 and 340 East Twenty-second Street, two five-story buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

Harlem Theatre Sold.

The three-story building used as a moving picture theatre at 2,226 Seventh Avenue, on plot 25 by 75, adjoining the northwest corner of 131st Street, has been sold by the Kramer Contracting Company to the Fleischman Amusement Company.

Bronx Borough Sales.

H. Hornstein has sold for Joseph Polozzois to Moritz Schwarts and Morris Schlussman the six-story apartment house at 342 East 139th Street, adjoining the corner of St. Ann's Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100.

S. Ullman has sold for Barry Brothers 2,064 Daly Avenue, a four-story and basement double apartment, 37.6x88, to an investor. This is the sixth house sold out of a row of ten recently completed by the seller. Also, for S. Kramer, 804 East 165th St., to an investor, a three-family house, on a lot 18.3 by 67.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum have resold the plot, 45 by 100, on the south side of 137th Street, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, to the Kramer Construction Company, which will erect a six-story apartment house. The sellers bought the property a few days ago.

A. Blumenthal has sold for Mrs. A. McGuire to an investor the one-story taxpayer on containing seven stores, on plot 97 by 98, at the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and 180th Street.

Elias A. Cohen has purchased from Elizabeth Cantrell the vacant plot, 25 by 60, at 5,318 Park Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of 179th Street, owned by her.

Paul Bultman has sold for Rose Chuboroff the five-story tenement, with stores, at 585 Brook Avenue, on plot 25 by 95.

The Duross Company has sold 2,423 Bathgate Avenue, southwest corner of 183d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 32 by 90, for Clarence A. and Mary V. Sahler to Agnes M. Tagnel. The same brokers also sold 2,819 Lyon Avenue, near Parker Avenue, a two-family brick house, on plot 25 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Brooklyn.

George J. Nawert has sold to Isaac Levingson a lot, 22.10 by 127, on the south side of Sterling Place, 227 feet west of Howard Avenue.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. S. H. Seibert the three dwellings owned by her on East Twenty-seventh Street, Sheepshead Bay.

Mooyer & Marston have sold for the estate of Mary Barnes 630 President Street, a four-story dwelling, to Antonio Fischetti, on lot 17 by 100.

Louis Arnold has sold for the Catherine Dutch estate the dwelling 273 Carlton Avenue to a Mrs. Casaldy, and a similar property at 83 Carlton Avenue for James Bohen to a Mrs. Monix.

Frank A. Seaver has sold to the Wilbur Realty Company a plot of five lots on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, 220 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Long Island.

The David R. Leahy Realty Company has sold four houses at South Ozone Park for prices ranging from $3,500 to $3,650. The buyers were C. G. Sweeney, J. Thoresten, W. Boyd, and Erwin C. Mitten.

The Halleran Agency has sold to William J. Burendorf a lot on the northwest corner of Mitchell Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 60 by 100, at Broadway-on-the-Hill; also, to James F. Lynch of Manhattan, a plot 60 by 100, on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Mitchell Avenue, Broadway-on-the-Hill.

Franklin V. Canning has purchased the whole of Block 15 in Douglas Manor, through William H. Maginnis of Douglaston. This block, consisting of twenty-four lots, is situated on the shore of Little Neck Bay. It is understood that Mr. Canning will retain the whole block and build a residence upon it for his own use. Mr. Canning is at present occupying the Preston house in Douglas Manor.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Rockville Centre to E. Mairs a plot, 40 by 100, on Jackson Avenue and one on Rhame Avenue and Lawrence Street; to J. W. Angell, a plot, 40 by 100, on Columbia Avenue; to J. Ringwald, a plot, 40 by 100, on Long Beach Road, and to H. Westrich, a plot, 40 by 100 on Southward Avenue.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters, in the Oak section, a plot, 100 by 140, on the east side of Manasuck Boulevard, 110 feet south of Peters Boulevard, to D. E. Shinn; also, a plot in the Bay section, on the west side of Canal Concourse West, 75 by 160, 185 feet north of Linwood Court, to Jane M. Bishop.

Land Co. Buys Thompson Estate.

The Yale Land Company of this city has purchased the estate of the late Henry G. Thompson, located between New Haven and Bridgeport, near Woodmont. The estate consists of nearly eighty acres, with an old mansion on the crest of a prominent point of the Connecticut Coast. It has long been known as one of the show places on Long Island Sound. The property will be divided into lots and plots, highly improved, making it suitable for desirable residential purposes.

Assessment for 50th Street Sewer.

The assessments for the alteration and improvement to the sewer in Fifty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues, are now due and payable. Unless they are paid on or before June 30 interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be charged. Area of assessment: Blocks 1,348 and 1,349, (between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Streets, First to Second Avenue.)

Belle Harbor Auction.

To-day Bryan L. Kennelly will offer at auction on the premises, at 2 P. M., 376 Belle Harbor lots, located on the Rockaway coast. A large number of inquiries have been received by the auctioneer and a large attendance is looked for at the sale. The lots are situated on Park, Southampton, Ostend, Dover, Brighton, Essex, Norfolk, Washington, and Newport Avenues.

Commercial Leases.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Dr. Reginald H. Sayre the building 9 East Forty-fifth Street to John Wallace Brett.

Charles J. McKenna has leased for Michael D. Ryan the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street for a long term of years. The lessee will occupy the building, after extensive alterations have been completed. The building is a four-story and basement structure on a lot 25 by 70.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have sold all of the capital stock of the West Side Garage and Motor Company for the estate of Abram Christie to Thompson J. Wheeler, President of the new Taxicab and Motor Company, which takes over a ten-year lease of the premises 160 and 162 West 101st Street, made by the same brokers for Joseph Carr.

A. Kronegold & Co. have leased the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street for S. S. Rosenbaum to Selig Handel, for a long term of years. The three-story structure covers a lot 24 by 80.

Real Estate Notes.

Neville & Bagge have been commissioned to prepare plans by the Charmion Construction Company, of which Henry Mayer is President, for a twelve-story apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street, on plot 112 by 123. The building will cost about $700,000.

Hunt & Hunt, 2 Rector Street, have been appointed agents for the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. building, at 53 and 54 William Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

21 Av, 2,185, s e, 84.2 ft s of 119th St, 41.6x100x irregular; six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Lawyers Mortgage Company, $48,000.

3d Av, 1,721 to 1,725, s e corner of 97th St, 62.11x81, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, New York Life Insurance Company; $55,000.

Audubon Av, 90, s e corner of 170th St, 25x95, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Marie Gilman, $58,878.

Avenue A, 1,237, w s, 80.8 ft s of 66th St, 40x100, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital; $42,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

3d Av, 3,208 3D AV.

Union Av, 627, w s, 89.2 ft s of 160th St, 79.1x105.7x102, six-story flat; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Greenwood Cemetery, $75,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Simpson St, w s, 163.65 ft s of Westchester Av, five five-story brick tenements, 41x58 and 42x90; Adolphi Building and Construction Co., (Charles R. Riley, 112 West 121st St, President,) owner; Lorens F. J. Weller, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $260,000.

168th St, s e, 193 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88.6; Hoersel Construction Co., (Joseph Hoetzel, 223 East 56th St, President,) owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Walton Av, e s, 150 ft n of 177th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.6x101.6; Adolph Wexler, 103 Park Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

153d St, s e, 120 ft e of Melrose Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Benjamin Benenson, 402 East 153d St, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Bergen Av, n e corner of 162d St, for three six-story brick tenements, 66.2x87, 45x71.5, and 40x80.6; Conron Brothers Co., 40 West Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $114,000.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 603.81 ft s of 177th St, one six-story brick tenement, 112.10x 139.8x irregular; Delaware Construction Co., (Max N. Kramer, 32 Nassau St, President,) owner; George F. Pelham, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 383 and 387, to a five-story store and loft; C. Wyeth and F. Goodridge, 395 Broadway, owners; M. J. McQuillan, 100 William St, architect; cost, $5,500.

124th St, 41 West, to a four-story dwelling; L. Schwartz, 1,066 Madison Av, owner; Greenberg & Leuchtag, 7 West 22d St, architects; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 68th St, to a five-story tenement; Empire Square Realty Co., 1,947 Broadway, owner; B. Benedict, 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, e s, 276 ft s of 12th St, 25x82; Carl Muller to Katherine Muller, 652 East 145d St, all liens, Jan. 19, 1912; attorney, Lewis H. Woodburn, 149 Broadway.....$100

FRONT ST, 176, w s, 19.3x86.1x19.5x87.6, Margaret I. Hoyt to Thomas T. Grace, 415 East 150th St, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway...Misc

HOUSTON ST, 63, East, s s, 24x—; Adam Wiener, referee, to George Ebret, 1,197 Park Av, June 13; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$13,500

MADISON AV, 503, e s, 20.11x94.6x20.3x86.9; Isidor Esposito to Leiser Benowitz, 223 East 10th St, ½ part, B. & S, June 12; attorney, Rudolph L. Cherura, 220 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 93d St, 26.8x 56x irregular; Laura Opper and another to Leah De Sola Mendes, 152 West 95th St, mtg $19,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

10TH AV, n w corner of 101st St, 25.11x98; David Leventritt, executor, to Led Realty Co., 1,816 3d Av, June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,500

3D AV, n w corner of 101st St, 25.11x98; David Leventritt, executor, to Led Realty Co., 1,816 3d Av, June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,500

204 ST, 327 West, n s, 18.3x100.5; Frederick H. Ehlen to Agnes Herrmann, 401 West 57th St, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co.....$100

57TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 6th Av, 23x100.5; Robert T. Oliver to William N. Cohen, 19 West 31st St, C. A. G., May 24; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 45 Wall St.....$100

60TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Harry C. Senior to Andrew G. Halpin, 5,823 12th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Jan. 3, 1912; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

64TH ST, 410 East, s s, 25x100.5; Edna Egan to Myron Sulsberger, 240 East 72d St, mtg 15,500, June 14; attorney, M. Sulsberger, 28 Park Row.....$100

67TH ST, 41 East, n s, 20x100.5; Robert S. Taimage to John A. Mitchell, 20 West 49th St, all title, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1

67TH ST, 20 East, s s, 20x100.5; Columbia Av, 75.5; Margaret and Peter C. Spence to Elizabeth S. N. Spence, 70 West 71st St, mtg $16,000, all title, Dec. 31, 1907.....$100

73D ST, 206 East, s s, 23x102.2; Mary Sinn to Lawrence P. Powers, 201 East 202d St, (mtg $10,000,) March 15; attorney, William H. Murphy, 346 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.8; Robert J. Mahoney to Alice C. Hennessy, 400 West 155th St, mtg $40,000, June 1; attorney, R. C. Colman, 30 Church St...$1

116TH ST, 207 East, s s, 25x100; Herman Levy Realty and Construction Co. to William N. Logan, 554 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, mtg $24,000, June 12; attorney, H. J. Levy, 2,754 3d Av.....$100

117TH ST, 147 West, n s, 25x100.11; Berney Realty Co. to Jennie A. Rosenberg, 323 West 137th St, mtg $27,000, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$700

125TH ST, 29 East, n s, 16.8x99.11; Francis Hustace to Daniel Birdsall, 58 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

129TH ST, 317 to 123 East, n s, 70x99.11; William and Julius Backrach to Arolf Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $29,200 and all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, J. Bachrach, 149 Broadway...$1

130TH ST, 207 West, s s, 20x90.11; Adolph Miller to Cameron S. Rathkowsky, 41 Norfolk St, mtg $10,000, May 25; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 122 West, s s, 15x99.11; Harry E. Hayden to Louis H. Rose, 201 Madison St, mtg $11,000 and all liens, March 20; attorney, L. Bachrach, 149 Broadway.....Exchange

SAME PROPERTY; Louis H. Rose to Elizabeth W. Cunningham, 10 Pine St, Arlington, N. J., mtg $8,150, June 13; attorney, same.....$100

138TH ST, 122 West, n s, 16x92; Jennie A. Rosenberg to Berney Realty Co., 41 Liberty St, (mtg $10,000,) June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$100

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 805, w s, 25x100; Archibald Douglas to Fitch Gilbert, Gilbertville, N. Y., June 14; attorney, J. H. Seymour, 280 Broadway.....$7,400

COURTLANDT AV, 786 and 788, 50x100; Alfred Koscherak to Ignatz Modry, 140 East Seventy-fourth St, (mtg $13,000,) June 12; attorneys, Lyons & L., Joseph, 135 Bway...$100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft w of Quincy St, 50x100; Anna Behrens to John R. Peterson, 1,800 Daly Av, June 8; attorney, E. V. Polak, 391 East 149th St.....$100

FAILE ST, w s, 120 ft n of Lafayette Av, 80x 100; Philip Kraus to Kovacs Construction Co., 293 Alexander Av, June 12, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

FOREST AV, 894, s s, 25x100; Daniel Vv. Bantine to Poiatschek-Spencer Realty Co., 968 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $7,000,) June 12; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$100

GLEASON AV, s s, 2,010, 18.8x108; William A. Babbitt and others to Helene M. Erin, 2,010 Gleason Av, quitclaim, Jan. 25; attorney, C. C. Wells, 25 Liberty St.

GLEASON AV, e s, at line between Lots 276 and 277, and being part of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 25x108; Frederick Eggers to George Cornehl, 1,132 Havemeyer Av, (mtg $6,200,) June 16; attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester Av.

HOME ST, 872, e s, 25x106.4x28.9x115.11; Adolph Trube to Clacelia O'Hara and another, 1,364 Lyman Place, (mtg $5,000,) June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 100 ft n of Seneca Av, 50x100; Frank W. Davis to Serena T. Davis, 881 Longfellow Av, June 13; attorney, F. W. Davis, 881 Longfellow Av.....$100

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 42 ft s of 187th St, 41.10x90; Isaac Fromme, referee, to Peter Fresse, 28 East 93d St, and another, (mtg $20,000,) June 13; attorney, F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av.....$13,500

MADISON AV, 503, e s, 20.11x94.6x20.3x86.9; Isidor Esposito to Leiser Benowitz, 223 East 10th St, ½ part, B. & S, June 12; attorney, Rudolph L. Cherura, 220 Broadway.....$1

MOLLER PLACE, s s, 80 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88.6; Hoersel Construction Co., (Joseph Hoetzel, 223 East 56th St, President,) owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 93d St, 26.8x 56x irregular; Laura Opper and another to Leah De Sola Mendes, 152 West 95th St, mtg $19,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 2,010, s e corner of 94th St, 25.8x100; Milton Mayer and another to Emerson Holding Co., 1,710 West 125th St, all liens, June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

219 ST, 327 West, n s, 18.3x100.5; Frederick H. Ehlen to Agnes Herrmann, 401 West 57th St, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co.....$100

57TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 6th Av, 23x100.5; Robert T. Oliver to William N. Cohen, 19 West 31st St, C. A. G., May 24; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 45 Wall St.....$100

60TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Harry C. Senior to Andrew G. Halpin, 5,823 12th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Jan. 3, 1912; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

64TH ST, 410 East, s s, 25x100.5; Edna Egan to Myron Sulsberger, 240 East 72d St, mtg 15,500, June 14; attorney, M. Sulsberger, 28 Park Row.....$100

67TH ST, 41 East, n s, 20x100.5; Robert S. Taimage to John A. Mitchell, 20 West 49th St, all title, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1

67TH ST, 20 East, s s, 20x100.5; Columbia Av, 75.5; Margaret and Peter C. Spence to Elizabeth S. N. Spence, 70 West 71st St, mtg $16,000, all title, Dec. 31, 1907.....$100

73D ST, 206 East, s s, 23x102.2; Mary Sinn to Lawrence P. Powers, 201 East 202d St, (mtg $10,000,) March 15; attorney, William H. Murphy, 346 Broadway.....$1

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117TH ST, 147 West, n s, 25x100.11; Berney Realty Co. to Jennie A. Rosenberg, 323 West 137th St, mtg $27,000, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$700

125TH ST, 29 East, n s, 16.8x99.11; Francis Hustace to Daniel Birdsall, 58 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

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130TH ST, 207 West, s s, 20x90.11; Adolph Miller to Cameron S. Rathkowsky, 41 Norfolk St, mtg $10,000, May 25; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

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SAME PROPERTY; Louis H. Rose to Elizabeth W. Cunningham, 10 Pine St, Arlington, N. J., mtg $8,150, June 13; attorney, same.....$100

138TH ST, 122 West, n s, 16x92; Jennie A. Rosenberg to Berney Realty Co., 41 Liberty St, (mtg $10,000,) June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$100

Given as collateral on bond for bail.

8TH ST, 554 and 556 East, s s, 37x97.6x irregular; Leopold Hellinger to Jacob Rosenbluth, 556 East 8th St, and others, mtg $18,000, June 13; attorney, J. S. Weinberger, 220 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, 214 to 218 West, s s, 50x98.9

TABLETS TO GEN. HERKIMER.

Daughters of the Revolution Honor Memory of Mohawk Valley Soldier.

UTICA, N. Y., June 14.—Fourteen granite markers, each bearing a bronze tablet detailing one of the successive steps in the march of Gen. Herkimer and his men for the relief of Fort Stanwix, now the site of Rome, when it was besieged by the British in 1777, were unveiled to-day by the Daughters of the Revolution.

The markers are ranged along the forty-mile route from the home of Herkimer, east of Little Falls, to the place whence Herkimer directed the battle after the ambuscade on the field of Oriskany. Exercises were held at each marker.

Numbers of persons passed over the route in automobiles, as it lies along the State highway, while at principal points, such as the Herkimer homestead, Little Falls, the villages of Herkimer and Frankfort at the old ford in this city, the scene of the encampment the night before the battle and on the battlefield itself, large crowds were assembled. Engaging in the exercises were numbers of descendants of the men who fought at Oriskany, as their families have always been prominent in the Mohawk Valley.

NEWSIES NEED CLOTHING.

Their Home's Supply Is Down to Zero and More Is Sought.

The clothing supply at the Newsboys' Lodging House at 14 New Chambers Street is down to zero once more, and Supt. Fisher will be glad to receive coats, trousers, hats, shoes and underclothing that may be sent to the institution, or he will gladly send for any such articles of apparel.

The Newsboys' Lodging Home is one of the Children's Aid Society institutions. There boys are provided with beds and two meals a day at the rate of one dollar a week, or without charge if they are unable through accident or illness to work for a time. The small amount exacted does not begin to meet the expenses of the house, the object in making a charge being to keep the boys from feeling that they are objects of charity.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 14.—Following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Monday:

664—People vs. Grusto.
665—People vs. Cosa.
666—People vs. Salvatore De Marco.
667—People vs. Filipo De Marco.
516—Anna Cunningham, by guardian, &c., appellant, vs. William Cunningham, respondent.
30—Saide V. Lagg, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Eric Co., respondent.
110—Robert E. Stiles, as administrator, appellant, vs. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., respondent.
111—Same vs. same.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Gussie Cohen, by guardian, appellant, v. Beaker Dairy Co., respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George Wilkie, appellant, v. Erie Railroad Co., respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Patrick A. Fogarty, appellant, v. William P. Fogarty, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, v. Thomas Brown et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

James Collivet, respondent, v. Maison Violette, Inc., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John F. Moore, appellant, v. New York City Railway Co., respondent.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term; and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

In the matter of Daniel Cunningham, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Kathryn O. Gutierrez, respondent, v. William L. Bull, Jr., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ivana Sadan, appellant, v. B. Crystal & Son, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Thorsborg Wirth, respondent, v. D. Randolph Cook, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Ohmann, appellant, v. Morning Journal Association, respondent.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Claudia T. Wheeler, respondent, v. Albert G. Wheeler, Jr., appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to the respondent. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Sigismund T. Adler, appellant, v. People's Bank at Pinckard, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Teitsiaff, appellant, v. Meta C. Teitsiaff, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Harris, respondent, v. Paul Berger and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Henry A. Robinson.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Will for probate: Charles H. Howard.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Green, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. In re Variey —Weston N. Wynell, Northern Bank v. McQuade—Michael J. Egan.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Haskin v. Bryan—Algernon S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Louis Lowenstein v. Empire Cornice Works—Peter Lowenstein, John Schreyer v. Minnie Rubenstein—Thomas D. McCarthy.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,

Wednesday, June 19th, 1912,

at 12.30 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$25,000 Bush Terminal Building Co. 1st Mtge. Sk. Fund 5s, 1960.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

50 shs. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co,
50 shs. National Nassau Bank.
12 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
25 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
25 shs. Del., Lack. & Western Coal Co.
50 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Co.
70 shs. Utica, Chen. & Susquehanna Valley R. R.
200 shs. Nashville & Decatur R. R.
100 sh. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
50 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
5 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
24 shs. Warren R. R. Co. of N. J.
50 shs. Pullman Co.
20 shs. Lackawanna R. R. Co. of N. J.
25 shs. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 Cfts. of Beneficial Interest Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$2,000 Missouri, Kan. & Texas of Texas 1st 5s, 1942.
$1,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. 1st 5s, 1935.
$1,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. 1st 5s, 2000.
25 shs. Central R. R. of New Jersey.
10 shs. Electric Boat & Share Co. Pref'd.
$200.00 Toledo, Port Clinton & Lakeside Rway. Co. 1st 5s, 1928, Nov. 2d, 1911, and subsequent coupons attached.
$5,000 Adams Express Co. Coll Trust 50-year 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1948.
$1,000 shs. Rawhide Coalition Mines Co.
10 shs. Great Eastern Laundry Co. Pref'd.
20 shs. U. S. & Mexican Trust Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM R. BEAL, late of the Town of Newburgh, County of Orange, New York, deceased:

Take notice that pursuant to Section 2,644 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, the undersigned, with the consent of all of the next of kin of said William R. Beal, deceased, intends to apply to the Hon. John E. Swezey, Surrogate of the County of Orange, for the issuance of letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said William R. Beal, deceased, upon his filing a bond with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of twice the total amount of claims of creditors filed with said Surrogate as provided in said Section 2,644, the amount of said bond to be not less than the sum of $5,000.

Take further notice that you are hereby required to present to the said Surrogate of the County of Orange, at his office in the Town of Goshen, County of Orange, State of New York; on or before the 8th day of July, 1912, any claim that you may have against said William R. Beal, deceased.

Dated, &c.

MADDEUS R. BEAL,

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LIVE LONGER!!! LIVE BETTER!!!

Bring Your Children Up in a Healthful, Wholesome Neighborhood.

We have in the past two years built up just such a neighborhood. It is a community of homes, populated by more than fifty families who had the courage or common sense to break away from the habit of paying rent for a stuffy flat.

Why should you go 30 or 40 miles out on Long Island for a suburban home when here is a development of moderate-priced houses within 32 minutes of Manhattan (2 minutes to station) and so near to the finest beaches in America that you can inhale the refreshing salt air while sitting on your own porch? You can leave your place of business at 5 o'clock, go direct to Brighton, enjoy a swim and be home in time for dinner every night! Or a few sets of tennis—two fine tennis courts right on the property. After dinner a cool, restful evening with your family, or perhaps take in a show at one of the Brighton Beach theatres (it only takes 10 minutes to get there).

Think this over, you who travel by the "furnace route" every night to Harlem or the Bronx. The Brighton Beach Line is an open-air subway, and it lands you at your home REFRESHED, not wilted and worn out.

We believe that 3 considerations should be observed in choosing a home, and we have borne them in mind in the development of our "colony."

(1) The HOUSE.
(2) The ENVIRONMENT.
(3) TRANSPORTATION.

We have spoken of the environment and the transportation. We ask you to come out and inspect the houses; they will speak for themselves far more eloquently than any "paper description." The prices range from $5,250 upward, and we offer terms that make the purchase practically a renting proposition.

$5,250	Seven rooms and bath. Tapestry brick and cement exterior. Open fireplace, etc.
$6,250	Seven rooms and bath. Large sleeping porch, fully screened; plenty of space for garage.
$7,800	Eight rooms and bath. Semi-bungalow; sleeping porch, large open fireplace, etc.
$8,800	Seven rooms and bath. Colonial cottage, three porches; overlooking large grove of fine old oak trees.
$9,250	Eight rooms and bath. English house. All cement and English half-timber exterior. Garage.
$10,500	Nine rooms and 2 baths. Magnificent corner house; four porches, shower bath, etc.

Other houses in course of construction; EACH ONE DIFFERENT. We have built and will build for you a house according to your own ideas if you wish it. ELECTRIC LIGHTS, STEAM OR HOT WATER HEAT, PRACTICAL OPEN FIREPLACES (guaranteed to draw perfectly). HARDWOOD FLOORS AND TRIM ARE IN ALL OF OUR HOUSES.

Do not buy cheap lots that may (?) make you wealthy SOME DAY and may make you poorer, both physically and financially.

Put a little money into a good home and BEGIN TO LIVE!!!

MIDWOOD ASSOCIATES
BUILDERS OF GOOD HOUSES

Nottingham Road (Avenue N) and East 17th Street, Flatbush.
Brighton Beach trains to Elm Ave. Station, Ocean Ave. or Smith St. trolleys to Avenue N. Two minutes' walk to our office. (Open Sundays.)

BEAUTIFUL

MAPLETON

IN THE HEART OF BROOKLYN.

HALF HOUR BY SEA BEACH LINE TO 42D AVENUE STATION, BROOKLYN.

Beautiful modern brick houses, $4,500-$5,500; your own terms; $100 down.

EXAMINE ANY DAY.

Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Room 67. 'Phone 7440 Cort.

A Fine House at Moderate Price

New and very conveniently arranged 2-story stone, bay window front house in Prospect Park East, one of the famous EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES in the most select neighborhood in Brooklyn; 9 rooms and bath; honor-built throughout; hardwood trim; parquet floors; open hearth in foyer hall, electric light; hot-water heat; will decorate to suit; near Prospect Park station, Brighton Beach L.; only $1,000 cash required, balance easy terms; title guaranteed free. JONES, 101 Fenimore St., near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$16 Per Month

carries 7-room brick dwelling; only $4,750, $300 down; 90 sold during 1911 to refined families; restricted property. Take "Sea Beach (F)" from Park Row, (35 minutes), or at Atlantic Av. Subway station, Brooklyn, direct to King's Highway station on the property. OTTO SINGER.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

BOGOTA

SIMPLY without a rival as a place to live. High, healthful, restricted, beautiful. Water, gas, electricity, sewers. West Shore and Susquehanna Railroads and Fort Lee trolley. Vacant lots for building. HOUSES $3,000 AND UP. I have many interesting offers.

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ALL Construction. New semi-bungalow in Roselle, N. J.; on large plot, 50x100. 6 large rooms and bath, cellar, porch 9x32. Living hall has open fireplace and panelled oak staircase, white enamel bedrooms. All city improvements and conveniences. 100 trains daily. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price $4,200; moderate cash payment. P. S. Warman, Room 1228E, 30 Church St., city.

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7-room house, all-the-year-round home, with all city conveniences. Less than one hour from N. Y. City. On "Road of a Thousand Wonders." $5,000 is price if purchased this month. Easy terms.

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FARM ONLY $95

20,000 square feet rich soil, 100 peach trees with each acre; high and dry; title guaranteed; artistic bungalow, $275. Also 4 acres; bathing, bathing and fishing; 35 minutes on Lackawanna; one minute from express station; commutation, 12c.; $10 down. W. M. LANE, Room 824H, World Building.

Ashury Park, Allenhurst, Deal

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.

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1 acre and fruit orchard, 100 trees, $190.
¼ acre and bungalow, 2 railroads, $375.
⅛ acre and bungalow, nice porch, $415.
Large plot near river and express station, $35.
Easy terms. Quick Action, 51 Times Downtown.

¼ ACRE & BUNGALOW $50

Down, balance monthly; elevation 427 feet; fine scenery; good roads, near river; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Address Commuter, 49 Times Downtown.

WILL SACRIFICE SUMMER COTTAGE

at Schooleys Mtn., N. J. Furnished. Write for particulars.
OWNER, P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

An ideal home; six rooms and bath; hardwood finish; all improvements; lot 50x160; $3,000; five minutes from depot. Write for photographs and particulars. Suerken, Rochelle Park, N. J.

"FACTS ABOUT NUTLEY."

Free descriptive booklet of this beautiful home town in foothills of Orange Mountains sent free on request. Publicity Committee, Nutley, N. J.

Ridgewood—Town of 6,000; excellent schools; 32 trains daily; 30 miles out; small farms, 2 acres; house, 10 rooms, bath, barn; descriptive booklet. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

$80,000.

At Prospect Park Plaza; to close estate will sacrifice modern corner detached dwelling, 160 feet frontage on Plaza; 17 rooms, 2 baths; perfect order; private conservatory; spacious grounds; costly shrubbery; house alone cost $125,000; make offer.

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807-809 Flatbush Av., corner Prospect Place.

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Fronting on Weequahic Park

Lehigh Valley Station at Property. Lehigh Valley Railroad to build new station at Elizabeth and Meeker Aves. at once. All Lehigh Valley trains to stop at this station.

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Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

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FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
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A Distinctive Home.

For business reasons must sacrifice for $6,500 my beautiful home, just completed; built by day's labor; superior construction and materials throughout; of artistic exterior design, with porch, 24x12½ feet. Contains seven large rooms and bath, living room, 12x24, with broad, handsome fireplace, panel dining room, model kitchen, four pleasant bedrooms, and tile bathroom; trimmed in high-class style; tastefully decorated; artistic gas and electric fixtures and parquet floors. A charming home in a high-class community where climatic conditions are ideal the year around; excellent transportation; 30 minutes from city; accessible by day and night. $500 cash required, balance on easy terms. Box D 141 Times.

DUNELLEN, N. J., Brown Hall, on the New Jersey Central R. R., 26 miles New York; fine country residence, 15 rooms; modern improvements, electric lights; 100 acres rich farm land on which there are two dwellings, for farmer, coachman, and several farm buildings; abundant supply spring water; excellent train service; good roads; price $55,000, half cash, balance mortgage, 5 per cent. Rowland, 761 Grand St., Jersey City.

A JERSEY GEM.

$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house in select Bergen County suburb; high up in the hills; short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large attic; concrete cellar; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; stationary tubs; combination range and coal range; beam ceiling in dining room; built-in bookcases and sideboard. Builder, 185 Times Downtown.

A HILLSIDE BEAUTY.

On the slope of beautifully wooded hill; charming bungalow; just built; close to city; six rooms, bath, open fireplace; best plumbing; hardwood floors; large attic; shady veranda; plenty ground; five minutes from station; $500 cash will buy; balance like rent; visit at my expense. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

For good reason must sell at once handsome new house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, including splendid cellar, furnace, gas, and electricity; healthful location; growing community; fine schools, churches, &c.; two methods of transportation; 20 minutes to city; price reasonable to buyer on easy terms; $5,000. Box D 140 Times.

Seventy-acre farm within commuting distance of New York; modern house; all improvements; containing fourteen large rooms, including two bathrooms; fruit of all descriptions in large quantity; new asparagus bed; ideal place for one desiring country home capable of bringing in good income. Write G. Finch, 453 High St., Newark, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Eight-room house, all improvements; large living room, open fireplace, 2 baths, steam heat; very cosy and attractive; owner must sell; will take small cash payment. Owner, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

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16 rooms, modern improvements; fruit and shade trees; near station; 35 minutes from Broadway. Railroad or trolley. Sacrifice $6,250. Easy terms.
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Adjoining Summit, N. J.; artistic, modern conveniences; 37 minutes' ride on Lackawanna; 850 feet elevation; club features; tennis courts; Roman swimming pool; $3,250 up; easy terms. Bungalow, 126 Times.

AT BEAUTIFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

New 8-room house; oak floors, steam heat, open plumbing; plot 62x165; cost, $6,500, sacrifice $5,500. Terms, $250 down, balance $45 monthly. Box 236 Ridgewood, N. J.

Maplewood, N. J.—New seven-room, hollow tile dwelling, white stucco, red asbestos roof; large lot; near station; $500 cash; balance rent. Owner, Box 301 Maplewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application. GORDON & FORMAN.

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Two apartments on each floor.
Separate service elevator.
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RENTS $1,000 TO $1,900.
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NEW TWELVE-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

7 Rooms & 3 Baths

RENTS $1,900 & up

Open Fireplaces; All Modern Conveniences.

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Southern exposure; large, bright rooms; unusual closets; first-class elevator apartment house; modern improvements. Will rent at a sacrifice.

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Very desirable modern light apartments of six and seven rooms and bath; steam heat; electric light; elevator service all night; rents reasonable.
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Attractive bachelor apartments.
2 rooms and bath $32
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238 West 113th St., five outside rooms, bath, steam heat, electric elevator, every improvement. $40. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

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Peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, berries, flowers. Biggest bargain around N. Y.; write or call at once. Coover-Hitchcock Co., Leonia, N. J.

Englewood residence for rent, furnished or unfurnished, Summer or by year; desirable, conveniently located. Cornelius Lefler, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

ON account of moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,281.

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Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

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Have you a refined boy under seventeen? For one hundred and fifteen dollars, (which includes traveling expenses from New York,) we can spend July and August in a well-known camp. W 147 Times.

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Pianos for seashore, country; uprights, $178; square, $37; easy payments; player pianos, $395 up.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 52d and Amsterdam Av. Dr. Goodchild, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Paul's Gospel." 8 P. M.—"God's Hands." Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 53d St., between 5th and 6th Aves., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 West 46th St.

Public Worship: Sermon by Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CUTTEN, President of Acadia University, at 11 A. M.

HOPE BAPTIST, Broadway, 104th St., Rev. R. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "God Perfecting Life's Work." 8, "Power that Conquers."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Near 126th St., J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Souls' Pathfinders." 8 P. M.—"The Refiner."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.—HAROLD PATTISON preaches, 11 A. M., "The Call of the Hills;" 8 P. M., "Promises for the Man Who Tries."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 58th St.
Sixth Church, Park Av. and 51st St.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor. Rev. WILLIAM A. KIRKWOOD, Assistant Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M., Dr. Hillis will preach. Subject: "The New Enthusiasm for the Unity of the Churches; a Survey and an Appeal." There will be no evening service until September.

Disciples of Christ. (Christian.)

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D. Welcome to oldest church. Disciples of Christ.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St., the Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. Reinensnyder, Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD ST., corner Morton, Rev. George W. Downs, Pastor.—Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Welcome.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST.
Rev WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Dr. MacMullen. 8 P. M.—Short sermon by Dr. MacMullen. Wed. Ev. Prayer Meeting led by Dr. MacMullen.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
SANFORD CULVER HEARN, Minister.
DU BOIS H. LOUX, Associate.
EDWARD KINNEY, Organist. Quartette.
11. Dr. Loux—"Glory in the Highest."
8. Dr. Loux—"Church and Kingdom."

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, Seventy-sixth Street, west of Columbus Av. GEORGE CLARKE PECK, Minister. Worship at 11 A. M. (No evening service.)

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th St. Preaching at 11 and 8 by REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST. WEST OF Broadway.—J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister. 11 A. M., "Laborers with God"; 8 P. M., Children's Day exercises.

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves.—Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor; Rev. J. PAUL DRESSER, Associate Minister. Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "CHRISTIAN KINDNESS AS A TEST OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER."

New Thought.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, Berkeley Theatre, West 44th St., near 5th Av. Sunday mornings, 11 o'clock. "FAITH THE FACTOR."

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. ELLIS WILLIAMS. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Formerly the Fourth Avenue.)
EARL HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, (entrance 117th St. and Broadway.)
Rev. WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., MINISTER, Preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. ROBERT RUSSELL WICKS of East Orange will preach at 11 A. M. (No Evening Service.) All Welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th Street. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A. D. D., PASTOR. REV. JAS. G. K. McCLURE, D. D., of Chicago, will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Morning, 11. Evening, 7:30. Evening Service on the Church Steps.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av. Rev. JONATHAN C. DAY, Superintendent. Address, Mr. Day, 8 P. M. Recital, 3; illustrated lecture, 4; pictures, 6.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and the Rev. Archibald Black, M. A., at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. Service, 11 A. M. Mr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M. ..... "The Larger Life." 8 P. M. ..... "The Plumb Line."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 6th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Mr. Hayes, "Preparing for Christ." 7:30 P. M.—Services in churchyard.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. WM. HIRAM FOULKES, D. D., Minister, preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Open-Air Gospel Meeting.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Ministers {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, {FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 o'clock. Mr. Janeway will preach at 4 o'clock. Preparatory Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. (one block west from Broadway.) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END CHURCH, Amsterdam Ave., Cor. 105th St. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M. Subject, "What Did Jesus Mean When He Said to Peter, I Will Give Thee the Keys of Heaven, and Whatsoever Thou Shalt Bind on Earth Will Be Bound in Heaven?" 8 P. M., Rev. S. R. ROSSITER, D. D., preaches in exchange with the pastor.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY will preach at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. Communion, 8 A. M. Service and Sermon by Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Service, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St. SUNDAY, June 16th.
8 A. M. ..... Holy Communion
11 A. M. ..... Preacher, Rev. B. A. Dodd, Pin D.
4 P. M. ..... Evensong

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:00, 9. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong 4

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5:00 P.M. Yonkers	10:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M. Poughkeepsie	1:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M. Kingston Point	2:30 P.M.
9:00 A.M. Albany	6:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M. Troy	7:30 P.M.

To Poughkeepsie and return same day $1.50

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Tickets and all information at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, also at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist Offices generally throughout the city.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,544.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK W. BARRNERS AND EMIL JACOBI, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Barrners & Jacobi, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick W. Barrners and Emil Jacobi, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Barrners & Jacobi, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 11, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 14, 1912.

NO. 14,670.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—FORDHAM M. BEARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fordham M. Beard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 14, 1912.

NO. 14,555.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY L. DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 12, 1912.

NO. 16,566.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MATHILDE L. MAY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mathilde L. May, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 12, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 14, 1912.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED,"

COLONIAL LINE BOSTON $2.65

Via Boat and Rail.

PROVIDENCE Direct $1.75
WORCESTER, Boat and Rail $2.65
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5:10 P. M. FROM PIER 29, N. R., foot West Houston St.

Phones Spring 0491 and 0492.
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$1 MANHATTAN LINE To ALBANY

COSY DINING ROOMS, STATEROOMS; EXCELLENT SERVICE. STRS. "IROQUOIS" & "MOHAWK" LV. PT. OF W. HOUSTON ST. 5.30 P.M. FT. OF W. 129TH ST. 6 P.M. TEL. SPRING 9216

JOY LINE 2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by boat or rail $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc. 9

SEEING NEW YORK

NEW AND FAST YACHT MANHATTAN
Encircling Manhattan Island. Daily & Sunday
Lv. EAST 24th St. 11 A. M. & 2 P. M. Adm. N. Y. Yacht Club. $1 Fare
Mr. Irving Hay lecturing. Buffet Refreshments. Phone 6226 Gramercy
New York's Most Exclusive Sightseeing Yacht.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and Way Landings; also Saugerties (Ulmonte Cove) and Ontarga leave Pier 41 N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Mt. Youkers 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. For full information see time tables at hotels and railway offices, or mailed on request. 'Phone 1607 Spring.

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From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

The hungry trout and salmon are waiting for you down in Maine—

Pack your kit and go. Ask the ticket man at 171 Broadway.

Lve. New York, Pier 19, N. R., ft. of Warren St., 5:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 7 A. M. or 8 A. M.

Fare to Boston, $4

City Ticket Office, 171 B'way, Phone 5121 Cort.

$2.00 One Way | Round Trip $3.50
To
ALBANY and TROY
"The Best Way North"

A cool night's sail, splendid cuisine and luxurious staterooms on the palatial steamers of the

Peoples and Citizens Lines

Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (West of Canal St.) 6:00 P. M. Peoples Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M. Citizens Line calling at Yonkers at 7:00 P. M.

Passage and stateroom tickets delivered by special messenger.

Ten ride family books (fifteen dollars (1.50 per trip)

Write for particulars about a beautiful all day Sunday sail.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

Iron Steamboat Co CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
8:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 1:50, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 5:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:40 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:35, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * go not go to 129th St.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"

Lv. W. 129th St., 7:30; Pier 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Special Up Hudson Trips
Sundays, June 16 and 23.

21½ HOURS AT HIGHLAND FALLS 1 HOUR AT NEWBURGH

Lv. Pier 1, N. R., 9:30; W. 129th St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11:00 A. M. FARE, fr. N. Y., 75 cts.; fr. Yonkers, 50 cts. Steamer's licensed capacity, 2,700. Tickets limited to 2,000. No Staterooms.

Hudson River Day Line

Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON or ROBERT FULTON leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desb. St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 3

TO ALBANY 50¢

The Economical Way is via the comfortable and roomy Steamers FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL, which leave Pier 40, North River, at 5:30 P. M., W. 129th Street at 6 P. M. daily, (including Sunday.)

Fare 50 cents.

CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N.R. 'Phone 507 Spring.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

Atlantic City

WORLD'S GREATEST PLAYGROUND

Round $2.50 Trip

SUNDAYS
June 16, 30, July 14, 28, August 11, 25, September 8

WEDNESDAYS
July 17, 31, August 14, 28, 1912

Special Train
Leaves { Pennsylvania Station, 7:05 A. M. New York { Hudson Terminal ....7:00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.

Tickets good only on Special Train.

Pennsylvania R.R.

BELLEWOOD

MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT
MUSIC, AMUSEMENTS
COUNTRY DINNER, 50c

EVERY SUNDAY $1.00 ROUND TRIP

Lehigh Valley Railroad

Special Train leaves Penna. Ferries, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9 A. M.; Jersey City 9:20 A. M.

Hudson River Tube Trains connect at Jersey City Station.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO NEW HAVEN

Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 70, E. R. ONLY, foot East 23d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.50; children, 75 cents.

UP THE HUDSON

Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

These excursions under management of

FALL RIVER LINE

Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

By the Cunarder "Lucania." Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. Europe Round World & South America Tours. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS

In the World 1,210,000 TONS

ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Cleveland.....June 20, 10 A.M.
Hamburg...June 22, 12 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic.June 27, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant...June 29, 10 A.M.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.
S. S. MOLTKE
July 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke August 20, 11 A. M.

SUMMER CRUISES
to the
Land of the Midnight Sun

Eight delightful cruises during JUNE, JULY and AUGUST from HAMBURG to NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN. DURATION 14 TO 20 DAYS. Cost $62.50 and up

Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," and "METEOR."

VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL

Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
JUNE TO OCTOBER
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
— ATLAS SERVICE —

11 to 16 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip $75.00
Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115.00

—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ SIGISMUND, JUNE 22, 2 P. M.

Write for booklet of any cruise.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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'Phone 1500 Bector.

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Southern Pacific

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES
New York—New Orleans

From Pier 48 N. R., Foot West 11th St.
Wednesdays—Saturdays at Noon.

$40.00 One Way $70.00 Round Trip

Momus	June 15	Creole	June 26
Proteus	June 19	Comus	June 29
Antilles	June 22	Momus	July 3

Through Tickets to Points in Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington.

L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 366 or 1,158 or 1 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

La Provence	June 27	La Savoie	July 18
La Lorraine	July 4	La Provence	July 25
France (new)	July 11	La Touraine	August 1

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 9 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
La Bretagne ..... June 22
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

RUSSIAN - AMERICA LINE

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

To Rot'dam, 8 days
TO LIBAU, 11 DAYS
Summer Sailings
Czar June 15
Russia June 29
Kursk July 13

Rail Connections Paris, Berlin, Vienna, London, St. Petersburg, Moscow.

First Cabin $65 up
SECOND CABIN $45 up.

A. F. JOHNSON & CO., 27 Broadway, New York. Gen. Pass. Agents.

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CENTRAL-HUDSON UP THE HUDSON RIVER LINE

SUNDAYS
Str. Benj. B. Odell (New)
To NEWBURGH & FISHKILL
Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M.
West 129th St. 9.30 A. M.
EXCURSION FARE, $1.00.
Excellent Dining Room Service—Music.

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30, Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30, Liberty St. 8.30 a.m.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD

Steamer "Sagamore" will leave Pier 8, E. R., N. Y. (near Hanover St., L. I. R.R.) 9:30; New Pier, foot 16th St., E. R., 9:50 A. M.
EXCURSION, TICKETS 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT
SUNDAY, JUNE 16th
Excursion $1.00 Round Trip

HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED, large side-wheel Steam Yacht "CLERMONT" will leave the Battery for West Point at 10:30 A. M. Sunday, June 16th, 1912. Return trip $1.00.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS

ROUND TRIP 50¢

Lv. Battery weekdays, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.; Sun., 9 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6 P. M.; ft. 24th St., ½ hour later. Music. Refreshments. McAllister Steamboat Co.

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Great Lakes, Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Grand Canyon, California, Alaska, etc. 24-Day Tour: ..... $192.50 & up

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Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5431 Gram.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT

Around Manhattan Island Daily and Sunday. Leaves Foot West 22d St. All day transfer. 10:30 A. M. Lecturer and Refreshments Aboard. 2:30 P. M. Phone 4189 Gramercy.

4th July Tours Expenses Included. All Resorts. Cooling ..... $4.00 up. Send for circular. MAGESTERS, 31 W. 26th St., N. Y. City.

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Switzerland.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, "Les Charmettes," Vevey, Switzerland.

For references and full particulars address the Principal, Miss Mosin.

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CUNARD

Express Steamers' Temporary Change of Sailing Date

For the convenience and comfort of its passengers to London and beyond, The Cunard Line has decided to sail its Express Steamers (Wednesday Service) at 5 P. M. Tuesday so long as they continue on the present extreme southerly track.

The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania June 18, 5 P.M. Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Mauretania July 9, 5 P.M. July 2, 5 P.M. Aug. 23, 5 P.M. Aug. 20, 5 P.M.

CAMPANIA June 25, 5 P.M. July 16, 5 P.M.
CARONIA Aug. 13 Sept. 3 June 29, 10 A.M. July 31, 10 A.M.
CARMANIA Aug. 24 Sept. 21 Sept. 7, 10 A.M. Oct. 5, 10 A.M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA	SAXONIA
a b June 20	July 3	a July 18	Aug. 1
a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5	Sept. 19

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
NOVEMBER TO MARCH.

Round the World Trips, $535. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

The Largest Steamer in the World
New 45,324 Ton
OLYMPIC
Sails from NEW YORK JUNE 15 10:00 A.M.
JULY 6 AUG. 17
JULY 27 SEPT. 7

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS.....June 15, 9:30 A. M.
LAPLAND.....June 15, 16 A. M.
CELTIC.....June 20, 12 noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A.M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis.....June 15 | Philadelphia.....July 6
New York.....June 22 | St. Louis.....July 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minneapolis.Jy. 6, 10:30AM | Minnehaha.July 20
Minnewaska.July 13, 9AM | Minnetonka.Jy. 27

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A.M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland .....June 15 | Zeeland .....June 23
Kroonland ..June 22 | Vaderland ...July 6
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.....June 25, 9:30 A. M.
KEOONLAND.....June 22, 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 27, 12 noon

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Olympic(new).June15,10AM | Olympic(nw)Jy.6
Oceanic.....June 20, noon | Majestic..July 13
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...June 20, noon | Baltic.....July 2
Adriatic.June 27, noon | Cedric.....July 11

BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic...June 29, 10 AM | Canopic.....July 13

CANADIAN SERVICE
LARGEST STEAMERS from CANADA
Montreal via Quebec to Liverpool.
Laurentic ...June 22 | Megantic .....July 6
*Canada .....June 29 | Teutonic .....July 13
*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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AFFORDING PLEASURE and REST.
A DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP
within view of the JERSEY and MARYLAND COAST the Entire Journey
Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Richmond or Washington, D. C., via

OLD DOMINION LINE

The Only Direct Line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk Without Change.
Steamers are all equipped with United Wireless Telegraph System.
Round Trips Tickets, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer,
Old Point Comfort or Norfolk. Richmond or Washington.
$14.00 STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEK DAY AT 3 P. M. $15.00
Tickets and stateroom reservations, Pier 25, North River, foot of North Moore St., New York. Phone Franklin 8300.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
Also Tickets That Include Every Expense Afloat and Ashore, $18.00.

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EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL Sailings THURSDAYS
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
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Vacations On the Ocean

On finest coastwise steamers in the world, with direct connections to all famous resorts of the Southwest and Pacific Coast.

5 to 21 DAYS

Attractive vacation voyages at $22 to $75, including meals and accommodations on steamers. Don't decide before visiting

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Tours, Inc. Hotels, Steam Excursions, Lowest Rates. Twin Screw R. M. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans; wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers on the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

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To Quebec

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1300 miles. Magnificent scenery; Gut of Canso, Northumberland Straits, Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 6th and 20th, August 3d and 17th. From Quebec July 13th and 28th, August 9th and 23d.

For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 353 Fifth Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

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Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets interchangeable. FURNESS ROYAL MAIL. FURNESS FAIRCLOUGH & CO., SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agts., 21 State St. Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 353 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y. OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Monthly
Caledonia...June 15, 9 AM | Columbia....July 6, noon
Cameronian..June 22, 1 PM | Caledonia....July 20, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $28.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Norfolk, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26, foot of North Moore St., New York, every day at 3 P. M.

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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Paris—London—Amsterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam ..... June 18
*Ryndam ..... June 25
Amsterdam ..... July 2
*Potsdam ..... July 9
VIA BOULOGNE.
*ZEELAND ..... July 4
*FLYNDYK ..... July 11
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

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FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, ... Weekly Sailings (express.) Write for literature. ... class $110, $125 & up ... class $45.00. SAM. W. ELWELL & CO., G. As., 11 State St., N. Y.

Here is That Irresistible Trip Again

Twenty-two days in Wonderland with cooling winds, blue seas and a staunch ship to carry you to the marvels of the greatest enterprise at Panama.

Two days at Colon, where, using the steamer as your hotel, you may cross the Isthmus to the quaint town of Panama.

Every comfort known to sea travel, with staterooms artificially cooled and big "cottage" windows opening on the sea.

A delightful breeze ashore with temperature from 74° to 84°.

$115 includes everything from New York to Colon and back, except what you may wish to spend in sight-seeing ashore. To Jamaica only and back, $75.

22-Day Cruise every Wednesday from New York, $115;
24-Day Cruise every Saturday from New York, $115.

Write for booklet, "Summer Tours."

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
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Sea Trip for Summer Vacation
New York to

Havana and back $65
Including all expenses. Eight-day outing, allowing seven days on the water and one day for brief visit on shore. Other attractive trips, including ten-day trip to

Bahamas and back $50
and a special trip to

Mexico and back $84.60
for school teachers. Sixteen days at sea, allowing attractive shore visits. Write for literature, itineraries and further particulars.

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SOUTH AMERICA
"THE WORLD'S GREAT GARDEN"
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES & ROSARIO.
By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
From New York 5th and 20th of each month.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents,
301 Produce Exchange, New York.

E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR SAILING. 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. 23D AND 24TH STS.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:28 | Sun sets..7:36 | Moon sets..3:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:37	7:46	1:35	1:54
Governors Island	8:12	8:07	2:05	2:24
Hell Gate	9:52	9:07	3:45	3:54

Arrived—Friday, June 14.

SS New York, (Dutch tank.) Rotterdam, June 1.
SS Harry Luckenbach, San Juan, June 12.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, June 9.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, June 11.
SS Korona, Demerara, May 23.
SS Tek, Baracoa, June 8.
SS Dunmore Prince, Boston, June 12.
SS Roma, Angra, June 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	June 8
Lustigan	Rotterdam	May 28
Miraniehl	Seville	May 28
Cubana	Cardenas	June 7
Floride	Havre	June 1
Boyne	St. Lucia	June 4
Dongola	Glasgow	May 31
Kansas City	Swansea	June 1
Patria	Patras	June 2
Perugia	Gibraltar	June 7
Celtic	Liverpool	June 9
Alice	Trieste	May 31
Arapahoe	Charleston	June 13
Colon	Colon	June 9

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cameronia	Glasgow	June 8
Monterey	Havana	June 12
Isabella	Porto Rico	June 12
Limpasas	Key West	June 12
Bayamo	Progreso	June 10
New York	Southampton	June 6
City of Atlanta	Savannah	June 13

DUE MONDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	June 14
P. F. Wilhelm	Boulogne	June 12
Ryndam	Boulogne	June 2
Kronland	Antwerp	June 3
Westerwald	Insegua	June 13
Tapajos	Barbados	June 11
Oceania	Naples	June 6
Obidense	Jamaica	June 12
Carolina	San Juan	June 12
Antillian	New Orleans	June 12
Hamburg	St. Michaels	June 16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiser Wm. II., Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oretava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Turrialba, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Japan, Korea, China	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Goyaz, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Princess Irene, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Czar, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chippewa, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

TUESDAY.

Lusitania, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Kron. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maruaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santu, Argentine	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
D'd Downshire, Rio Jan.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Sav.	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., June 14, (MARCONI.)

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, 193 miles E. at 3:35 P. M.; due 15th, 8:00 A. M. Cunard Line.
SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York, 776 miles E. at 7:15 A. M.; due 19th, 9:00 A. M. Anchor Line.
SS Celtic, Liverpool to New York, 595 miles E. at 11:30 A. M.; due 15th, 3:00 P. M. White Star Line.
SS America, Naples to New York, 890 miles E. at noon;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The gulf storm is now passing off the Carolina Coast to the northeastward, having been attended by general rains in the last twenty-four hours in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and Virginia.

The Western disturbance is advancing very slowly eastward and now covers the Mississippi Valley. It has caused general showers and thunderstorms.

Temperature is unseasonably low along the Atlantic Coast from Carolina northward and along the border from Michigan to Montana.

High temperatures continue in the Southwest, readings being 100 degrees or higher Friday afternoon in northern Texas.

Indications are that the Western disturbance will advance slowly eastward and be attended by showers during the next forty-eight hours in practically all districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward and in the Northwest. In the Southwest the weather will be fair.

Temperature will rise Saturday and Sunday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Carolinas, and will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours. Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate to brisk east; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, becoming south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate to brisk east winds and overcast weather; showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Saturday and Sunday; warmer on the coast; moderate to brisk east winds.

Southern New England—Unsettled weather, probably followed by showers Saturday; Sunday showers, slowly rising temperature; moderate to brisk east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday and Sunday, slowly rising temperature; moderate to brisk east to south winds.

Western New York—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday; moderate to brisk south winds.

Northern New England—Unsettled; probably showers Saturday and Sunday, slowly rising temperature; moderate southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	63	55	4 P. M.	72	57
6 A. M.	63	56	6 P. M.	72	57
9 A. M.	66	62	9 P. M.	65	55
12 M.	72	62	12 M.	62	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding day for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 10:25 A. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 3:15 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:05—92 Jane St.; John Barenberg	$300
3:45—248 Amsterdam Av.; Catherine Demsrost	Trifling
7:10—326 East 97th St.; Gilman & Son	Trifling
8:15—108 Broome St.; Public School No. 94	Trifling
9:30—110 East 119th St.; Berdis Diamond	Slight
9:00—401 East 16th St.; Morris Bloom	$25
10:15—1,984 Park Av.; Robert Dann	$1,000
10:40—481 West 150th St.; J. Lipman	Unknown
10:55—121 to 123 West 110th St.; Jacob Kushland	Slight
P.M.	
12:20—57 6th Av.; M. Polaski	Trifling
12:40—1,999 7th Av.; F. J. Conlan	$100
1:30—1,307 5th Av.; Hyman Rafkin	$500
2:10—245 East 101st St.; Annie Rockowicki	Trifling
2:25—40 East 65th St.; S. A. Kirkman & Co	$25
8:30—238 East 107th St.; John De Luco	Trifling
3:20—631-635 First Av.; Hilson & Co	$10,000
5:25—48 Clinton St.; Max Samath	Trifling
5:35—406 West 36th St.; Francis King	Trifling
6:40—645 6th Av.; Interborough Co. "L" structure	Trifling
8:35—442 East 121st St.; Mrs. Markowitz	Trifling
7:35—210 East 114th St.; J. Spector	$100
8:00—122 West 49th St.; E. P. Colson	Trifling
8:05—61 Cherry St.; Thomas Buckley	$5
8:35—64 East 110th St.; L. Unbach	Trifling
8:40—179 East 114th St.; Mary Levy	Trifling
9:00—West 8th and West 10th St.; not given	Trifling
9:40—80 1st St.; Isaac Engle	$10
9:35—40 Cannon St.; J. Markowitz	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRUNDAGE, PERCY H., (died May 29th) left $605 personalty; Inolvent estate.

CONWAY, BRIDGET, (died May 31:) left $15,000 realty and $6,000 personalty, equally divided between John Conway and Mary Conway Smith, children.

EVERARD, MARY A., (died Feb. 6:) left $500 personalty to Eleanor A. Everard, sister.

FELDSTEIN, RACHEL, (died June 11;) left $3,500 personalty; to Morris Feldstein, son, $1,000; $350 each to Beppy Infeld, Millie Infeld, and Mamie Infeld, nieces; $200 each to Lillian Feldstein, daughter, and Joseph Silverman, nephew; to Jennie Silverman, niece; $800 Congregation Aderesth-El, $125; Erster Galizien Kranken und Unterstuetzungs Verein, $100.

JACOBI, FREDERICK, (died Nov. 18, 1911;) left $500 personalty, to Flora Jacobi, wife, interest in entire estate; to Frances Jacobi, Rena Glasier, and Edith Eberwald, daughters, one-tenth each of the remainder; Frederick Jacobi, son, seven-tenths of remainder.

O'BRIEN, DENNIS S., (died May 8;) left $50 personalty to Edith O'Brien, wife.

PEABODY, GEORGE H., (died May 22:) left $10,000 personalty to Bella B. W. Peabody, wife.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

BAUM, ISRAEL, (died Oct. 12, 1905;) net personalty, $12,157.25, (supplementary report.)

DONNELLY, DANIEL, (died Oct. 20 1911;) realty, $7,767 East Twenty-sixth Street, Sheepshead Bay, $8,000. (No deductions.)

HEINTSCHEL, HELENA, (died May— 18, 1911;) net personalty, $5,657.59.

SILVER, MARY, (died July 14, 1911;) realty, 207 East Twelfth Street, $26,000; net realty and personalty, $25,894.71.

CHANGE OF NAME.

ROBERT JOSEPH SCHIGULLA, a butcher, of 1,407 Third Avenue, and living at 106 East Eighty-eighth Street, to ROBERT JOSEPH SIEGLACK; has always been known by that name and desires to have it legally changed. City Court, Judge Green.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Dr. George M. Davidson, Principal of Public School 155, Brooklyn, has resigned. He has been appointed Principal of a college preparatory school in the Middle West. He entered the New York public school system ten years ago as a teacher of Latin in the Eastern District High School. He was subsequently appointed Principal of Public School 72, Brooklyn, and was later transferred to Public School 155.

The Alumni Association of Public School 94, the Bronx, will hold a meeting on the evening of June 21 in the school's assembly room.

A silver service has been presented to Henry R. M. Cook by the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, of which he was President for three years.

The students of Pratt Institute will give their annual exhibit of their work on June 15, 17, and 18.

Appropriate resolutions have been adopted by the Principal and teachers of Public School 29, Brooklyn, in memory of the late Miss Mary J. Merritt, ex-Principal of the school.

It is rumored that the men teachers in the graduating class list intend to contest legally the action of the Board of Education in placing upon the eligible list the names of holders of old licenses.

The Committee on High and Training Schools will give a hearing July 2 to the High School Teachers' Association on the matter of teachers' absences.

It was predicted that as a result of the equal-pay law there would be a marked decrease in the number of men applicants for the position of teacher in the elementary schools, and a marked increase in the number of women applicants. The prediction thus far has proved incorrect. There is a decrease of women applicants, and an increase of men applicants.

The following officers have been elected by the model teachers of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens: President, Anna L. McGuire; Vice Presidents, P. U. Payne, Grace Gibeon, and M. McNulty; Secretary, S. Brinckerhoff; Treasurer, Margaret Morey.

Some of the members of the Board of Education believe that the public schools can be put to further use for neighborhood purposes. A special committee, of which ex-Controller Metz is Chairman, was appointed some time ago to consider this question. At a meeting held Thursday evening Miss Martha Lincoln Draper of the Board of Education spoke in favor of the use of the school playgrounds by Boards of Registry and as polling places. This action, she said, would not interfere with school work, and would furnish an excellent lesson in civics. The playgrounds, she said, were better places in which to register and to vote than open barbers' shops, undertakers' offices, and stables. City Supt. Maxwell agreed with Miss Draper. There were few things, he said, which would bolster local interest in citizens their responsibilities. Some of the school Principals who were present said that they were compelled to hire outside halls for concerts and entertainments given by their pupils. It is said that the committee will report to the Board of Education in favor of amending the by-laws so as to permit greater latitude to Principals in the use of the schools.

Gen. Wingate of the Board of Education has gone to Chicago with the Recreation Commission to inspect the playgrounds of that city.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pension—Patrolman James Ivory, 81st Precinct, on his own application, at $700 per annum. Appointment April 14, 1896.

Transfers—Mounted Patrolmen J. C. Umlinger, 63d Precinct to Traffic A; T. F. Barry, Traffic C to Traffic A; M. I. Wolf, Traffic A to 182d Precinct, Patrolmen I. Reuben, 18th to 23d Precinct; C. A. Abramson, 22d to 63d Precinct; F. F. McGinty, 22d to 18th Precincts; J. Bannon, 159th to Harbor Precinct. Precincts indicated to 37th: M. Murray, 14th; J. W. Kuhn, 18th; F. Holub, 25th; M. Reilly, 26th; F. J. Eggers, 31st; A. E. Mueller, 43d; R. J. Tucker, 15th; F. Schaub, 35th; J. J. Hoar, 36th; W. L. Matthews, 28th; E. Walsh, 52d; A. Unversagt, 49d.

Mutual Transfers; Patrolmen—A. J. Schmidt, 26th to 40th, and M. Coleman, 40th to 26th.

Assignments; Patrolmen—J. F. McGinty, 18th Precinct, as doorman; C. A. Abramson, 63d Precinct, mounted. Probationary Patrolmen—To precincts indicated for duty in uniform: S. Cohen, 21; A. F. Siegler, 5; G. F. Bailey 14; C. G. Krause, 14; A. Andres, 15; R. V. Honan, 16; M. Benedetto, 25; J. F. Brady, 26; J. A. Williamson, 28; J. La Grange, 31; N. F. Nelson, 32; T. F. Mulligan, 36; F. J. Frawley, 43; G. W. Moran, 43; J. Flynn, 81; J. O'Donnell, 7; J. J. Bennett, 14; E. H. Pierce, 15; E. A. Dougherty, 18; F. Dicke, 18; J. F. Kiernan, 25; W. Speakin, 26; F. W. Conklin, 31; W. Pepper, 31; W. A. Carlin, 36; F. J. Malcolmson, 40; J. N. Martinson, 43; W. A. Beith, 43; T. Galligan, 22.

Temporary Assignments: Inspectors—George F. Titus 5th Inspection District, to assume charge of 6th, in addition to his own, for 14 days from Aug. 11, during absence of Inspector Sweeney; Charles A. Formoso, 9th Inspection District, to assume charge of 10th, in addition to his own, for 10 days from July 9, during absence of Inspector Murtha. Lieutenants—John J. McKeon, 68th Precinct, to command 63d Precinct for 10 days from June 17, during absence of Capt. Levers; William H. Stobbe, 126th Precinct, to command 172d Precinct for 20 days from July 27, during absence of Capt. Shaw; John E. Sexton, Traffic B, to command Traffic D for 10 days from Aug. 7, during absence of Capt. Myers.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrolman—L. Rosben, 18th Precinct, as doorman.

Application for Full Pay Approved: Patrolman—G. W. Drastal, 26th Precinct, May 11 to 31, while under suspension.

Fire Department.

Revocation of detail as chauffeur: Fireman Myles McPartland, H. & L. 16, Engine 39.

Details as chauffeurs: Firemen—J. E. Nixon, H. & L. 6; W. Roberts, H. & L. 6; L. Tischler, H. & L. 11, and S. Sliama, Engine 20. To H. & L. 6: Firemen—M. J. Stephens, H. & L. 16; J. McPartland, H. & L. 16; F. Hayes, H. & L. 20, and M. C. Willner, H. & L. 6. Appointment on three months' probation: L. F. Murray, timekeeper in repair shops.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, for the emergency appointment of Messrs. Linehem, Moran, Ohara, Heleiman, Dineen, Burke, Forrest, and Daily as gymnasium attendants, and of Patrick J. Fay and Daniel Soanion as gardeners.

Supplemental report of Mr. Fuld of his investigation of the statements made on their experience papers by candidates whose names stand in the list of laboratory assistant, (chemiest.) He calls attention to the case of Edward J. Murtagh, Jr., and states that he has requested the candidate and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company to submit evidence of his employment there from 1906 until 1910, and has received no reply. He recommends that the candidate be marked "N. Q." until this evidence is submitted.

Additional names as follows have been certified in response to the requisition of the following departments in connection with appointments to the positions specified:

Department of Finance, first grade clerk, $500 a year; fifteen names certified.

Department of Public Charities, hospital physician, $1,500 a year, ten names certified.

President Borough of Brooklyn, rodman, temporary, ten names certified.

Department of Health, two first grade clerks, Richmond Borough, $900 a year, twenty-five names certified.

Department of Bridges, woman attendant for twelve weeks, six names certified.

President Borough of Richmond, automobile engineman, $900 a year, fifteen names certified.

The following requests for restoration to the eligible lists specified have been granted:

Attendant, Preferred List—Ella M. Griffith, 170 West Ninety-sixth Street; Mary A. Sheehan, 1,800 McGraw Avenue; Mary Cooper, 218 East Fifty-eighth Street; Anna M. Hug, 278 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn; Cora M. Smith, 79 Newell Street, Brooklyn; Ida Schaefer, 1,296 Lexington Avenue.

Preferred List of Temporary Clerk—Albert F. West, 215 Bowery.

Foreman, Preferred List—Cornelius Desmond, 337 Cherry Street.

Clerk, Second Trade, Temporary—Arthur W. Hall, 101 East 104th Street.

Attendant, Temporary Work—Mary E. O'Connell, 120 East Ninety-third Street; Thomas J. Nash, Jr., 204 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn; Annie E. McNamara, 58 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton.

United States.

The United Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on July 10 to fill a vacancy in the position of xylotomist at $1,000 a year in the Forest Service at Madison, Wis. Men and women will be admitted to this examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, weighted as indicated: Practical questions on wood structure and methods in microtechnique, 40; thesis, or report, to be submitted to the Examiner on the day of the examination, 20; education, training and experience, 40. An educational training, equivalent to that required for graduation from a college of recognized standing, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Such training must include not less than one year's laboratory experience in the use of the microtome and also special training in systematic and structural botany. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their forty-fifth birthday, on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—First Lieut. W. O. Howell, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

Leave of absence for two months and twenty-six days granted First Lieut. W. O. Howell, Medical Reserve Corps.

Capt. L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take effect Aug. 15: Majors E. L. Munson, Medical Corps, and S. H. Elliott, Twelfth Cavalry.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will proceed to that post and report:

Major W. N. Bispham, Medical Corps. Captains: E. Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry; L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps; C. E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry; E. Enochs, Nineteenth Infantry; A. L. Conger, Twenty-ninth Infantry; C. A. Trott, Fifth Infantry; T. B. Taylor, Third Cavalry; R. Jackson, Twelfth Infantry; P. Hitt, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. H. M. Nelly, Twentieth Regiment, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding officer, enter the general hospital for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. L. E. Green, First Infantry, is relieved from duty at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

First Lieut. J. E. Green, infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers and will be assigned to a company and stationed at Wilberforce University.

Leave of absence for three months granted Major J. H. McRae, Thirteenth Infantry.

Capt. E. J. Nowlen, Ninth Infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. V. L. Duncan, Medical Corps.

Capt. J. B. Rogers, Ordnance Department, will make the visits hereinafter indicated to the places named: Two visits to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, and one visit to Fort Williams, Maine.

Capt. R. E. Harper, commissary, is relieved from duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, and will report to the commanding General, central division.

The Navy.

Lieut. K. G. Castleman to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. M. M. Frucht detached charge branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va., to Asiatic station.

Lieut. S. L. Selfridge, detached North Dakota to Kearsarge as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. W. E. Whitehead, detached naval station, Guam, to Colorado.

Lieut. J. F. Connor, detached Montana, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Kansas at navy yard, New York; Culgoa at Guantanamo, and Patuxent at Havana.

Sailed—Eagle from Nipe Bay for Santiago de Cuba; Caesar from Guantanamo for Santiago de Cuba; Celtic from Boston for Key West; Patuxent from Key West for Havana; Cincinnati from Shanghai for Olongapo, Louisiana from New York City for Hampton Roads, Kansas, New Hampshire, and South Carolina from New York City for Hampton Roads, and Drayton, McCall, Roe, Terry, Paulding from New York for Newport.

Lost and Found

LOST.—VIRGINIA DEBT CERTIFICATES, principal of 1871, Brown Brothers & Company's receipts; No. 2864 for $5,000, No. 2866 for $10,000, No. 1837 for $1,000, No. 3405 for $1,000, No. 472 for $1,000, No. 2403 for $1,150, No. 2365 for $182.63, No. 2366 for $600.05. Application to issue duplicates of same has been made to the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, and finder of the same will kindly communicate with said company.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 58353 for 100 shares in the name of "Lehman Brothers." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. GRACE R. BUMSTED, Executrix, Owner.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONTINGE & McMANUS, Attorneys, 170 Broadway, New York City.

LETTER OF CREDIT LOST.

The Chase National Bank is informed by Mr. Abri, holder of letter of credit No. 1,096-1,916, dated April 25th, this year, issued by the Banco Nacional de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, that same is lost or stolen. The credit was drawn in francs.

LOST—June 12, from train arriving Grand Central Station at 8:32, black leather handbag in which was change purse, gold watch, &c.; reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—About 3 o'clock June 14, purple leather purse in which was about $90, ticket to Hartford, and trunk check and parcels checks; reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—614 West 135th, lady's black patent-leather purse containing money, key, handkerchief, etc.; keep money, return purse; no questions asked. Mr. Hope, Bryant 1000.

LOST—Friday morning, between Pennsylvania Station, 4th Av., 31st St., small open-face gold watch and pin; monogram "J. O. H." Reward, Room 810, 456 4th Av.

LOST—Fancy silver cigarette case; gold lining; initials N. F. E. or N. E. Finder return to Norman F. Eastman, care of Eastman-Dillon, 61 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Enameled diamond studded chatelaine watch, 5th Av. and 57th; may have been crushed by automobile; reward. E. C. Tilney, Majestic Hotel.

LOST—On 2d Av., "L" envelope, addressed to Mr. Cooper, care Buffolk Engraving Company, 20 East 21st St. Finder kindly return to above address.

LOST—Tuesday, wreath pin, pearls, diamonds and emeralds; liberal reward. Fallon, 157 West 108d.

LOST—Gold and platinum horseshoe watch fob. Liberal reward if returned to 24 West 38th.

LOST.—Silver bag, Riverside Drive, 115th St. Reward. Apartment 21, 600 West 115th St.

LOST.—Coral and gold rosary, name on cross; reward. 849 West 121st Street. O'Byrne.

LOST—June 12, fraternity pin, name on back; reward. McAdam, 17 East 134th St.

LOST.—Thursday, gold watch and chain; reward. Sinclair, Towaco, N. J.

Found

FOUND, June 14—POLICE DEPARTMENT, 240 Centre St., (Manhattan): Lady's watch, initials on back of case; 5 strips of iron, quantity of old lead pipe. 269 State St., (Brooklyn): Bay horse, harness, and peddler's wagon; stuffed animal, dress suit case containing ladies' wearing apparel; ring. Bay horse, 16 hands; handbag containing small amount of money and keys; 12 bottles of olive oil marked Charles M. Decker & Co., Orange, N. J.; quantity of dry batteries in box, quantity of cut cloth, pocketbook containing a small amount of money and keys; auto lamp, dress suit case containing wearing apparel.

FOUND, June 12—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Lady's handbag containing small amount of money, spectacles, purse and handkerchief, meshbag containing a small amount of money and keys.

FOUND, June 12—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Cards, box, package, gloves, jersey.

FOUND, June 12—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Purse, eyeglasses, hose, paper, knife, three umbrellas.

FOUND, June 5 to 11, inclusive—LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Apply General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Camera, book, handbag, package, box, umbrella, coat.

FOUND, June 12.—NEW YORK CENTRAL and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station.—Raincoat, umbrellas, parasol, loose money, music, roll of paper.

FOUND, June 12.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City.—Two dress suit cases, bag, package.

FOUND, June 12.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.—Seven umbrellas, one package.

FOUND, June 12.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City.—Package.

FOUND, June 12.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City.—Two umbrellas, package, hardware, blueprints, pocketbook, curtain rubbers, satchel, four umbrellas, satchel, envelope, handbag.

FOUND, June 12.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 32d St. and 7th Av.—Package, comp, umbrella, fountain pen, package, hat, raincoat, memo book, hatbox, pajamas, nightshirt, package, book, three umbrellas, valve, coat, pair gloves.

Country Board

Bay Ridge, 102 80th St., between Ridge Boulevard and Colonial Road, two blocks from Crescent Club.—Two beautiful furnished rooms for gentlemen only; Crescent members preferred; private family.

Staten Island.

THE GABLES, 909 Castleton Av.—Large grounds, piazzas, trolleys pass door, connect boats; references.

Westchester.

Yonkers.—Large private house, facing Hudson River, near yacht club; can accommodate few boarders; easy commuting distance to city, N. Y. Central R. R., or Subway; references required. Y 121 Times.

Riverdale, Van Cortlandt Park.—Residence in private park; convenient to Subway; charming rooms; board optional. Copp, the Knolls, Broadway and 261st St.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms; exceptionally good tables, near water; prices moderate. Harrison, 17 Jackson St.

Long Island.

Couple having few rooms in private cottage desire several gentlemen for Summer; breakfast or board optional; close to bay and ocean; fare 6 cents; reasonable rates. Address Owner, 2,781 East 27th St., Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

Rockaway Park, 48 Second Avenue.—Cool, comfortable connecting rooms, with bath, and balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

FINE SUITES in private mansion, one block from station, three short blocks from ocean, $150-$200 per season board if desired. 401 Amatel Boulevard, Arverne, L. I.

BATH BEACH.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Elx, 217 Bay 19th St.

New York State.

Healthy and Restful.—Berkshire Hills; two hours New York Central; beautiful private lake; mountainous; no dust; solid comfort; free from restraints of fashion; simplicity, refinement; not a hotel; rooms in cottages, bungalows, camps; modern plumbing; German-American table; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; rate, $12.50 to $15. Pine Forest Park, care of Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, 153 West 120th.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours Grand Central; mountains, fishing, driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone Morningside 3345.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

Beautiful mountain scenery; large rooms; shady lawns. Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

New Jersey.

At Montclair, N. J.—Opening house for Summer or permanent boarders; fine location, convenient to trolleys, depots, clubs; large porch; shade; tennis; excellent table; every comfort. Telephone 2967 Montclair. The Oakdale, 271 Claremont Av., Montclair, N. J.

A limited number can be accommodated at "Overlook," 24 acres; good table supplied from our farm; terms $8-$12 weekly; references exchanged. Overlook, Morristown, N. J. Telephone 438.

Private family; beautiful location; fine rooms and table; bath; reasonable. M 317 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J. Phone 291.

New England.

Hilltop farm, Berkshire, Mass.; rates $10 to $15. References exchanged at 116 East 17th St.

Personal

WOULD like to give baby for adoption. Call between eleven and two o'clock Saturday at 837 West 146th Street.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

67TH ST., 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av., comfortable, large, small rooms; refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid improvements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

50TH, 30 EAST, (formerly of 8 and 8 East 47th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

126TH ST., 30-32-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet, bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

80TH ST., 40 WEST.—Bachelors; one large, several small airy rooms; high-class home cooking; parlor dining; Summer rates; table boarders; transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 783 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 63 WEST.—Established 24 years, rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

65TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; electric light, private bath; marble shower; in house with owner; Southerners catered to; board optional.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large rooms; every convenience; beautiful location; board; refined home.

269 WEST 70TH ST.

Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH, 154 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; baths; hot water supply; references.

72D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer prices; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.

Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, elevated; references.

75TH ST., 130 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, refined appointments; references; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; transients; 'phone 7725 Schuyler; table guests.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Medium-sized room; hot and cold water; Summer rates; table guests.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 232-4 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water supplied; references.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms; bay windows; park view; reduced rates; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet; bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

82D, 128 WEST.—Every room parquet floors; electricity; special catering. Telephone 7806 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 33 WEST.—Summer rates; beautiful large, small rooms with Jewish family; table board.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive, refined home; easy access Subway and surface lines; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable large room; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; private house; telephone. Strauss.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Large, airy room; parlor, dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

113TH ST., 611 WEST, (near Drive.)—Private family; handsomely furnished room; excellent board; $25 two; $14 one. Apartment 61. Telephone 7144 Morningside.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

116TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 809 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern, restaurant; low weekly rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Delightful accommodations; newly established house; Summer rates; American; board optional; references.

155TH ST. SUBWAY, (Broadway.)—Cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; dining room. Phone 203 Audubon.

OPPORTUNITY.—Uptown, west, beautiful room, three southern windows; elegant house, neighborhood; Americans; board two; Summer, $14; Winter, $20. Tel. 6330W Morningside.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large, medium, small rooms; cool, airy house, near 72d Subway express; transients and Southerners accommodated; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 858.—Ideal Summer home; overlooking Hudson; surrounded by 3 acres shady grounds; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway. 4412 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Large, cool rooms; excellent home table; Summer rates. Phone 8632 Schuyler.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

18TH ST., 213 EAST.—Near Subway and "L" station; large room for two; all improvements; reasonable.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; electricity, telephone; references; also first floor room.

43D, 12 EAST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; also small room.

45TH, 9 EAST.—Handsome suites, double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; below Summer prices.

49TH ST., 10 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; single room; breakfast optional; references.

56TH ST., 129 EAST.—Desirable, light, cool, central; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively; $2 week. Stevens.

60TH, 124 EAST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; quiet house; parlor with alcove, suitable two; shower.

87TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large front room, well furnished; private house; no other roomers; gentleman.

92D ST., 129 EAST.—Large, front room; every convenience; adjoining bath; strictly private residence; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14, Corner 18th St., (block East of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $2.50 up; telephone 1975 Gramercy; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (62d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

NEAR 24TH ST., 246 LEXINGTON AV.—Private family rent clean room; running water; business man.

LEXINGTON AV., 148.—Elegant large parlor; suitable physician or dentist; refined location; low rent; private house; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 622.—Extra large rooms, suitable two; also small; private baths; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 148.—Elegant parlor, suitable physician or dentist; private house; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

57TH AV., 8.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; cool. Ideal location; telephone; references.

57TH AV., 22.—Refined surroundings; beautiful large, small rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

97TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

97TH ST., 21 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

115TH ST., 406 WEST.—Large front room and small; fine location; elevator; refined; reasonable. Chambers.

23D ST., 429 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor and dressing room; running water; closets; telephone.

42D, 522 WEST.—Desirable, cosy rooms; cool; telephone; convenient; suitable one, two gentlemen. Hughes.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

49TH ST., 407 WEST.—Most desirable large room; running water; in strictly first-class house.

48TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath.

49TH, 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms; very cool; bath; phone; $8 weekly to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

56TH, 55 WEST.

Large and single rooms; private bath.

53TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant large room with private bath; also desirable, cool room near bath; moderate.

68TH ST., 39 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 75 WEST.—Attractive, large, corner front room, outside, single, $3; private. Schultz.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing rooms; suitable doctor; small rooms; phone; table guests.

69TH ST., 133 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; elegant location, four doors from Broadway.

139 WEST 69TH ST.

Attractive rooms, suite; private bath; private house.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; baths; hot water supply; references.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Furnished medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Well-furnished, comfortable large room; bath; private house; references; permanent.

70TH ST., 207 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; nice locality.

70TH ST., 103 WEST.—Parlor, use of piano; small room; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Delightfully cool room; running water; shower bath; telephone; references required. Doherty.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant, single room; large closet; running water; private house; gentleman only.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Single room; refined surroundings; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 130 WEST.

Room, private

BOY AT PLAY KILLED BY CAR.

Dodges One Trolley, Struck by Second Coming in Opposite Direction.

When the parents of 5-year-old James Carse returned from Newark to their home, 90½ Chestnut Street, Kearny, N. J., yesterday afternoon they showed the little boy a new suit of clothes they had bought him and gave him some toys, telling him that he might go out and play on the pavement if he would keep out of the street.

He was soon playing marbles with playmates. One of the boys sent a marble across the street, and James started after it. As he ran behind a northbound Kearny Avenue car he was struck by a southbound car, caught upon the fender and then rolled back on the track. His body was dragged half a block before the motorman could bring the car to a stop. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, where he died.

Several weeks ago Edward Downing, an organist, was killed in the same way at the same place.

BOY DIES IN 18-INCH PIPE.

Carried Through It Along with Washing Powder at a Factory.

Ladislaz Machata, an eighteen-year-old employe of the Wilcox Lard Refinery, at the foot of River Road, West New York, N. J., slipped into the hopper on the fourth floor of the factory yesterday afternoon and was carried through an eighteen-inch pipe part way to the ground floor. The pipe was clogged, when Machata tried to clear it, and when the washing powder, which the company manufactures, started running, Machata was carried along with it.

His father saw the body swept into the pipe and called to workmen, who tried to extricate the lad. They opened the pipe at several points to try to rescue him. They finally sawed the pipe open on the second floor and saw his body. It was more than an hour and a half before they got it out. The boy had died of suffocation.

Situations Wanted

Female

A LADY wishes to place cook permanently. Call Saturday, Monday, between 9 A. M. and 12 M., Apartment 11B, 2 West 86th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent; wide awake. 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone East New York 660.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 128 East 12th St. 406—Stuyvesant.

COOK, first class, is thoroughly competent and reliable; best city references. 518 West 80th St.

LADY arranges short automobile trips, ladies; reasonable. Phone Lewis, 2177 Morningside, 641 West 123d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer, preparing to enter college shortly, wishes afternoon employment. Maguire, 323 West 47th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Intelligent, energetic young lady; best references; terms moderate. Typist 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, neat, capable, energetic, conscientious, punctual; moderate salary. X 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; competent, reliable, punctual; references; $15. Miss D., M 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; six years' experience; competent; references; $12. M 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience in newspaper office; accurate and conscientious. R 10 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4976 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, systematizes, writes up books day or evening at moderate rates. SumNer, 156 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1111 M Williamsburg.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ATTORNEY, 35, examiner of titles, &c., desires position; salary, $15 per week. E, 15 Times.

A young man, well fitted for business, wants position in an office with opportunity for advancement; four years' experience in active life; moderate salary expected. Z 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; 27; thoroughly competent; A1 office man; executive ability; $22. W 163 Times.

BUTLER, Japanese, experienced, bright, honest, industrious, desires position in family; city, country; best references. Yonosu, Apartment 8, 67 West 109th St.

CARPENTER, middle aged, wishes work at repairs, French polishing, renovating furniture; private house or hotel. K., 617 W. 181st St.

MIDDLE-AGED, respectable man, speaking English and German, good writer and figurer, &c., desires office or other position; moderate salary. D 129 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, wants position as salesman in a waist and dress house; has thorough knowledge of the trade and has been city and traveling salesman for some time. Address L 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with some experience and good references desires to represent a good business house or manufacturer on commission basis; willing to open on own expenses an office. M 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Traveling with following through Middle West and South in housefurnishing, hardware, china, and jewelry trades. D 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN of 22 desires position as salesman in a dress house; has a thorough knowledge inside the factory; has been city salesman for some time, and has acquired experience as traveling salesman; will secure necessary references. Address L 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 24, failed in business, can make good with established house; understands general merchandise; selling ability; wide business experience; immediate salary secondary consideration. Reliable, D 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with college education, (Columbia University,) thoroughly reliable, willing, and capable of furnishing the best of references, desires position of clerical nature or as tutor in private family. B. S., 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position in the literary field; graduate of City College; has taught rhetoric, composition, and history of English literature; experienced in biographical work; best references. Box Z 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good technical training, experienced in concrete and steel construction; highly indorsed; steady position where his ability will prove valuable. Apply C. J. Diel, 83 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, past 17, desires office position; salary immaterial if there is a chance for advancement; three months' experience. J. Rosenaft, 226 8th St., New York.

YOUNG man, with several years' experience in selling cloaks, suits, dresses in Middle West, is open for a strong line; has good following; can show results. E 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16, desires office position; good worker; best references from past employers; high school graduate. H. Mendelsohn, 286 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 2450 Cort.

Domestic.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4736 Columbus. Established 1898.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6370 Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 13 West 99th St. Riverside 1539.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency. Phone 7288 Morning.

HOUSEWORKER, good baker, by neat, competent young woman; personal references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Agency, 607 6th Av.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 136d St. 6216 Morningside.

Other Classified Advertisements on Following Page.

EAST SIDE TO FIGHT TO PROTECT THE PARK

Assemblyman Goldberg Launches Crusade to Prevent Lenox Library Being Put There.

STIRRING UP ORGANIZATIONS

"Millions for Defense of the Park, but Not an Inch of Land for Buildings," He Says.

Declaring that he knows intimately the spirit of the people living east of Central Park, and that they are unalterably opposed to any plan to take a single inch of new territory in Central Park for building purposes, Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, in whose committee at Albany the bill to permit the erection of a building for the Academy of Design in the Park was killed, came out yesterday in opposition to the Frick-Stover plan to reerect the Lenox Library building on the site of the present Arsenal.

Assemblyman Goldberg began a crusade among the east side voters, which he hopes will bring out a showing before the Board of Estimate vigorous enough to impress its members with the fact that any appropriation passed to help along the building operations in the Park will prove highly unpopular with a large mass of voters.

To President Philbin of the Parks and Playgrounds Association Assemblyman Goldberg announced his intention of coming to the mass meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building with a large delegation representing practically every political and civic body in the district east of the Park.

"Up in our part of the city," declared Assemblyman Goldberg, "we have reason to know how precious our play space is. The Government of this city has done far too little to provide for the play instincts of its people. At a time when the people are demanding in every way they can that more, a great deal more, be done for them it is not seasonable to start a building operation to take away some of the precious little park space that they now enjoy. We have worked out almost a fighting motto in regard to Central Park. It is 'Millions for defense of the Park, but not an inch of land for buildings.'"

Assemblyman Goldberg said that he fully believed he could present to the Board of Estimate strong resolutions denouncing the Frick-Stover building plan from the Yorkville Political Club, the Delaware Club, the Yorkville Merchants' Association, the Yorkville Community, and many other clubs. He said that if necessary community organizations would hold mass meetings and parade to City Hall to express their displeasure at the plan to let a new building come into Park territory.

"Sooner or later," he continued, "the Government is going to learn that it cannot deal feebly with the demand of the people for playgrounds. Here the people came to me to seek a new recreation pier on the East River. The authorities of this city urged that Albany had the right to vote it. At Albany they said the Government here must take care of it, and so the matter has seesawed along.

The Peril of a Precedent.

"Central Park we have had for a breathing space, and nowhere else. If they let this building in it will be only a very short while before they let other buildings in, and the idea of the Park as a people's playground will be sacrificed to the interests of those who want to perch within it for one purpose or another.

"Rather than let any new building in let us destroy many of those now there. Why all those ugly machine shops north of the Eighty-sixth Street Transverse Road? Why the expensive restaurants where the ordinary people cannot afford to approach, but where automobilists are dined at expensive rates? Why allow the Park to be eaten up as it is being eaten up for other ends than affording a playground to the people? But it is needless to ask about these things. The people do not propose to let it be encroached on any further, and they will let themselves be heard from in strong tones."

To make certain that the mass meeting called for Tuesday will be thoroughly representative invitations to participate were sent yesterday to the clergy of sixteen churches located east of Central Park, to members of the West End Association, to all political organizations located near the Park, to Congressman Sulzer, who is expected here from Washington on Monday, and to the members of the Board of Estimate.

These invitations stated that wide differences of opinion had arisen regarding the proposed plan to re-erect the Lenox Library building in the Park, and that those in charge of the meeting wished it to take only such action as a strong public sentiment would support.

"For that reason," the invitation concluded, "we would appreciate it if you would kindly indicate what your attitude will be in case you are unable to attend."

To the letters sent out on Wednesday to representative organizations and citizens known to be interested in Central Park many responses were received yesterday, most of them expressing the hope that a site would be found elsewhere than in Central Park for the Lenox Library building.

Mr. Van Ingen's Attitude.

From W. B. Van Ingen, the artist, came the following:

My Dear Mr. Philbin: I can no better express my sentiments with regard to the placing of the Lenox Library in Central Park than by quoting words of Mr. Olmsted, one of the Park's original designers:

"It is a great mistake to suppose that the value of charming natural scenery lies wholly in the inducement which the enjoyment of it presents to change of mental occupation, exercise, and air taking. Besides and above this, it acts in a more direct remedial way to enable men to better resist the harmful influences of ordinary town life and to recover what they lose from them. It is thus, in medical phraseology, prophylactic and therapeutic agent of vital value; there is not one in the apothecaries' shops as important to the health and strength or to the earning and taxpaying capacities of a large city. And to the mass of the people it is practically valuable only through such means as are provided through parks."

To place the building in Central Park is to deprive the mass of the people of space they sadly need. Very sincerely yours,

W. B. VAN INGEN.

To THE TIMES Mr. Van Ingen addressed a letter in which he took exception to the view of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick that the Park Architect ought to have his headquarters in Central Park in order to be at all times in touch with his tasks and duties.

"May I call your attention to the fact," Mr. Van Ingen wrote, "that the landscape architect has duties in Prospect Park as well as in Central Park; that the former park was planned by the same men at the same time, and follow ing the same principles of design as Central Park; that the Brooklyn park is, if anything, the more beautiful of the two, and is kept in much the better condition, though the landscape architect does not seem to be under the necessity of breathing its atmosphere. He does efficient work there, although he is 'put somewhere else.'"

At the office of the Federation of Churches, 200 Fifth Avenue, it was learned that Dr. Walter Laidlaw, its Secretary, who took a prominent part in opposing the plan to erect the Academy of Design building in Central Park, would work in favor of re-erecting the Lenox Library building on the site of the old Arsenal.

"I have been asked," said Dr. Laidlaw, "to join in the fight against accepting Mr. Frick's offer, but I'm sorry to say I must decline. I have looked the field over pretty well and inquired among our people. We are enthusiastically in favor of accepting the library offer."

Orrin G. Cocks, Chairman of the Local Needs Association, which works in the lower east side, has also come out in favor of Commissioner Stover's plan to remove the Arsenal and substitute the Library building. He said yesterday that as a rule he was strongly opposed to building in the Park, but that an administrative building was a different matter.

"I am intimately in touch with hundreds of people who use the Park a great deal," he said. "These people go there with only carfare from the lower east side. They enjoy it, but they want more shelter and more comforts, and they have appealed to Commissioner Stover for these things. I have heard from many of them since the present agitation began. They are all in favor of the change in buildings.

"At the same time I must say there are some buildings in Central Park and in other parks that are a disgrace to the city, and I know hundreds of people who would welcome a chance to fight for their removal. Take the tavern just west of the Horticultural Building in Central Park—that was never placed there for the convenience of anybody, but simply to permit the making of money. After dark it is the resort of joy riders.

"Far worse is the restaurant in Van Cortlandt Park. After the golf players leave in the evening this café begins to attract its real patronage. They come in automobiles. It is a secluded and out-of-the-way place."

"Start a movement to rid the parks of these places, and I know where you can get lots of support. That applies also to the Claremont Inn in Riverside Park. There the people using the park suffer for shelter, while meals at $4 each are served to a certain clientele in a restaurant from which the city receives very little revenue."

AUTO TRUCK KILLS CHILD.

Little Girl at Play Backs Off Sidewalk into Vehicle's Path.

Henrietta Dugan, 3 years old, was run down by an auto truck at dusk yesterday while playing in front of her home, 448 West Thirty-first Street, and instantly killed. The chauffeur, Joseph Reilly of 45 Bradhurst Avenue, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with homicide and running a car without a license. He said that the accident was unavoidable. He was driving one of the heavy auto trucks of the American Express Company east through Thirty-first Street. He was going at a good rate of speed, and as he passed where Henrietta and some companions were at play the child backed off the sidewalk directly in front of the truck. She was run over before he could apply the brakes, he said.

The little girl was picked up by her uncle, who ran with her to the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street. When he got there the child was dead. Reilly made no attempt to escape.

FIREBUG AT HAMILTON KEAN'S

His Summer Home at Deal, N. J., Burns—Damage from Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 14.—A fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the Summer home of Hamilton Fish Kean of New York, in Ocean Avenue, Deal, early this morning. When the fire was discovered by a policeman at 4:30 o'clock it had burned from the ground floor to the roof. The firemen played streams of water on the roof, and the water poured through the building, ruining the furniture. The loss is $20,000.

Thomas Luke, the caretaker, said that he and his wife had been in the house yesterday washing windows and dusting. No fire was built. Luke was preparing the cottage for the arrival of the Keans this week. The fire started on the north side of the kitchen. The Deal police believe that firebugs, who have been at work at South Elberon and Elberon for the last year, are responsible for this fire.

ENGINE BEARS HIS NAME.

Erie Railroad Thus Honors Calvin Voorhis for 30 Years' Service.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, June 14.—Calvin Voorhis, an engineer on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, was all smiles this morning when he drove his engine into Hackensack shortly after 8 o'clock. On both sides of the engine his name was lettered in gold.

The Erie Railroad recently inaugurated the system of naming its locomotives after faithful employes, and though the main line and several branches have been so honored, this morning saw the first named locomotive on the New Jersey & New York branch.

Voorhis has been in the employ of the Erie for thirty years, and is well known as a careful engineer.

ACTRESS ENDS HER LIFE.

Paper Telling of Sister's Suicide Found Beside Her.

Miss Edna Schneider, an actress, 22 years old, was found dead yesterday morning in her apartment, at 434 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had committed suicide by inhaling gas. A lodger, who forced open the door, found her body in an armchair. A theatrical paper lay at her side, telling of the suicide of her sister, Roma, at St. Louis last December.

Edna Schneider had appeared on the stage with her sister at the Hippodrome and other theatres. She left the stage after her sister's suicide. Roma Schneider was a leading woman with Lew Fields at one time. She became the wife of George F. Miller, a former baseball player, and they appeared together for a time in vaudeville.

Edna Schneider had not had success on the stage, and about a year ago a letter from her was published in a paper of Phoenix, Ariz., advertising that she wished to marry a Western man.

ANOTHER WAITERS' NOTE.

Attitude of Mayor Once More Assailed by Secretary Blochlinger.

More correspondence passed between the headquarters of the striking hotel and restaurant waiters and the City Hall yesterday. Edward Blochlinger, Secretary of the Waiters Union, wrote that the Mayor had been misinformed about the police not taking sides with the hotel managers, and he also gave the Mayor a few suggestions on ruling the disputes.

"I, like yourself," Secretary Blochlinger wrote, "am a paid officer of the men who elected me, with this difference: I report daily to my employers, while you, Mr. Mayor, never report back to your employers, the people. Instead of working for the masses of those who placed you in office you work against them.

"We haven't forgotten your attitude in the 'street cleaners' strike. You have proved yourself in that strike, as in the present one, an enemy of the common people, without whom you never could have obtained your high office.

"This strike is ended by no means, and we shall take further and more radical action in the near future. By this I mean we will use one of our most powerful weapons—the ballot—and we will make it our special duty to see that an able and honorable man shall direct the business affairs of this city in the interests of the only useful class of society—the working class."

STRIKERS ARE REPENTANT.

Petition to Get Back in College Point and Condemn World Workers.

Employes of the United States Metal Products Company of College Point, who went on strike on May 18, made a formal application yesterday for reinstatement to John W. Rapp, President of the company. A petition signed by a majority of the strikers was presented. It reads:

We represent the men who have been on strike, and now find that we have made a very serious mistake in quitting our jobs on the advice of the I. W. W., who, we note, are nothing more than trouble makers.

We were very foolish to listen to them, and we do not understand how we came to be misled by them.

Mr. Rapp says he will forgive the strikers if they promise loyalty in the future.

Servant's $8,000 Verdict Reversed.

The Appellate Division reversed yesterday, as contrary to the weight of the evidence, a verdict of $8,000 for assault in favor of Thora With, a servant, against her former employer, D. Randolph Cook, a stationer of 925 Central Park West. Cook brought witnesses forward who testified that he was visiting his father at Manasquan, N. J., at the time Miss With charged that Cook kicked her.

Grace Church Sues for $19,600.

Grace Church began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court to foreclose a $19,500 mortgage on 1,791 Third Avenue. The property was mortgaged Feb. 9, 1906, by its owner, Samuel Jaffe, to the American Mortgage Company. The church bought the mortgage as an investment. The suit is based on an allegation that $536.25 interest, due on March 1, is still unpaid.

THREE KILLED ALOFT BY 13,000-VOLT WIRE

Burned Bodies of Linemen Hang High in Air for an Hour in Elizabeth Street.

FIREMEN BRING THEM DOWN

New Rochelle Man After 11,000-Volt Shock Jumps into a Trough to Put Out Blaze in His Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 14.—William Willridge of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Frank Johnson of Newark, Albert Burbank of Ford's Corners, and William Sutherland, linemen of the Public Service Commission, were on a pole fixing wires at Clinton and Murray Streets to-day, when Willridge, who was adjusting a steel crossarm, came in contact with a live wire. He shrieked with pain, and all three of his companions started to his aid.

Johnson and Burbank reached him at the same time, and as they touched his body they received the full force of the 13,000 volts which the wire carried. Sutherland had been only a few feet behind them in the attempted rescue, and when he saw the fate of his comrades he did not try to drag their bodies from the wire. The bodies of the three men hung swaying, smoke ascending from the clothing, which was quickly burned off.

A crowd gathered in the street, which is in the residential section of the town, and other electricians from the Public Service Corporation warned the policemen who hurried up that the bodies of the roasted men might make short circuits, which would cause the live wires to burn apart and drop to the street. The police sent the crowd back and turned in a fire alarm. Truck 2 with its crew responded, but the firemen refused to risk their lives until the power had been turned out of the wires.

It was more than an hour before this was done, and in the meantime the bodies of the three men were suspended on the wires high in the air. After the power had been shut off the firemen climbed the pole, rigged a block and tackle, and lowered the bodies to the street.

LIVES AFTER 11,000 VOLTS.

Workman Jumps Into Trough to Put Out Flames in Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14.—After 11,000 volts had passed through his body and he had fallen twenty-five feet at New Rochelle this afternoon, Arnest Maratopoulo ran to a water trough and jumped into it to extinguish the flames that enveloped him. Maratopoulo is a Greek and was painting the catenary piers and bridges in the freight yards of the New Haven Railroad at New Rochelle.

While at work near the top of one of the piers his foot came in contact with a wire carrying 11,000 volts. There was a flash, a loud crackling sound, and Maratopoulo fell to the ground. Other workmen, thinking him dead, ran to him, but he got up and with his clothing ablaze, ran one hundred yards to a water trough and plunged in. He was taken out unconscious and removed to the New Rochelle Hospital, where it is said his chances for recovery are slight. He has extensive burns about the legs and waist and one rib is fractured. Every painter in the freight yards stopped work.

Coroner William Livingstone of New Rochelle said to-night that he would conduct an investigation as to the instructions given to inexperienced men working near charged wires.

MAY OUST PRESSMEN'S HEAD.

Berry's Efforts to Keep Up Chicago Strike Arouses Opposition.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—An effort is to be made to oust the chiefs of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, for trying to force a general strike to back up the fight at Chicago, at the twenty-fifth annual convention at Rogersville, Tenn., on June 17, according to members of the New York delegation who arrived here last night by steamer from New York.

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., June 14.—George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, said to-day he was not surprised that the New York delegation to the convention soon to be held here, would try to oust the international officers. He said this had been attempted several times on different pretexts.

Mr. Berry said he expected to continue the Chicago strike by support of the American Federation of Labor. A call is being issued to subordinate unions affiliated with the federation for funds, he said.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The appeal of the Chicago Stereotypers' Union from the order of President James J. Freel of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, revoking their charter for joining in sympathetic strike with the striking Web pressmen of Chicago, was lost by a tie vote in the convention here this afternoon.

NO INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

Secretary Knox Sends Minister Beaupre a Message to Reassure Cubans.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The State Department to-night made public a statement which has been cabled to Minister Beaupre at Havana to be published there. It informs the Cubans that no credence should be attached to unofficial reports as to the policy or action of the United States, and recalls President Taft's utterances as to the bad effect of false rumors. The statement continues:

"Although the policy of the United States has from the very first been made absolutely clear, so industrious is the circulation of malicious and uninformed rumors that it may be worth while once again to state that only measures of precaution and of ordinary protection of American life and property have been taken; measures irrespective of the special relations of the United States and Cuba and unrelated to the possibility of intervention.

"These measures do not relieve Cuba of its obligation fully to protect foreign life and property, although they have been recognized as greatly strengthening the hand of the Cuban Government. Indeed, the spirit of these measures has been well called a preventive policy—a policy of giving Cuba every opportunity to vindicate its national position.

"As was officially stated by the Secretary of State on June 10:

"The United States is not contemplating intervention in Cuba, but hopes and believes the Cuban Government will by prompt and active measures be able to suppress the insurrection."

Fifty Years an Editor.

Edgar Parker, one of the eldest newspaper workers in this State, modestly announced this week his fiftieth anniversary as editor of The Advertiser-Gazette of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Parker became editor of The Advertiser-Gazette in May, 1862. Up-State readers are saying that the only newspaper editor in the State who can rival Mr. Parker in editorial years is Henry Stowell, editor of The Seneca Falls Reveille. Mr. Parker's contemporaries have been writing editorials about him all week. They have been up braiding him for not telling them about his fiftieth anniversary until a month too late.

CATHOLIC CLERGY CHANGES.

Cardinal Farley Assigns New Priests and Makes Transfers.

Cardinal Farley announced yesterday the following assignments of the young priests recently ordained:

The Rev. Victor A. Bassi to St. Lucy's, New York City; the Rev. James A. Cassidy to Our Lady of Good Counsel, New York; the Rev. Stephen P. Connolly to St. Mary's, Rondout; the Rev. John V. Delaney to St. John's, White Plains; the Rev. Patrick J. Dempsey to St. Gabriel's, New Rochelle; the Rev. Andrew J. Dooley to St. Joseph's, Spring Valley; the Rev. Thomas J. Dunne to St. Francis of Assisi, Newburg; the Rev. Daniel J. Fant to Guardian Angels, New York; the Rev. Joseph A. Geis to Nativity, Newburg; the Rev. Martin S. Lydon to Immaculate Conception, Tuckahoe; the Rev. William J. McDonald to St. Barnabas, Bronx; the Rev. Edward S. Mahoney to St. Peter's, Rosendale; the Rev. Walter F. Pallistar to St. Mary's, Newburg; the Rev. John M. Quinn to St. Veronica's, New York; the Rev. Michael J. Shea to St. Martin of Tours, Bronx.

These transfers were announced:

The Rev. John T. Jordan from St. Veronica's, Manhattan, to Holy Name, Manhattan; the Rev. Joseph F. Holland from St. Mary's, Newburg, to St. Veronica's, Manhattan; the Rev. August N. Asfaag from Our Lady of Victory, Mount Vernon, to St. Joseph's, East Eighty-seventh Street, Manhattan; the Rev. George Wermuth from Nativity, Poughkeepsie, to Our Lady of Victory, Mount Vernon; the Rev. Robert P. Green from St. Barnabas, Bronx, to St. Boniface, Manhattan; the Rev. Joseph F. Green from St. Gabriel's, New Rochelle, to St. Agnes, Manhattan; the Rev. Michael A. Walsh from St. Raymond's, Westchester, to Immaculate Conception, Yonkers; the Rev. Francis A. Kinirs from Guardian Angels, Manhattan, to Incarnation, Manhattan; the Rev. James P. Moran from Sts. Peter and Paul, Bronx, to St. Ambrose, Manhattan; the Rev. John J. Loughlin from St. John's, White Plains, to Sts. Peter and Paul, Bronx; the Rev. Christopher C. Dunleavy from St. Joseph's, Spring Valley, to St. Rose's, Manhattan; the Rev. Thomas R. Cotter from St. Rose's, to Holy Innocents, Manhattan; the Rev. James V. Ruddy from St. Peter's, Rosendale, to St. Raymond's, Westchester; the Rev. Michael Toner from St. Mary's, Rondout, to St. Brendan's, Bronx; the Rev. Patrick F. Mackin from St. Brendan's, Bronx, to Our Lady Help of Christians, Tottenville, S. I.; the Rev. Bernard F. Feldhaus from St. Joseph's, East Eighty-seventh Street, to St. Joseph's, West 125th Street, Manhattan; the Rev. Leo J. Doyle from St. Joseph's, West 125th Street, to Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle; the Rev. Joseph L. McCann from Immaculate Conception, Tuckahoe, to Ascension, Manhattan; the Rev. George Hebert, completed one year at the Catholic University, to Sacred Heart, West Fifty-first Street, and the Rev. Francis Fedden, completed one year at the Catholic University, to St. Aloysius, Livingston Manor.

WOMAN FREES 5 DESERTERS.

For Love of One She Supplies Auto and Civilian Clothes.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Love for Thomas Hindman, a United States Army deserter, prompted Mrs. Della Lawrence to assist him and four other prisoners to escape yesterday from the Fort Sheridan guard house. She furnished them an automobile which they entered after breaking down a door. She also supplied them with civilian clothes.

Police captured her after she had left the automobile, and to-day, after refusing for twelve hours to say anything, she admitted her part in the affair.

"Yes, I helped them to escape," she said. "I did it for the man I love better than life. I would do anything for him."

Mrs. Lawrence said Hindman wrote her a letter last Wednesday detailing the plan of escape. She also asserted that she and the soldier had planned to marry as soon as she could obtain a divorce from her husband. Hindman formerly roomed at the Lawrence home. The woman will be turned over to Federal authorities. Search for the escaped prisoners was made to-day by a company of soldiers.

DIX'S NEPHEW ARRESTED.

Cohoes Policeman Charges J. D. Coffin with Overspeeding Auto.

TROY, N. Y., June 14.—John D. Coffin of Glens Falls, a lumber dealer and a nephew of Gov. Dix, was arrested at Cohoes this evening on a charge of exceeding the speed limit. The motor cycle policeman who arrested Mr. Coffin declared that the latter was driving his machine at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour.

Harry G. Underwood of Saratoga, who is an Gov. Dix's staff, and who accompanied Mr. Coffin, furnished bail for the latter in the sum of $100 for appearance in court on Wednesday morning. The party was en route to Thomson to join Gov. Dix and family, who are spending Sunday at their Summer residence.

ICE NEAR CAPE HENRY.

Reports of Barge So Far South Puzzle Mariners in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 14.—The unusual report made by Capt. L. Mure of the British steamer Valetta of having sighted floating ice within less than a day's run from Cape Henry was the subject of considerable comment in marine circles here to-day, the presence of ice so far south at this season being an extremely rare occurrence.

According to the log of the Valetta, about midnight on June 11, in latitude 37.30 north, longitude 74.24 west, approximately 100 miles northeast of Cape Henry, three pieces of ice, the largest about 200 feet long and somewhat higher than the Valetta's decks, were seen at a distance of a quarter of a mile. The weather was clear.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. Henry Moscowitz will deliver an address this evening at the City College Club, 238 Central Park South, on "An Experiment in Industrial Democracy." Dr. Moscowitz is the associate leader of the New York Ethical Society and head worker of the Madison House.

James Creelman, President of the Civil Service Commission, will sail for Europe on June 22.

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Low Heel, Flat Toe, Blind Eyelets and That Hand-Finished Look.

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Yachting Shoes, heavy rub. soles $1.98

WEDS FAMILY CHAUFFEUR.

Who Takes Her Back Home and Is Ejected Without Her.

It became known in Newark yesterday that Miss Dorothy Lushear, 17 years old, daughter of John W. Lushear, President of the North Ward National Bank of Newark, left home several days ago with Conrad Eysoldt, chauffeur for the Lushear family, and that the couple were married on Monday last. The ceremony is said to have taken place at the City Hall in New York, and to have been performed by Alderman Smith. Mr. Lushear and his family live in Mount Taber, and Eysoldt has been their chauffeur for two years.

On Wednesday last Eysoldt appeared before Justice of the Peace Pierson of Morristown and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Lushear, who he said was his father-in-law. He said that he and Miss Lushear had been married and that when they returned to the Lushear home, in Mount Taber, Lushear attacked him and drove him from the house, besides threatening him with a revolver.

Mr. Lushear, Eysoldt said, had taken his daughter away in an automobile and the husband did not know where she was. Justice Pierson granted a warrant for Mr. Lushear, who appeared before the Justice on Friday, accompanied by his two sons. Mr. Lushear denied that he had threatened Eysoldt with a revolver, but admitted having driven the chauffeur from his home. Justice Pierson held Mr. Lushear in $500 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Bail was promptly furnished. The bride is now said to be traveling with her mother.

DR. PAM'S SCHOLARSHIP PLAN

He Tells Cardinal Gibbons His Purpose in Aiding Catholic Students.

Dr. Max Pam, a Jewish lawyer of Chicago, who recently established five scholarships in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., for the study of social and economic conditions in the interest of the National welfare, in his letter to Cardinal Gibbons as Chancellor of the university, expressed a belief that the increase in population was straining the country's resources each year and intensifying the economic problem. He added:

"We hear advanced, from time to time, new and strange theories of government. There are some who claim, even at the present hour, that the Constitution has outlived its usefulness. The people at bottom are right, but they need wise and honest leadership. To avert this latter danger we must have men who are qualified by training and integrity.

"It is with great pleasure that I am, with your consent, establishing these five scholarships with the understanding that the young men will make a special study of social and economic problems, centring around man's relation to man, man's relation to government, and man's relation to property."

Each scholarship will be limited to three years, subject to extension. Dr. Pam has already sent his check for $5,000 to cover the first scholarship.

A new Style Straw

Ask to see "The Banker"—It's a NEW STRAW STYLE

Yes, a 1913 idea. Mr. Goodresser always wants to keep ahead of the crowds, and as hatter to Mr. Goodresser I must do my part. Of course it's SUN BLEACHED. $3 Quality at $2

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Two entirely new effects of material in Red-Man collars. Leading Haberdashers.

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"THE YORKE" OF NEW YORK

Our shop is in a fine neighborhood, but is not a neighborhood shop.

We sell Yorke Shirts from Coast to Coast.

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THE YORKE SHIRT SHOP, 1272 Broadway, Bet. 32d and 33d Streets.

Factories, Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale Salesroom 39 Union Square, N. Y.

New Amsterdam 42d St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY in THE NATION'S LIGHTER OPERA. Robin Hood. GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT ROUGE formerly NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF. MATINEE TO-DAY 400 SEATS $1. "A WINSOME WIDOW" 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GAIETY Broadway and 46th. Evs. 8:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success. "A RIOT OF CLEAN FUN." OFFICER 666 With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger.

LYCEUM 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. To-day, Tues., Thurs. 2:30. $1.50. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

GLOBE Broadway & 46th. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE ROSE MAID Roof open except rainy nights. Coolest spot in town.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 611 Columbus. MAT. TO-DAY 50c, 75c & Box Seats $1.50. New Summer Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. 3 Weeks More—Positively. THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. East of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

LYRIC 42d St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS LAST WEEK "TWO LITTLE BRIDES"

39TH ST. Theatre, 39th St. near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Last 2 Weeks A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

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